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BY

CHARLES ROCKWELL LANMAN

PROFESSOR AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY ; HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
OF BENGAL, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND DEUTSCHE MORGENLÄNDISCHE
GESELLSCHAFT, ETC. ; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL
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THE VEDA OF THE BLACK YAJUS SCHOOL

entitled

TAITTIRIYA SANHITA

PART 2: KĀṆDAS IV-VII

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT
PROSE AND VERSE

BY

ARTHUR BERRIEDALE KEITH, D.C.L., D.LITT.

OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, AND OF

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL OFFICE

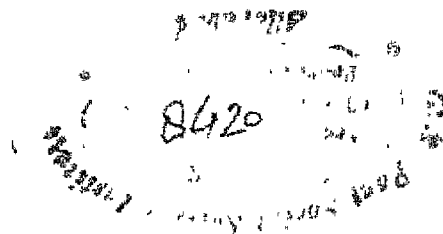
SOMETIME ACTING PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

AUTHOR OF 'RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE DOMINIONS'

MOTILAL BANARSIDASS

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KANĀ IV

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FIRE ALTAR

PRAPATHAKA I

The Placing of the Fire in the Fire-pan

- a Yoking¹ mind first.
 Extending his thoughts Savitr,
 Discerning the light,
 Hath brought Agni from the earth.
- b Yoking with mind the gods.
 Going to the heaven, the sky, with thought,
 Those that are to make great light,
 Savitr in temples.
- c With mind well yoked are we
 In the investigation of god Savitr,
 For strength to go to the heaven.
- d They yoke their minds, they yoke their thoughts,
 The priests of the mighty wise priest.
 He alone, who knoweth the way, appointeth their function.
 Great is the praise of the god Savitr.²
- e I yoke with honour your ancient prayer;
 The yonins go like Saras on their way;
 All the sons of immortality bear it,
 Who have achieved dwellings divine.³
- f He whom advance others followed,
 Gods, of the god yonins might.
 He who meted out the regions of earth,

11; xvi. 1; MS. A. 7. 1; Vñ xi
 for the *Brāhmana* see Th. v. 1. 1.
 tion gives the Mantras for the
 of the *śrāda* in the ceremony of
 ritual known as the *Uth* *śrāda*,
 which takes place at new or full
 at the *Kāṣṭhaka*, specifically in
 according to some authorities;
 upany a single oblation in eight
 side by the *Adhvaryu* standing

[a.o. 10]

west within the Veda; *śrāda*
 in four parts, and 2. a the *g*
 spade: see *Āpṛṣṭ* xvi. 1. on
 1, 2; MS. vi. 1. 1, *KyS*, x

² See Ia. 1. 2. 18 c.

³ Found also in RV. 2. 18, 1, vi
 and *pranava*, and in *śrāda*
 xviii. 5, 59, where see Wh
Kh. has *śrāda* *śrāda*, in
 agree with RV. *śrāda* is a

He is the brilliant god Savitr in greatness.

g O god Savitr, instigate the sacrifice, instigate the lord of the sacrifice [2] to good luck; may the divine Gandharva who purifies thoughts purify our thought; may the lord of speech to-day make sweet our utterance.²

k This sacrifice for us, O god Savitr.

Do thou instigate, serving the gods.

Finding comrades, ever victorious,

Winning booty, winning heaven.

i By the R̥c make the Stoma to prosper.

By the Gayatra the Rathantara,

The Bṛhat with the Gayatri for its metre.³

k On the impulse of the god Savitr, with the arms of the Aśvina, with the hands of Pūṣan, with the Gāyatri metre, I take thee, in the manner of Aṅgiras.

l Thou art the spade, thou art the woman * [3], from the abode of the earth I bear Agni of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras; with the Triṣṭubh metre I grasp thee in the manner of Aṅgiras.

m Thou art the bearer, thou art the woman; through thee may we be strong to dig Agni of the dust in his place; with the Jagati metre I grasp thee in the manner of Aṅgiras.

n Grasping in thy hand, Savitr,

Bearing the spade of gold,

Therewith digging Agni

Do thou bring for us light unperishing.

With the Anuṣṭubh metre I grasp thee in the manner of Aṅgiras.

1. 2. a This⁴ bond of order they grasped

At their assemblies in ages gone by, the sages;

Therewith the gods mastered the pressed (juice)—

In the Saman of order proclaiming the stream.⁵

Found in RV. v. 81. 3 with *quasi* for *arcanus*.

This quasi-verse is found in I. 7. 7 a.

Also in III. 1. 10 b.

Also in I. 8. 1 a.

Cf. KS. xvi. 1, 2, 4; MS. II. 7. 1, 2, 4; VS. xii. 2; XI. 12-27. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 1. 2, 3. This section gives the Mantras for the *mydikrānti*; with *a* he takes the halter, and yokes the horse with *b*; silently he takes the asses' halter and yokes with *c*; with *a*-*f* they go with the horse, leading to where they intend to dig the clay; *g* is said if an enemy is met; *h* is said in reverence to the ant-heap which faces the rising sun; with *i* they return, but not in haste; with *k* he

goes forward from the ant-heap; with *l* and *m* he drives the horse to the 'clay pit'; with *n* he rubs the neck of the horse; then he makes it go north from the place where the clay is to be dug with *o* and *p*; with *q* he pours water into the footprint of the horse; he puts gold in the footprint, and with *r* and *s* he offers one oblation; with *t*, *u*, and *v* he marks out the clay pit with the spade, each outer being the larger line; see ĀpQd. xvi. 2. 1-3. 1; BCS. x. 2. 3; MCS. vi. 1. 1; KCS. xvi. 2. 9-22.

⁴ This verse occurs by the accordant agreement of KSAśvamedha I. 3; MS. II. 12. 1; VS. xii. 2 in the Aśvamedha, and TS.

- b Swiftly run hither O steed
 Along the most extended space
 In the sky is thy highest birth,
 In the atmosphere thy navel, on the earth thy birthplace.
- c Yoke ye two the ass,
 In this course, O ye of mighty wealth,
 Which beareth Agni, serving us.
- d In each need more strong,
 In each contest, we invoke,
 As friends, Indra to aid us.
- e Hastening [1] come hither, trampling the enemy,
 Come with wondrous skill from the leadership of Rudra ;¹
 Fare along the broad atmosphere,
 With happy pastures, bestowing security.
- f With Pūṣan as fellow, from the abode of the earth do thou
 go of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras.
- g We approach Agni of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras.
- h We will bear Agni of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras.
- i We bear Agni of the dust in the manner of Angiras.
- k Agni gazed along the forefront of the dawn.
 Along the days first, the all-knower,
 And in many ways along the rays of the sun [2].
 He hath extended along sky and earth.
- l The steed coming from the way²
 Driveth every foe ;
 He is fain to gaze with his eye
 On Agni in his great abode.
- m Coming to earth, O steed,
 Do thou seek Agni with thy radiance :
 Turning from earth³ tell us
 Whence we shall dig him up.
- n Thy back is the sky, thy abode earth,
 Thy breath the atmosphere, thy birthplace the ocean ;
 Discerning with thine eye,
 Do thou overcome [3] the enemy.
- o Arise for great prosperity
 From this abode, giving wealth, O steed ;

a has it there also. MS has *pāra*
 and MS. VS. have *ad aṣṣam sūti d*
 , which is necessary to make the
 ada easy grammar : as it is driv-
 to be taken as an instr., a form
 ch a parallel can hardly be found
 odonell, *Vel. Grammar*, p. 274. No
 t is simply in origin a case of in-

difference on the part of t
 adopted the form of verse

¹ VS. has *yānapatyam* and KS. *gama*

² All the other Sāhitas agree in a

³ All agree in the words *bhāṁya* *ap*
 can hardly mean *yathāya* *sā*
ap : the Pāda takes the for
 and it makes excellent sense so

May we enjoy the loving savour of earth,

That are about to dig fire in her lap.

p The strong steed hath stepped forward, giving wealth;

He hath made the place of earth well wrought;

Thence let us dig Agni of fair aspect.

Mounting the heaven on the top of the vault.

q The water divine do thou pour, full of sweetness

To avert diseases for men,

From their place let arise

Plants with fair leaves.

r I touch [4] Agni with mind, with glaze,

Who lordeth it over all the worlds.

Broad, vast, with pervading vital power,

Most extensive, impetuous, winning food.¹

s I touch thee with speech, with glaze,

With friendly mind accept it:

With mortal glory, with engaging colour,

Agni, with body full of life may not be touched.²

t Round the offerings hath Agni gone.

The sage, the lord of strength,

Bestowing jewels on the donor.

u May we set thee around us, O Agni,

The sage, O strong one, as a fort,

Of daring due, day by day,

Destroyer of that which may be broken.³

v Thou, O Agni, with days, fain to shine towards us,

Thou from the waters, thou from the rock,

Thou from the woods, thou from the plants,

Thou, O lord of men, art born pure.

. 3. *a* On 'the impulse of the god Savitr, with the arms of the Agnisa, with the hands of Pusan, in the abode of earth,' I dig Agni of the dust in the manner of Angirasa.

b Full of light, thou, O Agni: of fair aspect,

. 11. 10. 4 has *hūṣṣi, annath, and dīgānam*. It is not certain if *gūṣṣānam* may not belong to *annam* but it is most improbable.

. 11. 10. 5 has *ā nīṣṭāḥ pratyāṣṭān, yasta,* and *jābhuvāṇaḥ*; KS. has *yajāthāḥ*, but otherwise agrees with TS.; MS. agrees in *a* with RV., for the rest with TS.

u in 1. 5. 6 *p* in full.

KS. xvi. 3; MS. ii. 7. 2, 8; VS. xi. 28-37. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 1. 4. This section deals with the digging up of the clay for the fire; with *a* and *b* he digs up

the lump of clay; with *c* he takes a lotus leaf to serve as a receptacle for the clay, with *d* and *e* he spreads a black antelope's skin north of the place of the digging, hair up, neck east, and puts on it the lotus leaf; with *f* he addresses the place of digging; then with *g* for a Brahmana, *h* to a for a Kājanya, he collects the clay and puts it on the skin and the lotus leaf; see *ĀpCS.* xvi. 2, 2-4; *BṛS.* x. 3, 4; *MCS.* vi. 1. 1; *KS.* xvi. 2, 28-37.

¹ KS. and VS. have the more simple *śa-
dānashāḥ*.

Shining with unaging radiance,
 Auspicious and harmless to offspring
 In the abode of earth, I dig Agni of the dust in the manner of A
 Thou art the back of the waters, expansive, wide,
 About to bear Agni, least to be laid aside;
 Growing to might as the lotus-flower,
 Do thou extend in width with the measure of heaven.¹
 Ye two are protectors [1] and a help,
 Unbroken, both expansive;
 Do ye expanding be united;²
 Bear Agni of the dust.
 Be ye united,⁴ that win the heaven,
 In union of heart and self;
 Who shall bear within Agni
 Full of light and unaging.
 Thou art of the dust, all-supporting; Atharvan first pressed out
 Agni.
 Thee, O Agni, from the lotus
 Atharvan pressed out,
 From the head of every priest.³
 Thee the sage, Dadhyañc,
 Son [2] of Atharvan, doth kindle,
 Slayer of Vṛtra, destroyer of foes.
 Thee Pathya Vṛṣan doth kindle,
 Best slayer of foes,
 Winner of booty in every conflict.
 Sit thou, O Hotṛ, in thine own world, wise,
 Place thou the sacrifice in the birthplace of good deeds.
 Eager for the gods, do thou sacrifice to them with oblation;
 O Agni, bestow great strength on the sacrificer.
 The Hotṛ hath sat him down in the place of the Hotṛ, wise,
 Glittering, shining, skilful,
 With vows and foresight undeceived, most wealthy,
 Bearing a thousand, pure-tongued Agni
 Sit thou down, thou art great,
 Burn [3] best servant of the gods;
 O Agni, pure one, send forth the ruddy smoke.
 O famous one, that can be seen afar.

VS have the simple *nardhamānā*
ca pishara but MS. has *maha* like
 though otherwise it agrees; the other
 have in a *gānir agnēh somadrum*
paramānam. The version of TS.
 difficult to construe and is clearly

inferior; at iv. 2. 8 c the same
 as that of the other texts is read

¹ MS. has *śubh* *śubh* *śubh*.

² *g*-*ī* are found in iii. 5. 11 7-v. and
 as *f* and *g* there; *g* occurs also
 full at iv. 4. 4 b.

n Be born noble in the forefront of the days
Kind to the kindly red in the woods
Bestowing seven jewels n every home
Hath Agni sat him down as Hotr.

1. 4. a May ' Vayu, Matariṣvan, unite
The broken heart of thee that art outstretched;
To him who moveth with the expiration of the gods
With thee, O goddess, be Vasat.*

b Wellborn, with light,
Guard and protector, thou hast sat on the heaven;
O Agni, thy garment of many hues,
Put on, O thou that dost abound in light.

c Arise, thou of fair sacrifice,
Aid us with thy divine radiance;
Brilliant to behold, with mighty blaze,
Do thou come hither, O Agni, in response to our prayers [1];†

d Arise erect to aid us,
Like Savitr, the god;
Erect to win the booty,
When in contest we call on thee with the shining praśāna.

e Born, thou art the child of the two worlds,
O Agni; a brilliant child distributed among the plants;
A beauteous babe beyond the darkness outspread,
Thou didst come thundering from thy mother.‡

f KS. xvi. 4; MS. II. 7. 4, 5; VS. xi. 39-48.

For the Brāhmana see TS. v. 1. 5. This section deals with the taking of the wet dust or clay (mud) for the dśatāra, with a the Adhvaryu pours water on the clay pit; with b he ties the ends of the black antelope skin, and with c and d arises up with the clay in his hand; with e he takes it, and with f ties it on the back of the ass; with g he addresses it on the ass's back; with h-k the priests and the sacrificer advance with the horse in front; with l and m the clay is deposited on the plants, to the north of the *akṣara*, or place of the fires, and on a covered spot; see ApQS. xvi. 3. 7-14; in Bṛh. x. 4 the ritual is the same, save that h-k are pronounced over the clay and g is used in reverence to it; the last words of k are used as the priests gaze on it; i and m accompany the depositing of the clay on the Khara; cf. MS. vi. 1. 1; KQS. xvi. 3. 9-14.

g KS., MS., and VS. agree in *praśāna* for *praśāna*, which is probably less primitive. In the second half line MS. has *praśāna* *praśāna*; MS. and VS. have *praśāna* *praśāna*.

h KS. and MS. have *praśāna* with VS. have *praśāna*.

i This is RV. xii. 33. 5, 6, which, however, has *praśāna* and, for *praśāna*, *praśāna* *praśāna* and *praśāna* *praśāna*. MS. agrees with VS.; MS. has *praśāna* and *praśāna*; VS. has *praśāna* but otherwise agrees with TS. *praśāna* is uncertain in sense, and it is conceivable but not likely that it is equivalent to the later *praśāna*. Probably *praśāna* should be read, though the MS. *praśāna* has and the *praśāna* are in favour of *praśāna*.

† This is RV. I. 38. 18 without variant; *praśāna* must probably be taken as an epithet of the singers.

‡ This is RV. x. 1. 2, but with *praśāna* for *praśāna*.

- f* Be firm of strong limbs,
Swift a mighty steed
Be broad, of kindly seat,
Thou art the carrier of dust for Agni.¹
- g* Be auspicious [2], for offspring
Of men, O Angiras;
Scorch not² sky and earth,
Nor the atmosphere, nor the trees.
- h* Let the steed advance, thundering
And resounding, the ass, the flier;
Bearing Agni of the dust
May he fall not before his day.
- i* The ass, well yoked to your chariot,
O ye strong ones, that thundereth,
May he as swift envoy
Bear hence Agni of the dust.³
- k* The strong, bearing the strong Agni,
Germ of the waters, him of the ocean,
O Agni, come hither, for enjoyment [3].
As holy order and truth.⁴
- l* O plants, do ye accept⁵ Agni here
Who cometh auspicious towards you;
Casting aside all hostilities,⁶ all evil imaginings,
Sitting down, may he smite away from us misfortune.
- m* O plants, do ye rejoice⁷ in him.
O ye that are rich in flowers, and have fair berries;
This germ of yours, of due season,
Hath sat him in his ancient seat.

r. 1. 5. *a* Radiant⁷ with extending blaze,

which is read also in VS. and perhaps should be inserted in KS. and MS. where the MSS. are varied in reading.

From here to the end the texts differ merely in small points.

KS. has *prāṇā*, MS. *prāṇā*, VS. *prāṇā*.
Not in the other Saṁhitās.

The last two words are clearly in effect a new Mantra and are so taken in KS. and MS. and by the Sūtras except Āp VS transposes *prāṇā grāṇā* and *prāṇā medhām* and omits in *m enām*.

devā omīdā is read in KS., MS., and VS.
Of KS. xvi. 4, 5; MS. ii. 7. 5, 6; VS. xi. 49-52. For the Brāhmaṇas see TS. v. 1. 6.

This section gives the Mantras for the

fashioning of the Ukha, or fire-pan, with *a* the Adhvaryu unloosens the skin; with *b-c* he pours water on the clay, and with *e* and *f* mixes the clay with various things (*armakapalas*, *vraṇḍāra*, *vriṇḍāra*, *padākapāyāṇa*, *parkard*, hairs of the black antelope skin, and hairs of the goat); with *g* he collects the clay into one, and with *h-k* hands it over to the panmaker, with *i* a ball is made, and with *k* the skin and lotus leaf are touched or pressed on the clay with the thumbs; *n* is said by the sacrificer as the pan is made by the chief wife, if the sacrificer is a polygamist, by the Adhvaryu if not; with *e* a girdle is put on, with *p* a hole made, and

n May the Vasus fashion thee with the Gāyatrī metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras. Thou art the earth: may the Rudras fashion thee with the Trīṣṭubh metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras. Thou art the atmosphere [3]; may the Adityas fashion thee with the Jagatī metre in the manner of Aṅgiras. Thou art the sky: may the All-gods, common to all men, fashion thee with the Anuṣṭubh metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras. Thou art the quarters: thou art the fixed (quarter): fix in me offspring, increase of wealth, richness in cattle, richness in heroes, (subject) his fellows to the sacrificer.

o Thou art the girdle of Aditi.

p Let Aditi seize thy hole with the Pañkti metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras.

q Having made the great pan,

Wrought of clay, as a Birthplace for Agni,

Aditi gave it to her sons,

(Saying). 'Let them cook it!'

1. 6. *a* May the Vasus fumigate thee with the Gāyatrī metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras; may the Rudras fumigate thee with the Trīṣṭubh metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras; may the Adityas fumigate thee with the Jagatī metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras; may the All-gods, common to all men, fumigate thee with the Anuṣṭubh metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras; may Indra fumigate thee in the manner of Aṅgiras; may Viṣṇu fumigate thee in the manner of Aṅgiras; may Varuṇa fumigate thee in the manner of Aṅgiras.

b May Aditi, connected with the All-gods, the goddess, dig thee on the abode of earth, in the manner of Aṅgiras, O trench.

c May the wives of the gods [1], the goddesses, connected with the All-gods, place thee on the abode of earth, in the manner of Aṅgiras, O pan.

d May the Dhīṣṇāṣ, the goddesses connected with the All-gods, kindle thee on the abode of earth, in the manner of Aṅgiras, O pan; may the wives, the goddesses, connected with the All-gods, prepare thee on the

TS ruins the metre by omitting *son*.

f. KS. xvi. 5, 6; MS. ii. 7, 8; VS. xi. 60-65.

For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 1. 7. This section gives the Mantras for the preparing of the pan; with *a* the Adhvaryu fumigates the pan; with *b* he digs a trench in front of the Gārhapatya, and with *c* he deposits the pan in the trench; with *d* he deposits the fire on the pot which has been covered with *śatāpāca-nak śatāhārāḥ*; *e* (including *f*), *g*, and *h* are uttered as the pan is baked; with *i* the baked pan is taken out; with *k* it is placed on the sand to the north, and

with *l* it is filled with goat's milk, so comm. following ĀpÇS. xvi. 5. 4-6. 1, where for *e*, however, are read three Mantras, as in the text, but with *vidā* prefixed and *devā* or *uḥam* followed by *ad mā bhedi*, their place being after *k*, the ritual action in this case is better given in BÇS. x. 6-8, where the Mantra is taken as one and as accompanying the placing round the pan of Maṇḍaleṣṭakas: in other points Baudh. varies slightly from TS., especially in placing the second half of *k* before the first; cf. also MÇS. vi. 1. 2; KÇS. xvi. 4. 8-23.

abode of earth in the manner of Aṅgiras O pan may the
the women, the goddesses, connected with the All-gods, cook
abode of earth, in the manner of Aṅgiras O pan.

e O Mitra, cook this pan : may it not break.¹

f This I place around thee, to prevent breaking.

g Mitra, extending, compasseth

This sky in greatness [2],

And the earth with his fame.

h The fame of Mitra, supporter of the people,

Of the god is eternal,

True, and most varied in fame.²

i May the god Savitr dig thee out.

With fair hands, fair fingers,

Fair arms, with his might.

k Breaking not, O earth,

Do thou fill the regions, the quarters ;

Arise, become great,

Stand upright, be thou firm.³

l May the Vasus fill thee with the Gāyatrī metre, in the manner
of Aṅgiras : may the Rudras fill thee with the Triṣṭubh metre, in the
manner of Aṅgiras ; may the Ādityas fill thee with the Jugalī metre,
in the manner of Aṅgiras ; may the All-gods, common to all men,
fill thee with the Anuṣṭubh metre, in the manner of Aṅgiras.

1. 7. a Let⁴ the half-years, the seasons, increase thee, O Agni,

The years, the R̥sis, and what truths there are ;

Shine with thy heavenly lustre,

Illuminate all the quarters of the earth.⁵

b Be kindled, O Agni, and awake him ;

Arise for great good fortune ;

May he that waiteth on thee, O Agni, be not harmed ;

May thy priests be famous, not the others.⁶

c These Brahmans, O Agni, choose thee.⁷

is form is peculiar to TN ; KS, MS., and
VS agree in the reading given by Āp as
above.

is occurs above, iii. 4. II p.

. and VS. have *āyasthānān pṛthivyān* ;
MS. has *āyasthānān* and transposes the
two half-lines.

KS xviii. 16 ; KapS. xxix. 4 ; MS. ii.
12. 5 ; VS. xxvii. 1-10. For the Brāhmaṇas
see TS. v. 1. 8. 5, 6. This section gives
an additional set of ten Sāmichāni verses
to accompany an offering of five animals
(aśva, aśva, paśu, paśu, paśu) ; see ĀpS.

xvi. 7. 1, 2 ; according to Kṛd
they are used after the ninth
the tenth of the normal set
verses ; see also MS. ii. 12.
15 ; cf. 4 ; Vait. xxviii. 4.

⁵ This is AV. ii. 8. 1, which with
Sadhita, except EM. has
pṛthivyān.

⁶ This is AV. ii. 8. 2, which has
The others agree with TN.

⁷ This is AV. ii. 8. 2, which with
Sadhita for 12 ; KS. omits the 12.

- Be thou propitious O Agni [1], to us in the sanctuary
 Slaying our rivals, conquering the foes,
 Do thou watch unfailing in thine own home.
- d Here, O Agni, do thou grant wealth;
 May not the overcomers, anticipating (us); overcome thee;
 May the lordly power be easily wielded by thee, O Agni;
 Let him who waiteth on thee prosper, unassailed.¹
- e With good life. O Agni, unite thee with the lordly power;
 O Agni, vie with Mitra in friendship;
 Be thou the midmost of thine equals;
 O Agni, shine forth here to be invoked by kings.²
- f (Be thou) over the [2] enemy, the obstructor,
 Unwisdom, niggardliness, O Agni,
 All obstacles do thou overcome,
 And bestow upon us wealth with heroes.³
- g Unassailable, all-knower, unoverpowered,
 Ruling, O Agni, supporting the lordly power, do thou shine here;
 Through all the regions, freeing men from fear,
 Do thou this day guard us for increase with kindness.⁴
- h O Bṛhaspati, instigator, awake him;
 The sharp do thou more thoroughly sharpen;
 Increase him to great prosperity [3];
 Let the All gods rejoice in him.⁵
- i What time, O Bṛhaspati, thou didst free
 From life yonder, from Yama's enmity,
 The Aśvins removed death from him,
 O Agni, the physicians of the gods with their powers.⁶
- k We from the darkness,
 Gazing on the higher light,⁷

his is found in AV. vii. 83. 2. and the Ppp. agree with the YV. Saṁhitās in reading it with n. 6. AV. has *pśvocatāḥ* and *apśvāḥ*, both inferior readings; MS. has *pśvicitāḥ*; KS., KapS., and VS. agree with TN. The reference is of course to people who anticipate the worshipping in seeking the favour of the god.

his is AV. ii. 6. 4. AV., KS., and MS. read *śvāḥ* for *śvāḥ*; AV. has no *śvāḥ*, KS. and MS. have *śvāḥ*; AV. has *śvāḥ* and *śvāḥ*.

his is AV. ii. 6. 5, which has *śvāḥ* at *śvāḥ*; KS. and MS. have *śvāḥ* for *śvāḥ* and end with *śvāḥ*. AV., KS., and MS. have also *śvāḥ*, and TS. alone has *śvāḥ*. *śvāḥ* must be read for AV.

śvāḥ and *śvāḥ* of the YV. Saṁhitās.

¹ This is AV. vii. 84. 1. AV. has *śvāḥ* for *śvāḥ*, *śvāḥ* for *śvāḥ* and *śvāḥ* for *śvāḥ*; KS. has *śvāḥ* with *śvāḥ*; MS. vi and *śvāḥ*; VS. agree with TS. except in having with Kd. and MS. *śvāḥ*.

² This is AV. vii. 16. 1, which, however, inverts b and c and reads in a *śvāḥ* (making a second deity against the sing. of the verb), *śvāḥ* and in our b *śvāḥ*; with MS it has *śvāḥ* for *śvāḥ*; MS. ends *śvāḥ*.

³ This is AV. vii. 83. 1, which has *śvāḥ* and *śvāḥ*; MS. has *śvāḥ*. It is found also in TĀ x. 48.

⁷ This is RV. i. 60. 10 without variant.

Sarya a god among the gods,
Have come to the highest light.

1 8. a Uplifted¹ are his kindling-sticks.

Uplifted and pure are the rays of Agni,
Most brilliant (are they) of the son of fair countenance.²

b The son of self, the Asura, all-knower,
God, god among gods,
Anointeth the ways with mead and ghee.³

c With mead thou attainest the sacrifice,
Delighting, as Naraṇasa, O Agni,
The kindly god Savitr, with every boon.⁴

d Hither he cometh, with might, with ghee,
The priest implored with adoration;
To Agni the ladles (move) when the rites proceed.⁵

e Worship let him pay to the greatness of him, of Agni;
He [1] indeed is pre-eminent among the delightful,⁶
The wealthy, the wisest, best bestower of wealth.

f The divine doors—all—preserve
The rules of him, of Agni,
Of wide expanse, lording it with dominion.⁷

g May day and night
Like heavenly maidens in his birthplace
Protect this our sacrifice and offering.⁸

h O ye divine Hotrs, sing ye

f KS. xviii. 17, KapS. xxix. 5; MS. ii. 12. 6; VS. xxvii. 11-23 for a-m, and for n-; KS. xi. 1; MS. ii. 13. 28; the verses are found scattered in VS. xiii. 4; xxiii. 1, 3; xxv. 10-13; xxvii. 25, 26; xxviii. 3, 5, 7. This section contains the Āpri verses (a-m) for the fore-sacrifices of animals (ĀpṛS. xvi. 7, 9, 10) and the verse for the Āghāra with the spoon for an offering to Vāyu (n), and six Yajyas and Puroṇuvākya for the offering to Prajāpati of a hornless victim (o and p for the offering of the omentum, q and r for the cake offering, s and t (with u as a variant) for the oblation (āvāḥ)); see ĀpṛS. xvi. 7, 8, 11; BṛS. x. 11.

his hymn (a-m) occurs in a mutilated form in AV. v. 27, the variants of which are discussed elaborately by Whitney and need not here be repeated.

S. and MS. take in a of the next verse; MS. has *devi devīḥya devyādnān*; in b MS. and VS. have *amukta*, KS. *anakti* with *paṭha*.

¹ KS. and MS. add a of the next verse to make up for the first Pāda here which is added to the preceding verse; both read *nak-a*; MS. has *again* for *again*.

² KS. and MS. make up the line by adding the first Pāda of the next verse to make up for the transfer of the first Pāda. KS. has the absurd *paṭha* with *gandhā* in our s, and it has *istakā*.

³ KS. makes this verse out of b and c, reading *devi devīḥya devyādnān*; MS. has with VS. *devi devīḥya devyādnān* (suppressed in VS.) and then adds fourteen *devīḥya* in *devīḥya* before our c. The sense of the passage is merely conjectural, the text being clearly hopelessly corrupt.

⁴ KS. and MS. read *vaga*, which improves the sense. If *vaga* is kept *devīḥya* can be understood.

⁵ This verse is alike in all, but is not in AV, where it occurs in a different form at v. 12. 8.

The Animal Offering to Prajāpati

To our uplifted sacrifice to Agni's tongue,
 Make for us good offering.
 May the three goddesses sit on this strew.
 Ida, Sarasvatī [2], Bhārati, the great, being sung.²
 That seminal fluid of ours, wondrous.
 Abundant, may Tvasṛ release
 An increase of wealth with good heroes: as offspring to
 O free, let free.
 Bestowing with thyself among the gods;
 Let Agni as queller make ready the oblation.
 O Agni, utter 'Hail!' O all-knower, over the oblation
 May all the gods rejoice in this offering.
 The golden germ first arose;
 Born he was the only lord of creation;
 He supporteth the earth and the sky [8];
 To what god shall we offer with oblation?
 He that alone by his might is king
 Of the breathing, the winking world.
 Who is lord of these bipeds and quadrupeds;
 To what god shall we offer with oblation?
 He who is giver of breath, giver of strength,
 Upon whose bidding all, even the gods, wait,
 Whose shadow is immortality and death;
 To what god shall we offer with oblation?³
 He whose are these snowy mountains through his might
 Whose they call the ocean with the Rasi [4].
 Whose two arms are these quarters;
 To what god shall we offer with oblation?
 To whom the armies stablished
 Through his aid gazed with minds disturbed.
 Over whom on the rising of the sun it goeth;
 To what god shall we offer with oblation?
 He by whom the dread earth and the sky were made firm

² *śrī* KS. *śrī* *śrī*, and both
 K² and MS. insert *śrī* after

śrī before *Bhārati*, and reads
 for *śrī* *śrī*, KS. has *śrī* *śrī*

KS. reads *śrī* and has *śrī*
 KS. after *śrī*, reads *śrī*
 S. also has *śrī*

śrī

śrī *śrī* *śrī*

³ This famous hymn is found in
 AV. iv. 2; the variants
 Whitney's notes on that
 the case of KS., not then av.
 They need not here be repe-
 berg (*Prolegomena*, pp. 314-3
 in detail the inferior cha-
 text of the Yajur tradition.
 KS. and MS., where the
 gradation has gone further
 as it now stands. Cf. pp. lxx

By whom the heaven was established, by whom the vault,
Who is the measure of the region in the atmosphere;
To what god shall we offer with oblation?

t When the waters, the great ones, went
Bearing all [5] strength, begetting Agni,
Then one breath of the gods arose;
To what god shall we offer with oblation?

u He who in his might beheld the waters
Bearing strength, begetting Agni,
Who was the god alone over the gods;
To what god shall we offer with oblation?

1. 9. *a* Purpose, Agni, impulse, hail! Mind, intellect, Agni, impulse, hail!
Thought, knowledge, Agni, impulse, hail! Discrimination of speech,
Agni, impulse, hail! To Manu, lord of creatures, hail! To Agni
Vaiçvānara hail!

b Let every man choose the companionship
Of the god who leadeth;
Every man prayeth for wealth;
Let him choose glory that he may prosper; hail!

c Be not broken, nor come to harm;
Be firm and enduring;
O mother, daringly show thy heroism [1];
With Agni wilt thou do this deed.²

d Be firm, O goddess earth, for prosperity;
Thou art the wife of the Asura, made with power.
Let this oblation be pleasing to the gods;
Do thou emerge uninjured at this our sacrifice.³

e O Mitra, heat this pan; may it not break.

f This I place around thee, to prevent breaking.

g Feeding on wood, sipping clarified butter,
The ancient desirable Hotr.

¹ KS. xvi. 7, 8; MS. ii. 7. 7, 8; VS. xi. 66-72; xii. 15-17. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 1. 9. This section describes the kindling of the fire in the pan; with *a* six oblations to Agni are offered; with *b* a seventh or fire offering; with *c* and *d* the pan is deposited covered with a nest of hemp or Muñja on the Āhavanīya; with *e* (including *f*) embers are placed round it to light it up *pradakṣiṇam* as usual; with *g* there is put in the fire-pan Krumuka and Muñja grass; with *h* and *i* kindling-wood of Vītāṅkata and Āṇamī is put on; with *k-m* the fire generated in

the pan is adored; see ApŚS. xvi. 3. 12-2, 14, and cf. BṛS. x. 12; MṛS. vi. 1. 3, KṛS. xvi. 4. 30-37; 5. 20.

² This occurs above at 1. 3. 2. KS. has *vyāsa* with *vyāsa* twice and *vyāsa* with *vyāsa*; MS. on the other hand has *vyāsa* and *vyāsa* and *vyāsa* respectively with *vyāsa*.

³ MS. reads *vyāsa* for *vyāsa*, and KS. with VS. omits it entirely, presumably because *vyāsa* occurs just below; no so added there in the other texts. For the dual see v. 2. 3. 2 (p. 313, n. 1).

⁴ KS. MS., and VS. all have *vyāsa*.

So : of strength the wondrous.

h From a far region

Come hither to these lower one- [2];

Favour those in the region where I am.²

s From a far distance

Do thou of ruddy steeds come hither;

Of the dust, dear to many,

O Agni, do thou overcome obstructions.³

k Do thou sit down in the lap of this mother.

O Agni, knowing all the ways;

Consume her not with light nor with heat.

Within her shine with pure radiance.⁴

l O Agni, with glow

Within thine own seat of the pan,

Heating with her blaze,

Be thou, O all-knower, auspicious.⁵

m Becoming auspicious to me, O Agni,

Do thou sit down auspicious;

Having made all the quarters auspicious

Sit here on thine own birthplace.⁶

v. 1. 10. *a* Whatever⁷ logs we place

In thee, O Agni,

Be that ghoe for thee;

Accept it, O youngest one.⁸

b What the insect eateth,

What the ant climbeth over,

This is RV. ii. 7. 6 without variant.

This occurs above at ii. 2. 11 p.

KS. has *apigata*.

MS. has *gata*, KS. *gata*, VS. *gata*, and it

changes the position of *graha* and *lagana*.

The verses *k-m* recur at iv. 2. 1 k-m.

KS. and MS. have *ukhadyak*, and if the text is correct the gen. is really one of equivalence, which is denied for Sanskrit by Whitney, *Sansk. Gramm.* § 295, and Speiser, *Sanskrit Grammar*, § 110. VS. has *ukhadyak*, and in the next half-verse MS. reads *lagana* for the *lagana* of the other texts. Cf. below *arushnam prithivyak*, iv. 2. 3 c.

ukha occurs in MS.

Cf. KS. xvi. 7. 8; MS. ii. 7. 7, 8; VS. xi.

73-xii. 4. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 1.

10 This section gives the Mantras for the ; with *a-* the Adhvaryu

puts on wood of Udumbara, not cut by the axe; with *f* he ad. : an Aśvattha, with *g* a Vikaṅkata, and with *k* a Āṇi stick; *l* and *k* are said by the sacrificer as the Adhvaryu silently places two Udumbara sticks on the fire; with *l* a gold ornament with twenty-one knobs is put on; with *m* the noose of the sling of the pan is added, and with *n* the black antelope skin above the *pitṛa*; with *o* he looks at the fire in the pan and with *p* picks it up; see ApQS. xvi. 10. 1-12, and cf. BQS. x. 14, 15, which closely agrees; MQS. vi. 1. 3; KQS. xvi. 4. 38-5. 7.

² This is RV. viii. 101. 20, which has, however *kāni kāni ca* and omits *o*, and in d reads *id*; in AV. xix. 64. 3 c is found as *arushnam tad aṇam va pitham*. KS. MS., and VS. have *arushnam tad aṇam va pitham* as in b

- All that begeth thee
Accept it, O ye gods.
c Mighty by night, untiringly bearing food
For him as fodder to a stalled horse,
May we, O Agni, thy great house, be not harmed,
Rejoicing in increase of wealth, in food.
d Kindled on earth's navel, O Agni
We invoke for great increase of wealth,
Delighting in drink, recipient of great justice, worthy
The victor, Agni, victor in battles.
e The hosts that attack,
That pierce the troops,
The thieves and the robbers,
Them, O Agni, do I place in thy mouth.
f With thy tusks the burglars,
With thy teeth the robbers,
With thy jaws the thieves, O blessed one,
Do thou chew, well chewed.
g The burglars among men,
The thieves and robbers in the forest,
The {2} mischief workers in the thickets,
Them I place within thy jaws.
h The man who is hostile to us,
And him who hateth us,
Him who revileth us, and him who seeketh to hurt,
Every one of them do thou crush to atoms.
i Sharpened is my holy power,
Sharpened the strength and might,
Sharpened the conquering lordly power of him
Whose domestic priest I am.
k Their arms have I uplifted,

RV. viii 101. 21 with c added,
also is found with variants in AV.
55. 1, viz. *agne* is placed after 'c';
and MS. have *vārim-vārim*, and VS.
alah, but CB. vi. 6. 1; RQR. xvi.
recognize the variant *vārim* as in
and AV. The sense of *aprayāṇam* is
ruined by Lanman on AV. 2 a
and MS. have *amidaṇāṇāṇā*, and VS.
thini agni.

is uncertain in sense, but Fleche/

Stud. ii. 102; argues that the sense of

rdvgyarig given by Dreyer in his

Glossar is correct in essentials. It

is part of the word 'with either a or

)) then the sense

is 'in troops'. Cf. iv.

* *śādhyaṇ* is read also in
Sanskrit is found, but
earlier *śādhyaṇ* as
Sanskrit have *śādhyaṇ*
Keith, JRA. 1902, pp

* The contrast is clear betw
the highwaymen; see

* On *manuṣya*, see Keith, JI
781. EM. has *manuṣya*,
manuṣya.

* This verse is found in A
inserts *śādhyaṇ* before *śādhyaṇ*
śādhyaṇ and Tā. ii. 6. 2 add *śādhyaṇ*

Their radiance, the r might,
With holy power I waste the fees,
I support [1] my own.¹

l Shining like gold, he hath become widely resplendent,
For glory shining with immortal life;
Agni became immortal in his strength
What time prolific Dyaus begat him.²

m The sage sheweth all forms;
He hath produced bliss for biped and quadruped;
Savitr, the desirable, hath discerned the vault;
After the moving forward of the dawn he shineth.³

n Night and the dawn, one-minded but of various form,
United suckle one child;
The radiant one shineth between sky and earth [4];
The gods, granters of wealth, support Agni.⁴

o Thou art the bird of fair feathers; thy head the Trivrt (Stoma), thy
eye the Gayatra, thy breath the Stoma, thy body the Vamadevya Sāman,
thy wings the Brhat and the Rathantara, thy tail the Yajñāyajñīya, thy
limbs the metres, thy hoofs the altars, thy name the Yajus formulae.

p Thou art the bird of fair feathers; go to the sky, fly to the heaven.

v. 1 11. a O' Agni, that sacrifice, that offering,
Which on all sides thou dost encircle,
It of a truth goeth to the gods.

b O Soma, the wondrous aids
That there are of thine for the generous man,
With these be thou our helper.

The other Śaṅkhitās have *ātho* for *id a*; AV.
11. 12. 3 has the second half-line with
āthadmi.

This is found at I. 3 14 q; MS. has *apīrāṣ*
and both it and KS. have *āthabhiṣ*. VS.
agrees with TS.

This is RV. v. 31. 2 without variant.

In RV. I. 96. 5 is read for *āimānāś vāṣṭe*,
āimānāś vāṣṭe and *dravipādān* for *ādh*
which seems secondary. In RV. *dyāṣṭ-*
kādmā is a compound, but the Pāda text
here treats the two words as separate
(cf. p. 388, n. 3) as e.g. in RV. x. 12. 1;
Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramma.* n. I. 151.
The verse is repeated in full at iv. 6. 5 f;
7. 12 h.

This section gives the Yajyas and the Anu-
vākya for the oblations prescribed in the
Vajrasadeva rite; see TS. I. 8. 2; a is the

Paronuvākya for the first Ājyabhaga,
b for the second; c and d are for the
offering to Agni on eight pots/herds;
e and f for that to Soma; g and h for
that to Savitr; i and k for that to Saras-
vant; l and m for that to Pūṣan; n and o
for that to the Maruts; p and q for that
to the All-gods; r and s for that to sky
and earth; t and u for the offering to
Agni Svistakṛt, and v and w for the
Vajras offering. The verses are all
Bṛhadic; a = I. 1. 4; b = I. 91. 2; c =
viii. 44. 6; d = x. 8. 6; e and f = I. 91.
8 and 4; g = iii. 62. 10; h = iv. 54. 5; i =
I. 3. 11; k = vi. 49. 7; l = vi. 54. 5; 58. 1;
n = I. 85. 7; o = vi. 66. 2; p = vi. 52.
10; q = vi. 52. 18; r = ii. 41. 30; s = vii.
68. 2; t = v. 14. 1; u = iii. 11. 2; v and
w = vii. 38. 7 and 8. Cf. MS. iv. 10. 2.

Agni the lord

Be

Th u O S ma.

These abodes of thine.¹

That excellent glory of Savitr,

The god, we meditate,

That he may stimulate our prayers.²

What we have done in thoughtlessness against the host

With feeble insight, with violence as is man's way [1]

Among gods and men, do thou, O Savitr,

There instigate us to sinlessness.

Impeller of righteousness,

Instigator of devotions,

Sarasvati hath established the sacrifice.

May the maiden of the lightning, the one of varied life

Sarasvati, wife of a hero, inspire our devotion :

In accord with the ladies, may she accord to the singer

Protection uninjured, and guardianship unsurpassable.

May Pusan follow the cows for us,

May he guard our herds :

May Pusan win booty for us.

Bright is part of thee, worthy of offering another [2]

Like day and night of various hue, like the sky art thou

All magic thou dost further, O powerful one :

Propitious here, O Pusan, be thy bounty.

They grew in might with their own power ;

They mounted the vault, they made a broad nest ;

When Visnu helped the strong one who causeth gladness

Like birds they sat on the dear strow.

Bear ye variegated praise to the strong singer,

The host of the Maruts, which hath strength :

Who with might endure might [3],

For the jocund ones, O Agni, the earth shakes.³

The All-gods.⁴

O All-gods.⁵

is given in full at i. 5. 5 c and
iv. 4. 4 a.

is given in full at iv. 4. 4 d which
usual.

is given in full at ii. 3. 14 e.

is given in full at ii. 3. 14 f.

occurs in full at i. 5. 6 m and it
usual that it should be repeated

is, unidentified by Weber, is RV.

vi. 28. 11. The word seems
as necessarily to open the
saga, but it is simplest to
epithet of the Maruts, as
of vi.

¹ This verse is given in full at

² This verse is given in full
which is a misprint for a
RV. and ii. 4. 14 r).

- r May sky and earth this day
 Place among the gods this sacrifice
 Successful, touching the sky.
 s Bring forward the parents born of old with new songs.
 In the seat of holy order,
 Come to us, O sky and earth, with the host divine;
 Great is your protection.
 t Awaken Agni with the praise,
 Kindling the immortal;
 May he place our oblations among the gods.
 u Bearing the oblation, immortal,
 The eager messenger, well-inclined,
 Agni uniteth with our prayer.
 v Health be they.¹
 w For each prize.²

PRAPĀTHAKA II

The Preparation of the Ground for the Fire

2. 1. a Thou³ art the step of Viṣṇu, overcoming hostility, mount the Gayatri metre, step along the earth, excluded is he whom we hate. Thou art the step of Viṣṇu, overcoming imprecations, mount the Triṣṭubh metre, step along the atmosphere, excluded is he whom we hate. Thou art the step of Viṣṇu, overcomer of the enemy, mount the Jagati metre, step along the sky, excluded is he whom we hate. Thou art the step of Viṣṇu [1], overcomer of the foe, mount the Anuṣṭubh metre, step along the quarters, excluded is he whom we hate.
 b Agni hath cried, like Dyaus thundering,
 Licking the earth, devouring the plants;
 Straightway on birth he shone aflame,
 He blazeth with his light within the firmaments.⁴
 c O Agni, returner, to us return
 With life, with radiance, with gain, with wisdom, with offspring,
 with wealth.⁵

This verse is given in full at i. 7. 3 i (ad
 .), where see note.

This verse is given in full at i. 7. 8 g.

MS. xvi. 8; MS. ii. 7. 8; VS. xii. 3-17.

For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 2. 1. 1-5.
 This section gives the Mantras for the
 placing of the fire on a throne; with a
 the Adhvaryu steps four times to the east,
 holding the fire above the navel: with
 b and c- he turns round towards the
 right; with g he loosens the knot of the
 sling holding the pan- with k he takes
 it, and with i he the fire and

with k-n deposits it on the throne (dānā-
 prepared for it; see ĀpŚ. xvi. 10. 12 18,
 BQS. x. 16 (who uses b and i for the
 taking of the pan), and cf. MQS. vi. 1 3
 KQS. xvi. 5. 11-20.

⁴ This verse is also given in full in i. 3. 14.
 and in iv. 2. 2 d.

⁵ KS. has abhi no nīcāntara; MS. (i. 7. 1) and
 carāntara; VS. no nī carāntara; MS. and
 VS. after carāntara have prajā dānā
 sanyā madhāyā rayā p-ya; KS. omits
 the last two but follows the order of MS
 and VS.

- Born of the waters, born of the cows born of holy order
 mountain the great holy order¹
- a From² the sky was Agni first born,
 From us secondly he who knoweth all,
 In the waters thirdly the manly.
 The pious man singeth of him, the undying, as he kindleth
- b We know thy three places threefold, O Agni,
 We know thy seat that is established in many places;
 We know thy highest name in secret;
 We know the spring whence thou hast come.³
- c The manly souled kindleth thee in the ocean, in the waters
 In the breast of the sky, O Agni, he who gazeth on men;
 Thee standing in the third region [1],
 In the birthplace of holy order, the steers inspirited.⁴
- d Agni hath cried, like Dyaus thundering,
 Licking the earth, devouring the plants;
 Straightway on birth he shone aflame,
 He blazeth with his light within the firmaments.⁵
- e Eager, purifying, the envoy, the wise one,
 Agni, the immortal, hath been established among men.
 He beareth and darteth forward his ruddy smoke;
 The sky he attaineth with his pure radiance.⁶
- f The banner of the whole world, the germ [2],
 Filled on birth the firmaments;
 Even the firm mountain he cleft passing over,
 When the five peoples sacrificed to Agni.⁷
- g Receptacle of prosperity, supporter of riches,
 Granter of thoughts, guardian of the Soma,
 Son of the bright one, of strength, the king
 Is resplendent within the waters, kindled before the dawns.
- h He who first maketh for thee to-day, O thou of wondrous r
 A cake rich in ghee, O god Agni;
 Do thou bear him ever on to the better,

given also in full at i. 8. 15 L.
 xvi. 9; MS. ii. 7. 9; VS. xii. 12-28.
 the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 2. 1. 6. This
 on gives the verses used for the
 tion of the fire in the pan with the
 of Vatsapri; RV. x. 45; see ApQS.
 1. 5; BQS. x. 16 *ad fin.*; MQS. vi.
 KQS. xvi. 5. 21, 22.
 found in full also at i. 3. 14 a. It is
 x. 45. 1 without variant.
 x. 45. 2 *dhāma vīkṛtā* is read; KS.
 poses c and d, and MS. ends with

dhābhathas.

- ¹ In RV. x. 48. 3 *apām upasāho* is
 guardian for *alantān*; MS. has
² This is found also in full at i. 3. 1
 1 b. It is RV. x. 45. 4.
³ This is RV. x. 45. 7; KS. and
arusaḥ.
⁴ This is RV. x. 45. 6, KS. and
jayāḥ and *vijā*.
⁵ This is RV. x. 45. 5. RV., KS.,
 VS. all have *visuḥ*, which is clear
 cf. above, p. lxxxviii.

To glory allotted by the gods O youngest son !³

d Give him portion, O Agni, in prayers ;

Give him portion in every hymn that is sung,

Dear shall he be before Surya, dear to Sura Agni ;

With what is born, what is to be born shall he be victorious !

e Thee, O Agni, the sacrifices through the days

Dear as many riches desirable ;

With thee desiring wealth,

Eagerly they revealed the stall rich in kine,⁴

f Shining like gold, he hath become widely resplendent,

For glory shining with immortal life ;

Agni became immortal in his strength,

What time prolific Dyaus begot him.⁵

iv. 2. 3. a O⁶ Lord of food, accord us food,

Uninjurious, impetuous ;

Do thou further the donor,

Bestow strength on our bipeds, our quadrupeds.⁷

b May the All-gods thou,

O Agni, bear up with their thoughts ;

Be thou to us most propitious,

With kindly face, abounding in light,⁸

c Come forward, O Agni, rich in light,

With auspicious rays ;

Shining with great radiance,

Harm not our offspring with thy body.⁹

d With kindling-wood serve Agni,

Awaken the guest with ghee ;

In him [1] offer oblations.¹⁰

This is RV. x. 45. 9. KS. has *śrautān* *varigāṇa*.

This is RV. x. 45. 10.

This is RV. x. 45. 11. RV., KS., and VS have *vāṇa*, and KS. *apera* ; MS. has for b *dātān* *krāṇān* *anjanān* *avagāṇa*.

This is RV. x. 45. 8. It is found in full at i. 3. 14 g ; iv. 1. 10 l.

Of KS. xvi. 10 ; KapS. xxv. 1 ; MS. ii. 7. 10 ; VS. xi. 88 ; xii. 80-81. For the fireman see TS. v. 2. 2. This section gives the Mantras for the taking of the fire in the pan to the place of the piling of the fire ; with a he puts on the fire a stick of Udumbara wood dipped in the Vrta milk ; with b he puts the pan with the fire on a cart with two poles on the Praṇa ; with c he advances, and with d puts a stick on ; e is used for a Kṣatriya ;

if there is an oak in the pan, then puts it into water with f g ; h and accompany the replacing of the oak wrong out—in the vat, and with i and he puts the fire again in the pan, and with j he releases the fire, and jya comes once with a and g ; see ApS. vi. 11 : 12. 4-13. 1 ; BṛS. x. 12. and c. MS. x. 1. 8 ; KṛS. xvi. 9. 9. 10. 7-8.

² It is clear that *pradātān* is meant by c but in the other Śaṅkhya prayers seems to be meant, though in MS. the answer of accents leaves this uncertain.

³ The other Śaṅkhya read *yajñam*. TS. x. 2. 2. 8 takes *manas* as referring to Agni but it might refer to the part affected.

⁴ The other Śaṅkhya have *śrāṇān* *paṇān*.

⁵ This is RV. viii. 44. 1 without variant.

- c Far famed is this Agni of Bharata,
 Since his great light sh. neth l. ke the sun
 He who overcame Puru in battle
 Hath shone forth, the heavenly guest, propitious for us.¹
- f O ye waters divine, accept these ashes ;
 Place them on a resting-place, in the fragrant region ;
 To him may the ladies with noble spouses bow ;
 Like a mother her son, do ye kindly bear him.²
- a In the waters, O Agni, is thy seat [2],
 Thou enterest the plants ;
 Being in the germ thou art born again.³
- k Thou art the germ of plants,
 The germ of trees,
 The germ of all things,
 O Agni, thou art the germ of the waters.⁴
- r With ashes having satisfied thy birthplace
 And the waters, on the earth, O Agni,
 In union with thy mothers,
 Full of light hast thou again taken thy seat.⁵
- k Having again come to thy seat,
 And to the waters, to the earth, O Agni,
 Within her thou liest, most auspicious,
 As on the lap of a mother.⁶
- l Return with strength [3],
 Return, O Agni, with food and life ;
 Again guard us on all sides.⁷
- m Return with wealth,
 O Agni, fatten with the stream,
 All-gaining on every side.⁸
- n May the Adityas, the Rudras, the Vasus, kindle thee again ;
 The Brahmanas again with offerings, O bringer of wealth ;⁹
 With ghee do thou increase our bodies ;
 May the wishes of the sacrificer become true.⁹

found also in full above at ii. 5. 12 a.
 VS have *gryhṣite* ; MS. has *śinīṣṭh*
paśvāḥ ; VS. has *śibhyāṁ* *enāt*.
 MS. have *śin*, but probably this
 d be read as *śin*. This is RV. vii.
 which also has *śin*.

variant in the other Saṁhitās.
 is construed with *śaśaṇ*, the
 on of *ca* is correct, but in the next
 his explanation is not possible ; it
 wever, perhaps the case that *śpīṣ*
śin is in apposition to *śin* and

is to be explained on the mod.
 vocatives with nom. and *ca*. Cf.
 n. 1 ; 274, n. 1 ; 281, n. 2. *prasād*
 is rare. TS. does not linguallize
māṣṭhā.

* This verse is modelled on the prec.

* These verses occur in full above a
 and k ; iv. 2. 1 c and f.

* MS. has *vasudhite agne*, KS. *vasudh*
 KapS. *vasudhite agne* ; MS. and
tanvām, KS. has not the half-verse.

* This is RV. i. 147. 2 with *no* for *m*

e Harken to this our call that is offered O youngest one
Of the most generous one O thou that hast power
One hateth, one praiseth.

As praiser I praise thy lordy O Agni.

p Be thou a bounteous patron.
Giver of riches, lord of riches,
Repel from us the foes.

2. 4. a Go² hence, depart, creep away, hence.
Ye that are here of old and ye that are now.
Yama hath given this resting-place of earth.
The Fitṣ have made this world for him.¹

b Thou art the ash of Agni, thou art the dust of Agni

c Thou art accord, fulfilling love; in me be the fulfilment of thy love

d Be united your dear bodies,
Be united your dear hearts.
Be your breath united [1],
United my body.²

e This is that Agni in whom as a belly
Indra placed the pressed Soma eagerly:
Thou art praised, O all-knower, for winning
Booty a thousandfold, like a swift steed.³

f O Agni, thou comest to the wave of the sky.
To the gods thou speakest, those of the altar;
The waters above in the realm of the sun
And those below wait (on thee).⁴

g O Agni, thy radiance in the sky, the earth,
The plants [2], or the waters, O holy one,
That whereby thou didst outspread the broad atmosphere,

KS. and MS. have *śāntat* and the latter has *śāntatā*; both have *śāntatam*, VS. has *śāntatam*.

S. has *śāntatā śāntatā*; MS. adds at the end *yaśi śāntā* as *śāntatā*. RV. II. 6. 4 agrees with VS.

1. KS. xvi. 11; KapS. xxv. 2; MS. II. 7. 11; VS. xii. 45-56. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 2. 8; 5. 6. 2. This section gives the Mantras for the piling up of the Gārhapatya: with a the Adhvaryu makes ready the foundation, and spreads sand and salt earth over it with b and c; the sand and earth he mixes with d; with e-h he lays down in the middle four bricks; with i and k he places two in front, and with l and m two behind; the remaining thirteen he deposits with n and o in each case and adds *śāntatā*;

see ĀpS. xvi. 14: ĀpS. x. 13-31, and a. MṛS. vi. 1. 2, KṛS. xvi. 1 2-17, xvi. 7. 14.

² This verse is a variant of RV. x. 14. 3; KS. and VS. omit *śāntatā*; *śāntatā* is really a genitive of apposition, as in the case of *śāntatā* in 1. 14, and in p. 308, n. 2.

³ This is RV. II. 6. 4, but is found in KS. vi. 12 as here. The variation of *śāntatā* and *śāntatā* is absurd, and *śāntatā* should be read separately in each case.

⁴ This is RV. III. 23. 1, but that has *śāntatā*; KS., MS., and VS. agree with TM. For the sense of c and d cf. *Śāntatā* *Śāntatā* I. 248, 249.

⁵ This is RV. III. 23. 2, but that has *śāntatā*; KS. and VS. agree with TM. For the sense of c and d cf. *Śāntatā* *Śāntatā* I. 248, 249.

Glittering is thy gleam, moving and men copying.¹

▲ May the Agnis of the dust

In unison with those of the floods

Accept the oblation offered,

The rich healthful viands.²

! As food, O Agni, accord to the sacrificer

The gain of a cow, wondrous enduring;

Be to us a son, a scion, full of life;

This, O Agni, be thy lovingkindness towards us.³

▲ This is thy due place of birth.

Whence born thou didst shine.

Mount it, O Agni, knowing it [3].

And make our wealth increase.⁴

! Thou art a piler: in the manner of Angiras be firm with that deity.

™ Thou art a piler round; in the manner of Aṅgiras be firm with that deity.

⁂ Fill the world, fill the hole, do thou sit down auspicious;

Indra and Agni and Bṛhaspati

Have placed thee on this birthplace;

o The dappled kine, streaming with milk,

Mix the Soma,

Clans in the birthplace of the gods,

In the three realms of sky.⁵

v. 2. 5. a Be⁶ united, be in harmony, in affection,

Radiant, with kindly thought,

Clothed in food and strength,

United have I made your minds, your ordinances, your hearts.⁷

This is RV. vi. 22. 2, which has, like VS., *open* 4; KS. and MS. substitute *pit gārhapatyā opadhyā open*.

This is RV. iii. 22. 4, which has in a *gārhapatyā* *astabho*; KS. and MS. read *prastabho*. VS. agrees with TS.

This is RV. iii. 22. 5 without variant.

This is also found in full at I. 5. 5/.

This is RV. viii. 68. 3 without variant.

Of KS. xvi. 11, 12; Kapṣ. xvi. 2, 3; MS. ii. 7. 11, 12; VS. xii. 57-72. For the Bṛahmaṇya see TS. v. 5. 4. This section gives the Mantras for the ploughing of the earth for the sake of the piling of the Āhavanīya; with a-d he unites the fire of the pāu with the fire piled up in the Gārhapatyā; with e he removes the fire from the sling, and with f grasps the sling; he deposits it in a natural cleft or hole with g; with i-l he piles up three

bricks, and with A covers them with the net of the sling; they then return, and with m he adores the Āhavanīya or the Gārhapatyā; n and o are used for the Sādhya of the Adhvaryu, and for the filling of the buckets with water; with p and q the ploughs are yoked, and r and s accompany the ploughing; t is used as the furrows are ploughed three by three, and u i, said as he touches the *śāntārdāna*; see ApṛS. xvi. 10. 5-20. 7, and cf. BṛS. i. 21-25 where n and o are used for the touching of the thongs of the ploughs, and t and u are used when the Adhvaryu gazes on the furrow; MṛS. vi. 1. 2; KṛS. xvii. 1. 19-2. 12.

⁷ In this verse two verses are really combined, which the other Sāhitas recognize in the division of the text.

The Preparing of the Ground for the Fire

b O Agni of the dust be overlord for us

Bestow food and strength on the sacrifier

c Thou, O Agni, art of the dust,

Rich, full of increase,

Making all the regions propitious

Thou hast sat down on thine own birthplace.¹

d Be ye of one mind for us,

One dwelling [1], spotless;

Harm not the sacrifice, nor the lord of the sacrifice. O ye

Be ye two auspicious to-day unto us.

e As a mother her son, the earth,

The pan, hath borne Agni of the dust in his own breast;

In unison with the All-gods, the seasons,

Let Prajapati, all worker, release it.²

f The bright light

Born beyond this firmament,

May that convey us beyond our force,

O Agni Vaiśvānara, hail!³

g Homage to thee, O Nirrti of every form [2],

Loosen ye this bond made of iron,

Do thou in accord with Yama and Yami

Mount this highest vault.⁴

h The bond that Nirrti, the goddess,

Bound on thy neck, not to be loosened,

This I loosen for thee as from the middle of life;

Then living, let loose, do thou eat the food.⁵

i Thee in whose cruel mouth here I make offering,

For the loosening of these bonds,

As 'earth' men know thee,

As 'Nirrti' [3], I know thee on every side.⁶

j Seek the man who poureth not offering nor sacrifice,

The road of the thief and robber thou followest;

Seek another than us, that is thy road;

Homage be to thee, O Nirrti, O goddess.⁷

¹ this is added to the last two
if a to make verses 58

and 59. agree in reading *śukra* *agnis*

so above at i. 5. 7 n. VS. has

lose ripe dirt with calculation.

dyman for *śukra*; MS. *invar*

invar for *śukra*.

prajapati for *prajapati*, and *pat* for

IS. and VS. have *dyman*.

² KS. and MS. have *gum*

gum is . . . *dyman* and *dyman* is *dyman*; VS. has *dyman* . . . *dyman*.

³ KS. has *pat* to *invar* *pat* *invar* at the end; in all the *invar* is *prajapati*, VS. *prajapati* and in a *prajapati* it has *prajapati*.

⁴ KS, MS. and VS. have *at* *at*

1 Praising Nirriti, the goddess.

Like a father his son, I weary her with my words;
She who knoweth all that is born,
Discerneth, the lady, every head.¹

m Abode and collector of riches,

Every form she discerneth with might [4],
Like the god Savitṛ of true laws,
Like Indra, she standeth at the meeting of the ways.²

n Make firm the straps,

Fasten the buckets;
We shall drain the well full of water,
That never is exhausted, never faileth.³

o The well with buckets fastened,

With strong straps, that yieldeth abundantly,
Full of water, unexhausted, I drain.⁴

p The sages yoke the ploughs:

They stretch apart the yokes.
Wise with goodwill among the gods.⁵

q Yoke the ploughs, stretch apart the yokes,

Here sow in the womb made ready the seed [5];
Through our song be there audience with profit for us;
May the ripe (grain) be brought low by the sickle.⁶

r The plough, of keen share,

Propitious, with well-polished handle,
Plougheth up a cow, a sheep,
And a fat blooming maid,
A chariot support with a platform.⁷

s With prosperity may our ploughs cleave the ground,

With prosperity may the ploughers go round the yokes;
Prosperity (may) Parjanya (give) with honey and milk.

is not in the other Saṁhitās.

x 189. 3 begins *rāgi bādhāni*, and ends *dharmam*; cf. AV. x. 8. 42.

y is RV. x. 101. 5, which, however, transposes a and b and ends *saśāmanā vāpātāni*. It is not in the parallel passage of the other Saṁhitās, but Kb. xxxviii. 16 has a version like that of TS. RV. has the older form *anāman*.

z is RV. x. 101. 6, which has *apṛāṭhānam*, and *anāman*.

a is RV. x. 101. 7, with which the other Saṁhitās agree; AV. vi. 17. 1 has *anāmanāni* and one MS. in Kb. *anāmanāni*.

b is RV. x. 101. 8, which has *anāmanāni*.

apṛāṭhāni, and *anāni*; KS. has *apṛāṭhāni*, *apṛāṭhāni*, but *apṛāṭhāni*; MS. has *apṛāṭhāni*, and VS. agrees with RV. *apṛāṭhāni* is easier but *apṛāṭhāni* is presumably the older version. Cf. also AV. iii. 17. 2 with Whitney's note; *Pedic Index*, ii. 471.

⁷ This is AV. iii. 17. 2, which has *pāṇāni* (VS. *pāṇāni*), *apṛāṭhāni*, *anāmanāni*, while KS., MS., and VS. have *anāmanāni*, TS. clearly here has a superior tradition possibly for *apṛāṭhāni* should be read as suggested by BR. AV. has *pāṇāni* as *apṛāṭhāni*, and all except TS. and VS. invert d and a; VS. has *anāmanāni*, while the rest have *anāmanāni*.

- Cows shall in truth be your share
If ye shall gain that man.¹
/ In that in strength I seize
These plants in my hand,
The soul of the disease perisheth,
As before one that taketh alive.²
g When the plants come together
Like princes at the assembly,
Sage is the physician called,
Slayer of Rakṣases, overpowerer of diseases.³
h Remover is your mother by name.
And ye are helpers:
Ye are winged streams [2];
Remove whatever is unwell.⁴
i Let one of you aid another,
Let one be of assistance to another:
All the plants in unison
Do ye further this speech of mine.⁵
k The strength of the plants hath arisen
Like cows from the pasturage,
Of them that are fain to win gain,
To the self of thee, O man.⁶
l Beyond all obstacles,
Like the thief the pen, they have strode,
The plants have shaken away
Every defilement in the body.⁷
m Those [3] that have mounted thy self,
That have entered every limb,
May they repel thy disease,
Like a dread intercessor.⁸
n O disease, do thou fly forth
With the eagle, the blue jay (*kikidiri*)
With the rush of the wind,

MS. have the double subjunctive *śha*. This is RV. x. 97. 5.

RV. x. 97. 11 which in a has *yid imā an śhim*; KS. agrees with TS., but not VS. with RV.

97. 6 has *śāstrāṅgadhīr samāgmatu*; *hṛs* and *opadāyāḥ samāgmatu*; VS. with RV., and MS. with TS., but *tend* with *kāre*.

7. 7 and VS. have *śāstrāṅg* and end *h*, in a they read *sudā* and end *gīṣa*; KS. and MS. read in b *tama*

an naskṛtaḥ (MS. *śāstrāṅg*); KS. 1

¹ This is RV. x. 97. 14, which omits *ś*. MS. has *śāstrāṅg* in the place KS. and VS. agree with RV.

² This is RV. x. 97. 8; all agree.

³ RV. x. 97. 10 has *śāstrāṅg* and *h* VS.; KS. has with MS. *śāstrāṅg* *tam* but reads *kāre*.

⁴ RV. x. 97. 12 and VS. agree only in Pāda, which is also in AV iv. 9. see Whitney's note. KS. omits MS. transposes the verbs of a and

With the whirlwind do thou disappear.¹

o Rich in steeds, rich in Soma,
Full of strength, full of power.
I have found all the plants
For his safety.²

p The fruitful, the fruitless,
The flowering, the flowerless.
Impelled by Brahmaspati,
May they free us from tribulation.³

q The [4] plants whose king is Soma,
And which have entered the earth,
Of them thou art the highest.
Impel us to long life.⁴

r Falling from the sky
The plants said,
‘He, whom we reach while in life,
Shall not come to ill.’⁵

s Those that hear now
And those that are gone far away,
Coming all together here
Give ye him healing.⁶

t May the digger of yam come to no ill,
Nor he for whom I dig you ;
May all our bipeds and quadrupeds
Be free from disease.⁷

u The plants hold converse
With Soma, the king.
‘The man for whom the Brahman prepares (yam),
We, O king, bring to safety.’⁸

2. 7. ā May⁹ be harm us not who is father of earth

RV. x. 97. 13 has *civana kshidhaya*; so KS. and VS. but MS. has *kshidhaya*. For the *kshidhaya* cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 155.

All agree (RV. x. 97. 7) except that MS. has *dyukht*.

RV. x. 97. 14 and VS. agree: KS. and MS. in b read *akopā* and *akopā*.

This verse agrees (except for *opā*) with RV. x. 97. 18 a (19 a), 19 b (*opā*), and 18 c; d is quite different.

RV. x. 97. 17, MS., and VS. agree; KS. has *‘atibhaya pāri*.

RV. x. 97. 21 agrees as to a and b; it then reads *‘atibhaya pāri’* *‘atibhaya pāri’* *‘atibhaya pāri’* *‘atibhaya pāri’*: so VS. = MS. omits a, 4 and 11.

KS. has a and b of 11 as

¹ RV. x. 97. 20 agrees, and 1

² RV. x. 97. 20 agrees, and 1

³ Cf. KS. xvi. 14: KS. x

14; VS. xii. 102 1-3.

Adhvaryu notes *haya* :

quarters, ending with

enemy is ; with 1-2 he

with 1 he puts *graved* in

the joining of the after, 1

this case ; with 11, as

a *Kajanya* 11, he reads

ĀpQ. xvi. 20. 1-12, 10

vi. 1. 6 ; KS. xvi. 1. 1

Or who, of true law created the sky
And he who created the great bright waters;
To what god shall we offer with oblation ?¹

b Turn towards (us), O earth.

With the sacrifice, with milk;
Over thy cauld let Agni, aroused, creep.²

c O Agni, that of thee which is pure, which is bright,
Which is cleansed, which is fit for offering,
That we bear to the gods.³

d Food and strength do I take hence [1].

From the abode of holy order, from the birthplace of immortality
May it enter us, in cattle and in plants;
I abandon decline, lack of food, and ill-health.⁴

e O Agni, strength and fame are thine,
Thy rays shine mightily, O rich in light;

O thou of broad radiance, with thy might, strength worthy
of laud,

Thou bestowest on the worshipper, O sage.⁵

f Do thou extend over men, O Agni,

Ruling over wealth for us, O immortal one;
Thou art the master of a glorious form,
Thou fillest glorious wealth.⁶

g O son of strength, O all-knower,

Rejoice in our fair praises [2], being adored in our prayers;
In thee have they placed food, rich in seed,
Of wondrous aid, of prosperous birth.⁷

h With pure radiance, with bright radiance,

With undiminished radiance, thou comest forth with thy light;
Visiting thy parents thou aidest them;
Thou fillest both worlds.⁸

i The righteous, the bull, common to all men,

his agrees exactly with RV. x. 121. 9;
VS. has *ma*, and for *paydva* in b. *yāna*
and *prathamah* for *upathā*; KS. and MS.
agree in the two latter readings, but
omit *as*.

S., MS., and VS. have *arohat*.

S. omits *te*, and KS., MS., and VS. have
par ca yajñigama.

¹ has *ddy* *piāpā* *vanth* *mahīpāpā* *dharām*
and in c *ānāpā*; MS. has *ady* *ghrāvya* and
then as in KS. in b. VS. has *ddam* *piāpā*
and as in KS. and MS. in c it has *as*
for *as* and d *tanāpā*.

II agrees in this verse, which is RV. x. 40. 1

² All agree also in this verse, save that RV.
x. 140. 4 and VS. have *brāhman* at the
end.

³ RV. x. 140. 3 has *ūśrūmāpāpā*, in which
KS., MS., and VS. agree; KS. has *vāpā* for
īpā. The construction is not easy, but
probably the nominal forms are all
really acc. In MS. v. Schroeder prints *te*
ēpā.

⁴ RV. x. 140. 2 has *māhā*; MS. and VS.
agree; RV., KS., and VS. put *asat* at the
end of d. MS. agrees with TS. but has
grāhā.

Agni, men place before thee. for law, art.

Thee with their speech, that art ready to hear and most understanding
The divine, the generations of men.

k Preparer of the sacrifice, the wise,

Who ruleth for great gain.

The giver of the Birgu, the eagle, skilled in the sacrifice;

Thou fillest glorious wealth.

l Ye are pillars, ye are pillars around, do ye pile upward as a support,
with that deity, sit ye firm in the manner of Agastya.

m Swell up, let thy strength be gathered

From all sides, O Soma.

Be strong in the gathering of might.*

n Let thy milk draughts, thy strength be united,

The mightinesses of him who overcometh the foe:

Swelling for immortality, O Soma,

Place in the sky the highest glories.

2. 8. a He² hath overcome every foe, every enemy;

That Agni saith, that saith Soma too;

Brhaspati, Savitr, say this of me,

Pūṣan hath placed me in the world of good action.

b When first thou didst cry on birth,

Arising from the ocean or the dune,

The wings of the eagle the limbs of the gazelle,

That is thy famed birth, O steed.

c Thou art the back of the waters, the birthplace of Agni,

The ocean swelling on either side;

Growing to might [1] as the lotus flower,

RV. x. 140. 6 has *vijāḍarpatam*; so KS., MS., and VS.; in d MS. has *duṣṣam* and KS. *vyāḍarpatam*.

RV. x. 140. 5 has *vādhacāḥ vādhāḥ* and in c *rāṣāḥ rāṣāṇāḥ subhagāḥ mahān īṣāḥ ad-dhāt* and as usual *īṣavāḥ*; KS. agrees but has *kratum* for *vayam*; so MS.; VS. agrees with RV. The verse is in the TS. version not translatable.

CE. iv. 2. 4 l and m.

This is found above at iii. 2. 5 k; there is no variant in the other texts. The Pratika is found above at ii. 3. 14 m; 5. 12 c; iii. 1. 11 c.

This like the preceding verse is found in Pratika at ii. 3. 14 n; 5. 12 d; iii. 1. 11 d. CE. KS. xvi. 13; MS. ii. 7. 15; VS. xiii. 2-4. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 2. 6. 5-7. 6. With a the horse is made to advance to

the Dardica branch with the right foot, and then turned round (as a lot) in right and a second time brought to the flexion with a, with a lotus leaf is required on the fore part of the horse; with the gold plate is deposited on the top, and with a golden man is put on that again, he rubs the figure with f and addresses it with c: see Apṛ. xvi. 22. 1-4, BGS. x. 27 and 30 agree in the main; cf also MGS. vi. 1. 6, KGS. xvi. 2. 1-6.

* KS. xix. 1 reads as RV. i. 103. 1 with *apṛāṇāḥ mahāḥ*; MS. i. 5. 2 in a has *paṇḍa* or *paṇḍa haryāḥ* and in d *apṛāṇāḥ*.

* KS. xix. 1 reads as RV. i. 103. 1 with *apṛāṇāḥ mahāḥ*; MS. i. 5. 2 in a has *paṇḍa* or *paṇḍa haryāḥ* and in d *apṛāṇāḥ*.

Do thou extend in width with the measure of heaven.¹

- d The holy power born first in the east
Vena hath disclosed from the shining boundary,
He hath revealed its fundamental nearest forms,
The womb of being and of not being.²
- e The golden germ first rose;
Born he was the only lord of creation
He supporteth the earth and the sky;
To what god shall we offer with oblation.³
- f The drop hath fallen on the earth [2], the sky.
On this seat, and on the one which was aforetime;
The drop that wandereth over the third seat
I offer in the seven Hotras.⁴
- g Homage to the serpents
Which are on the earth.
The serpents in the atmosphere, in the sky,
To those serpents homage.⁵
- h Those that are there in the vault of the sky.
Or those who are in the rays of the sun,
Those whose seat is made in the waters,
To those serpents honour.⁶
- i Those that are the missiles of sorcerers.
Or those that are among the trees,
Or those that lie in the wells.
To those serpents honour.⁷

iv. 2. 9. a Thou⁸ art firm, supporting, unoverpowered.

¹ This is given above with a variant at iv. 1. 8 c.

² This is AV. iv. 1. 1 without variant; see Whitney's note.

³ This is found also in full at iv. 1. 8 n, and in Pratika at ii. 2. 12 n.

⁴ This is found in full at iii. 1. 8 d. The other texts have the usual *samānam* for *trīṇāṃ*.

⁵ KS. has *pratyāgam ādāt*; MS. and VS. agree with TS.

⁶ KS. has *edāḥ*, MS. and VS. *cānd*; KS. and MS. have *śarpṇi vidāḥ* (*śaddāḥ* MS.) *cādrin*.

⁷ KS. has *gṛiṇ vā vīradhānāḥ*; MS. has *śarpṇi vīradhānāḥ*; MS. and KS. omit *vā* in c.

⁸ Cf. KS. xvi. 16; xxix. 3 (b); MS. ii. 7. 16; VS. xiii. 16. 40. For the *Brāhmaṇa* cf. TS. v. 2. 8. 3-4; 6. 3. 1; 5. 3. 4; 4. 1. 2. This section gives the Mantras for the depositing of the various bricks; with a the

Adhvaryu takes a naturally perforated brick and lets the horse smell it and with b deposits it in the middle of the fire, the different parts of the Mantra being adapted to different occasions; with c and d a Dūrvā 'brick' is deposited, with e and f he deposits the Aśādhā brick; with g i, with curds mixed with honey, he anoints a tortoise, and deposits it with k; with l he deposits the pestle, with m the pan, with n and o the Vāmabhṛt after placing two fragments of gold on the brick, with p he deposits the three Rataśvic bricks; with q and r he sacrifices on the pan and puts gold splinters on the head of the man victim, with s he casts gold fragments in the mouth of the head of the man, or t can be used; u serves for throwing fragments on the right and left eyes; v is used while the head is filled with curds mixed

Well wrought by Viçvakarma

Let not the ocean smite thee, nor the eagle ;

Unshaking do thou make firm the earth.

b May Prajapati seat thee on the face of earth, as a
thou art extent, thou art earth, thou art the world ;
thou art Aditi all-sustaining, that mother of all the world ;
make firm the earth, harm not the earth, for all spirits, in
up-breathing, for support ;¹ for motion may firm
great prosperity, with most auspicious covering with
manner of Aṅgiras, do thou sit firm.

c Arising from every store,

From every joint.

Do thou, O Deva, extend us

With a thousand, a hundred.*

d Thou that extendest with a hundred,

That arisest with a thousand,

To thee, O goddess, O brick,

Let us sacrifice with oblation.*

e Unovercomable art thou, overcoming, overcome our
come those that practise enmity.

f Overcome the foe, overcome the foemen ; of a thousand
art thou ; do thou inspire me.

g To the pious the winds pour honey,

The streams honey ;

Be sweet to us the plants.*

h Sweet is the night, and sweet

At dawn the air of earth,

Sweet be the sky, our father.*

i Sweet to us be the lord of the forest,

Sweet the sun,

Sweet be the cows to us.*

k May the two great ones, sky and earth,

Mingle for us this sacrifice ;

May they sustain us with support.*

with honey, and with *o* the head is
lifted ; so ApCS. xvi. 23, 1-27, 5, and cf.
BCS. i. 31, 32 ; MS. vi. 1, 7 ; KCS. xvi.
1, 15-5, 11.

l omits *śhīta* reducing the passage to
prose ; so VS., but Mā. (printed as prose)
has *śhīta*. The *Concordance* does not
recognize the metrical division. All
differ somewhat in the form and division
of the prose Mantra b.

There is no variant in the other texts.

* *śhīta* in MS. explains
which is a more than
most go with the *śhīta*

* This is RV. i. 10, 5 with
KS. text. 3.

* This is RV. i. 90, 7, etc.
has this reading : MS

* This is RV. i. 30, 8 with

* This verse is found in 1
10 a ; 5, 11 a.

- 1 That highest step of Vāṣpa [3]
 The singers ever gaze upon
 Like an eye stretched in the sky.
 2 Thou art firm, O earth,
 Overcome the foemen ;
 Fashioned by the gods hast thou come with ambrosia.²
 3 Those beams of thine. O Agni, which rising
 In the sun with rays envelop the sky,
 With all of them bring us to brilliance, to men.³
 4 Those flames of yours in the sun,
 O gods, in cattle, in horses,
 O Indra and Agni, O Bṛhaspati,
 With all of these grant us brilliance.⁴
 5 The brilliant [4] bore the light, the shining bore the light, the
 splendid bore the light.
 6 O Agni, yoke,
 O god, thy good steeds.
 The swift that readily bear.⁵
 7 Yoke, like a charioteer, O Agni,
 The steeds that best invite the gods ;
 Sit down as ancient Hotṛ.⁶
 8 The drop hath fallen on the earth, the sky,
 On this seat and on the one which was aforetime ;
 The drop that wandereth over the third seat
 I offer in the seven [5] Hotṛas.⁷
 9 There hath come into being this might of all the world,
 And of Agni Vaiṣvānara,
 Agni full of light with light,
 The disk radiant with radiance.⁸
 10 For the verse thee, for brilliance thee !
 11 Like streams the offerings flow together,
 Purified within with heart and mind ;
 I behold the streams of ghee ;
 A golden seed is there in the midst of them.⁹
 12 In it sitteth an eagle, honey-making, nested,
 Assigning honey to the deities,

is found in full above at i. 8. 32.
 MS. have quite a different verse,
 g with o except that they have

texts all agree.

texts all agree.

vi. 16. 43 without variant save
 that word, where RV. has *manjira*.

² This verse occurs also in full at ii. 6.

³ This verse occurs also in full at iii. 1
 iv. 2 8 f.

⁴ KS. (printed as prose) has this ver-
 not MS. or VS.

⁵ This is RV. iv. 58. 6 a, b and 5 c, d w
 variant. KS., MS., and VS. have a
 d and KS. at the end of b *yaç akir*

On its brink sit seven tawny ones
Milking at will the stream of ambrosia.

2. 10. a Anointing² with milk Aditya, the embryo.

Counterpart of a thousand, of every form,
Spare him, injure him not with thy best;
Make him of a hundred (years of) life, as thou art paled.³

b Injure not this biped of animals,

O hundred eyed one, being paid for the sacrifice.

I appoint for thee the wailer in the forest;

Therewith piling thy form, be seated.⁴

c The rush of the wind, the naval of Varuna.

Born as a steed in the midst of the waters,

The child of the streams, the tawny one, rooted in the mountain.

O Agni, harm him not [1] in the highest heaven.

d Harm not this one-hooved of cattle,

The thundering, the courser among the contests;

I appoint for thee the Gayal of the forest,

Therewith piling thy form, be seated.⁵

e The undying drop, the ruddy, the active,

Agni I hymn with praises with first inspiration;

Do thou forming thyself with joints in due order,

Harm not the cow, Aditi, the resplendent.⁶

f This ocean, the spring of a hundred streamlets,

Expanded in the middle of the world,

Aditi milking ghee for men.

O Agni, harm not [2] in the highest heaven;

I appoint for thee the Gayal of the forest;

his verse has no parallel in KS., MS., or VS.

f KS. xvi. 17; Kāp. xiv 8; MS. ii. 7. 17; VS. xiii. 41-51. For the Brāhmana see TS. v. 2. 9. This section gives the Mantras for the placing of the heads; with a the man's head is put on the pan with the chin in front and facing east; with b it is adored; so with c the horse's head is placed in front of the man's head facing west, and is adored with d; e and f are used with the bull's head, placed behind facing east, g and h with the ram's head, placed on the right, facing north; i and k with the goat's head, placed on the left, facing south; see ĀpŚ. xvi. 27. 7-18, and cf. BCS. x. 24; MŚ. vi. 1. 7; Kṛṣ. xvii. 5. 17-19.

a MS. has also *apāra* like VS.; KS. and

VS. in c have *manāda*, MS. has *parā*, *pramāda* may be 'creator' simply as Eggeing thinks likely in VS. (SKK. 21. 406).

* MS. and VS. have *paśu* repeating the metre, and *śakṛāda* *śakṛāda* *śakṛāda*. KS. and VS. in e have *śakṛāda* *śakṛāda* *śakṛāda* *śakṛāda* *śakṛāda*, and MS. has *śakṛāda* throughout in that phrase in f. KS., MS., and VS. put the Upasāhna verse after the various a, e, g, and i.

* KS., MS., and VS. have *paśu* in e, and in b MS. has *śakṛāda*; all have *śakṛāda*, which must be correct for *śakṛāda*.

* MS. and VS. again have *paśu*, and MS. *śakṛāda*.

* KS., MS., and VS. have *śakṛāda* which is under; in d KS. adds a question *as*.

Therewith piling thy forms, be seated.

g Guard of Tvastr, navel of Varuna,

Born as the sheep from the furthest region,

The great thousandfold wife of the Asura,

O Agni, harm not in the highest heaven.²

h This woolly wife of Varuna,

The skin of cattle, biped and quadruped,

The first birthplace of the offspring of Tvastr,

O Agni, harm not in the highest heaven ;

I appoint for thee the buffalo of the forest [3] ;

Therewith piling thy forms, be seated.³

i The Agni horn of the heat of Agni,

From the burning of the earth or of the sky,

That whereby Viçvakarman attained creatures,

Him, O Agni, let thy wrath spare.⁴

k The goat was born from Agni as an embryo ;

She beheld her beggetter before ;

Thereby those worthy of sacrifice attained pre-eminence,

Thereby first the gods attained godhead ;

I appoint for thee the Çarabha of the forest ;

Therewith piling thy forms, be seated.⁵

2. 11. a O⁶ Indra and Agni, the realms of the sky

Ye adorn in your strength ;

That might of yours is dear.

b The foe shall he pierce and wealth he doth gain

Who worshippeth Indra and Agni, the strong ones,

Who rule over much wealth,

The most strong who with strength show their power.

c Men ye surpass in the battle call,

KS, MS., and VS. have *sikharām* for *samudram* ; for *bhāvanasya* KS. and VS. have *varidasya*, MS. *vidasya*.

In a MS. has *trāṣṭur vāratma*.

KS, MS., and VS. have *nābhīm* for *māḍīm* ; KS. and MS. have in c *māḍīm*.

KS., MS., and VS. have *puṣat* ; MS. in a has *ya mādī*, and KS., MS., and VS. have *puṣat*.

KS., MS., and VS. read *ayāḥ*, *śat* and *ai* for *ai* *id* ; they invert c and d, reading of course *hau* and *ayam*.

This section contains the Puroṇuvākyas and Yājñas of the Varunaprathāsas, the second of the four monthly rites, referred to in TS. i. 8. 3 ; a and b or c accompany the offering on eleven to Indra

and Agni ; d or e and f that to the Maruts ; g and h that to Varuna ; i and k that to Prajāpati as Ka ; l and m to Agni Svistakṛt n and o the Vajina offering ; p and q are the Puroṇuvākyas for the first and second Havis offering in the final ceremony ; r and s accompany the offering to Varuna, and t and u accompany the offering to Agni and Varuna together. The verses are as usual R̥gvedic, a = iii. 12. 9 ; c = vi. 60. 1 ; e = i. 109. 6, d and e = i. 86. 1 and 2 ; f = i. 87. 6, g and h = i. 24. 14 and 15 ; i = iv. 81. 1, k = i. 84. 16 ; l = i. 169. 1 ; m = x. 2. 3, n and o = vii. 3. 7 and 8 ; p = vii. 48. 9 ; q = ix. 64. 1 ; r = i. 25. 19 ; s = i. 24. 11 ; and t = iv. 1. 4 and 5.

Earth ye surpass, and sky

The mountains and the streams (ye surpass) in greatness
And, O Indra and Agni, all other worlds.¹

d In whose house [1], O Maruts,

Ye drink, O joyous ones of the sky,²

That man hath the best of guardians.

e Either through sacrifices receiving worship,

Or from the prayers of the singer,

Do ye, O Maruts, hearken to our call.³

f For glory they are wreathed in flames.

In the rays (of the sun), adorned with rings they (as
with singers ;

They wearing daggers, impetuous, fearless,

Have found the dear home of the Maruts.⁴

g Thy wrath.⁵

h The highest.⁶

i With what aid will he come to us,

Our wondrous, ever-waxing, friend?

With what most potent aid [2]?

k Who to-day yoketh to the pole of holy order

The oxen, eager, of keen spirits, the furious,

With darts in their mouths, heart-piercing, healthful :

He who attaineth their service shall live.

l O Agni, lead.⁷

m Of the gods.⁸

n May they be prosperous for us⁹

o In every contest.¹⁰

p In the waters, O Agni, is thy seat,

Thou enterest the plants ;

Being in the germ thou art born again.¹¹

q Thou art strong, O Soma, and bright ;

RV. has *prāṇādhīpā*, which of course must be correct, despite the agreement of the MSS. here in *prāṇā* and the reason of Śāyana as *amigraṇā*. Weber (*Ind. Stud.* xiii. 68) compares the blunder *kaśa pā* in iv. 8. 18 c. Of p. lxxviii. *dhīpā* is of uncertain sense; Śāyana renders 'of distinguished might'. Oldenberg (*Agveda-Noten*, I. 86) prefers 'ye protect' for *pāṇā*, and takes *dhīpā* as 'from the sky'; Caland and Henry (*L'Agnévesa*, 212) render 'ye come to drink from the sky'

Oldenberg suggests that a witness is to be supplied is dependent on the case it is really a genitive (cf. p. 209, n. 5).

* This occurs above in full a

* These verses are given in i and k.

* These verses are given in i and k.

* These verses are given in (part) and g.

* This verse occurs above in

Thou art strong O god, and strong thy rule

Strong laws most true establish.¹

* This for me, O Yaruṇa.²

† That of thine I appreciate.³

‡ Thou, O Agni.⁴

§ Do thou to us, O Agni.⁵

PRAPĀTHAKA III

The Five Layers of Bricks

3. 1. a I⁶ place thee in the going of the waters; I place thee in the rising of the waters; I place thee in the ashes of the waters; I place thee in the light of the waters; I place thee in the movement of the waters.

b Sit on the billows as thy place of rest; sit on the ocean as thy place of rest; sit on the stream as thy place of rest; sit in the abode of the waters; sit on the seat⁶ of the waters.

c I place thee in the seat of the waters; I place thee in the dwelling of the waters; I place thee in the dust of the waters; I place thee in the womb of the waters; I place thee in the stronghold⁷ of the waters.

d The metre the Gayatrī; the metre the Triṣṭubh; the metre the Jagatī; the metre the Anuṣṭubh; the metre the Pañkti.⁸

3. 2. a This⁹ one in front the existent; his, the existent's breath; spring born of the breath; the Gayatrī born of the spring; from the Gayatrī

This verse is repeated in full at iv. 3. 12 f.

These verses are given in full at ii. 1. 11 and i. 10.

The 6 verses are given in full at ii. 5. 12 a and x.

Of MS. xvi. 18; Kaps. xxv. 9; MS. xi. 7. 18; VS. xiii. 68. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 2. 10. 1-3. The Mantras accompany the depositing of four sets of five bricks for the first layer, the first five being set down in the east of the man's figure in a line running from the east to the west, the second in the south in a line northwards, the third west in a line eastwards, the fourth north in a line southwards; see ApṛS. xvi. 28-4; BṛS. x. 35; MṛS. vi. 1. 8; KṛS. xvii. 6. 2; p. 477, n. 1.

MS. has *sādhanā*, a mere blunder.

MS. has *gāthā*; the sense 'path' may be correct, but the sense 'home', given by Oldenberg (ZDMG. lii. 507). seems here

preferable; cf. Macdonell, *Ved. Gramm.* p. 113.

⁷ The other Sāhitas make this Mantra like the others by reading *gayatrīṇa chandāṣī—tā sādāgāmi*.

⁸ Cf. LS. xvi. 19; Kaps. xxv. 9; MS. ii. 7. 19. VS. xiii. 51-58. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 2. 10. 3-5. This section gives the Mantras for the putting down of five sets of ten bricks each, the Prāpanthī; the first four sets are put down to the east, south, west, and north of the centre self-perforated brick (see iv. 2. 9), and the last set is apparently put around it; see ApṛS. xvi. 32. 1; BṛS. x. 35 (where the punctuation in Caland's ed. is obviously wrong); MṛS. vi. 1. 8; KṛS. xvii. 6. 2, 4. For a suggestion as to the way of placing the fifth row so as to make up a quasi-circle with the two Bṛahmic bricks, see Eggeling, SBE. xliii. 17, n. 1. For another use of iv. 8. 2, see p. 285. n. 3.

the Gayatra (Saman); from the Gayatra the Upāṅgu (cup); from the Upāṅgu the Trivṛt (Stoma); from the Trivṛt the Rathantara; from the Rathantara Vasiṣṭha, the R̥ṣi: with thee taken by Prajāpati, I take breath for offspring.

b This one on the right, the all-worker: his, the all-worker's, mind; summer born of mind: the Tristubh born of summer: from the Tristubh the Aida (Saman); from the Aida the Antaryama (cup); from the Antaryama the fifteenfold (Stoma); from the fifteenfold the Bṛhat: from the Bṛhat Bharadvāja, the R̥ṣi: with thee taken by Prajāpati, I take mind for offspring [1].

c This one behind, the all-extending; his, the all-extending's, eye; the rains born of the eye; the Jagati born of the rains, from the Jagati the R̥ksama (Saman);¹ from the R̥ksama the Çakra (cup); from the Çakra the seventeenfold (Stoma); from the seventeenfold the Vairāja; from the Vairāja Viçvāmitra, the R̥ṣi: with thee taken by Prajāpati, I take the eye for my offspring.

d This one on the left, the light; his, the light's, ear; the autumn born of the ear; the Anuṣṭubh connected with the autumn, from the Anuṣṭubh the Svāra (Saman);² from the Svāra the Manthin (cup); from the Manthin the twenty-onefold (Stoma); from the twenty-onefold the Vairāja; from the Vairāja Jamedagni, the R̥ṣi: with thee taken by Prajāpati [2], I take the ear for offspring.

e This one above, thought; his, thought's, speech; the winter born of speech; the Pañkti born of winter; from the Pañkti that which has finales; from that which has finales the Āgrayana (cup). from the Āgrayana the twenty-sevenfold and the thirty-threefold (Stoma); from the twenty-sevenfold and the thirty-threefold the Çakvara and Rāvata, from the Çakvara and Rāvata Viçvakarman, the R̥ṣi: with thee taken by Prajāpati, I take speech for offspring.

f. 3. a The east of the quarters; the spring of the seasons; Agni the holy, holy power the wealth; the Trivṛt the Stoma, and it forming the path of the fifteenfold (Stoma); the eighteen month-old call the strength; the R̥ta of throws of dice; the east wind the wind: Saman, the R̥ṣi.

¹ e Saman, 'like a R̥', is conjectured by Eggeling, SBE. xlii. 8, n. 2, to be a scribal form of the Vairāja Saman. Bloomfield (VOJ. xvii. 156-164) thinks that *rkama* is for *rkama* as in *rkama*, and he compares SV. i. 369. *Contra*. Bühlingk, BEKW. Apr. 1901, p. 7.

² r the Svāra Saman, one minus a finale, in which the Svārita does the part of a finale, see Eggeling, SBE. xlii. 8, n. 2. MS. B. I. 20. Neither KS. (but cf. xxxix. 7), KapS. nor VS. has any parallel.

This section gives the Mantras for the five sets of ten Apranabṛte (Saman) in TS. v. 2. 10. 6; hence which are depicted, E. S. W. N. and round the middle, as in the case of the Prānabṛte (iv. 3. 8); see ApS. xvi. 22. 3, and cf. HPS. x. 23, which defines the position of the Apranabṛte in detail as, south, west, north, and before the Prānabṛte in lines E. S. W. N., and the fifth set outside the fifth row; both Śāstras agree in making 5 an addition to each Mantra a-a.

b The south of the quarters, the summer of the seasons, Indra the deity; the kingly power the wealth; the fifteenfold the Stoma, and it forming the path of the seventeenfold (Stoma); the two-year-old the strength; the Tretā of throws, the south wind the wind; Saṁtana the Rsi.

c The west of the quarters; the rains of the seasons; the All-gods the deity; the peasants [1] the wealth; the seventeenfold the Stoma, and it forming the path of the twenty-onfold (Stoma); the three-year-old the strength; the Dvāpara of throws; the west wind the wind; Ababana the Rsi.

d The north of the quarters; the autumn of the seasons; Mitra and Varuṇa the deity; prosperity the wealth; the twenty-onfold the Stoma; and it forming a path of the twenty-sevenfold (Stoma); the four-year-old the strength; the Āskanda of throws: the north wind the wind; Prata the Rsi.

e The zenith of the quarters; the winter and the cool season of the seasons; Brhaspati the deity; radiance the wealth; the twenty-sevenfold the Stoma, and it forming a path of the thirty-threefold: the draught ox the strength; the Abhibhu of throws; the wind all through the wind, Suparna the Rsi.

f Fathers, grandfathers, near and far, may they protect us, may they help us, in this holy power, this lordly power, this prayer, this Purohita-ship, this rite, this invocation of the gods.'

4. a Firm¹ is thy dwelling, thy place of birth, firm art thou;

Settle thou duly in thy firm place of birth;

Banner of the fire in the pan,

May the two Aśvins, the leeches, set thee here first in the east.²

b In thine own skill sit thou whose sire is skill,

As the great earth bountiful among the gods,

Be of kindly approach and come with thy body,

Kindly as a father to his son;³

May the two Aśvins, the leeches, set thee here.

parhardt of. iv. 3. 5. 1; 7. 10. 1. Wiber
nd. Svād. xlii. 107) compares *anāḥa*,
, 3. 5. 1, as a confusion of *anā* and *anā*.
the throws at dice see *Pāṇini Index*, i. 3.
words occurs in a slightly different form
nt. 4. 5 b and c.

KS. xvii. 1; KapS. xiv. 10; MS. ii. 8.
2; VS. xiv. 1-3, 7, 8. For the Brah-
ana see TS. v. 2. 10. 3-5. This section
was the Mantras for the five Aśvini
ricks (a e), on which are put the five
Aśvins (f), and then the five Prānabhṛti
) then the Aśvins (h) then follow

the two Sahyānā (see iv. 4. 6 f) and two
Hāyānā (iv. 1. 11 b; see ĀpS. xvii. 1.
1-7; BṛS. x. 40; MṛS. vi. 2. 1; KṛS.
xvii. 8. 15-21.

² KS., MS., and VS. agree in *puṣṭā* for *puṣ-
ṭat* and VS. has *adāhyā*; all have
dhruvā.

³ KS., MS., and VS. have this as v. 3; they
read *svāc dāyā* and MS. has *yā* for *d*
before *svācā*; for b all read *dardā*
svācā *svācā* *svācā*; they invert c and d,
and KS. and MS. have *svācā*, while
VS. has *svācā*.

c Nesting, rich in wealth, strength increase, up.
Increase for us wealth, abundant, rich in treasure | 1.
Driving away hostility and enmity,
Granting the lord of the sacrifice a share in increase of wealth,
Do thou bestow the heaven as increase of the sacrifice
May the two Agvins, the Iacches, set thee here!

d Thou art the dust of Agni, the leader of the gods
Not the All-gods favour thee as such.
With storms for thy back rich in grain set thou here
And win to us by sacrifice riches with offerings.
May the two Agvins, the Iacches, set thee here!

e Thou art the head of sky, the navel of earth, the holder of the quarters,
the lady paramount of the world, thou art the lord of the waters thou art: Viśvabharman is thy son, may the two Agvins, the Iacches,
set thee here.

f In unison with the seasons, in unison with the archifiers, in unison
with the Vasus, in unison with the Rudras, in unison with the Aśvins,
in unison with the All-gods, in unison with the gods, in unison with the
gods establishing strength, to Agni Vācāmāra, thus may the two
Agvins, the Iacches, set thee here.

g Protect my expiration, protect my inspiration; protect my cross
breathing; make my eye to shine widely; make my ear to hear.

h Make thick the waters; quicken the plants; protect the people, help
quadrupeds; from the sky make rain to start

5. a (Thou art) the calf of eighteen months in strength, the Trictakṣ
metre; the two-year old in strength, the Vriśakṣ metre; the two-and-a-half-
year-old in strength, the Gayatri metre; the three-year old in strength
the Uṇah metre; the four-year-old in strength, the Anantah metre,
the draught ox in strength, the Brihat metre; the bull in strength, the
Satohṣati metre; the bullock in strength, the Kakṣat metre; the mare
cow in strength, the Jagati metre; the head of horses, in strength, the
Pankti metre; the goat in strength, the apastosa metre; the jack in
strength, the slow metre; the tiger in strength, the unassailable metre

is v 2 in the other texts; they read
vayodhā pīrāchā and for v ayom
la sause pīrāchā, and have a com-
pletely new half-line after that.
The rest read, for dasyāni, ayas nīma.
read adityāśvā pīrāchā adityāśvā antari-
nyā dasyāśvā vīrāchāntari; KS. and VS.
as in TS. but adityāśvā; the whole
semi-metrical; MS. has thūmāśvāśvā
śvā.
formulae in KS., MS., and VS. differ
somewhat; for vāyodhāśvā MS. have vāyom-
āśvā but KS. and VS. agree with TS.,
and vāyāśvā must be a blunder
* In pāśāśvā the text is vāyom.
* Cf. Rg. xvi. 2; Kṛṣṇa xvi. 1, MS. is 2 2
Vā. xvi. 10, 2. For the Brahmanas
TS. v. 2 1. 2. This section contains four
Mantras for Vāyāśvā śvāśvā; two are im-
posed on the right hip, two on the left,
then one on the right shoulder, one on
the left, one on the right, one on the
left, one in the middle, and four in the
front, each with a Mantra; two Agvins
xvi. 1 2. Kṛṣṇa xvi. 2; MS. vi. 2 1
Kṛṣṇ. xvi. 8 22

the lion in strength, the covering metre; the support in strength, the overlord metre; the lordly power in strength, the delight-giving metre; the all-creating in strength, the supreme lord metre; the head in strength, the Prajapati metre.⁴

3. 6. *a* O⁵ Indra and Agni, do ye two make firm

The brick that quaketh not;

And let it with its back repel

The sky and earth and atmosphere.

b Let Viçvakarman place thee in the ridge of the atmospheres, encompassing, expanding, resplendent, possessing the sun, thee that dost illumine the sky, the earth, the broad atmosphere, support the atmosphere, make firm the atmosphere, harm not the atmosphere; for every expiration, inspiration, cross-breathing, out-breathing, support, movement; let Vāyu protect thee with great prosperity, with a covering [1] most healing; with that deity do thou sit firm in the manner of Aṅgiras.⁶

c Thou art the queen, the eastern quarter; thou art the ruling, the southern quarter; thou art the sovereign, the western quarter; thou art the self-ruling, the northern quarter; thou art the lady paramount, the great quarter.

d Protect my life; protect my expiration; protect my inspiration, protect my cross-breathing; protect my eye; protect my ear; quicken my mind; strengthen my voice; protect my breath; accord me light

3. 7. *a* (Thou⁴ art) Mā metre, Pramā metre, Pratinā metre, Asriviś metre,⁵

Pañkti metre, Uspñh metre, Brhati metre, Anuṣṭubh metre, Virāj metre, Gayatri metre, Triṣṭubh metre, Jagati metre. (Thou art) earth metre, atmosphere metre, sky metre, seasons metre, Nakṣatras metre, mind metre, speech metre, ploughing metre, gold metre, cow metre, female goat metre, horse metre. (Thou art) Agni, the deity [1], Vāta, the deity, Surya, the deity, Candramas, the deity, the Vāsu, the deity, the Rādhas, the deity, the Ādityas, the deity, the All-gods, the deity, the Maruṭa, the deity, Bṛhaspati, the deity, Indra, the deity, Varuṇa, the deity.

or the metres see iv. 3. 12.

⁴ KS. xvii. 3; KapS. xxvi. 2, MS. ii. 8. 3; VS. xii. 11-13, 17. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. i. 3. 2. 1. This section contains the Mantras for the third layer, the rest being given in iv. 3. 7; with *a* the naturally perforated brick is touched and smelt by the horn, and put down with *b*; with *c* three are put down, one in each quarter and one in the middle; with *d* ten others, the Prapathya, are put down in front; see ApṛS. xvii. 1. 11, 12; 2. 2, 3, and cf. BṛS. x. 10; MṚS. vi. 2. 1; KṚS. xvii. 9. 1, 2, 3.

iv. 3. 4

⁵ Cf. KS. xvii. 3; KapS. xvi. 2; MṚ. ii. 8. 3; VS. xiv. 18-22. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 3. 2. 4, 5. This section gives the Mantras for the Brhati and Valakhilya bricks; with *a* are put on thirty-six Brhats, twelve south, west, and north, and with *b* two sets of seven Valakhilyas, east and west in lines west and east; see ĀpṚS. xvii. 2. 4, 5; BṚS. x. 40; MṚS. vi. 2. 1; KṚS. xvii. 9. 8-14.

⁶ Uncertain: KS. has *asravyah*, MS. *asriviś*, VS. *asravyah*; the sense is quite uncertain; the other names are fanciful where their meaning is not plain.

b The head thou art, ruling; thou art the firm, the supporting, thou art the prop, the restrainer; for food thou; for strength thou; for ploughing thou; for safety thou! (Thou art) the prop, ruling; thou art too firm, the supporting; thou art the bulwark, the defence, for life thou; for radiance thou; for force thou; for might thou!

3 8. (Thou art) the swift, the triple (Stoma); the chamber, the elevenfold; the sky, the seventeenfold; mixed the light-benighted, for four the sixteenfold; attack, the twentyfold; ray; at the twenty-onefold; radiation, the twenty-two-fold; maintenance, the twenty-threefold; the wind, the twenty-fourfold; the embryo, the twenty-fivefold; night, the twenty-sevenfold; inspiration, the thirty-onefold; support, the thirty-two-fold; the surface of the lawny one, the thirty-fourfold; the vault, the thirty-fivefold; the revolving, the forty-eightfold; the support, the hundred Stoma.

3 9. a Thou art the portion of Agni, the overlordship of conservation, the holy power saved, the threefold Stoma.

b Thou art the portion of Indra, the overlordship of Vayu, the lordly power saved, the fifteenfold Stoma.

c Thou art the portion of them that gaze on men, the overlordship of Dhātṛ, the birthplace saved, the sevenfold Stoma.

d Thou art the portion of Mitra, the overlordship of Varuna, the rain from the sky, the winds saved, the twenty-onefold Stoma.

e Thou art the portion of Aditi, the overlordship of Pāṇi, force saved, the twenty-sevenfold Stoma.

f Thou art the portion of the Vasu, [1] the overlordship of the Rudras, the quadruped saved, the twenty-fourfold Stoma.

g Thou art the portion of the Aditvas, the overlordship of the Maruts, offspring saved, the twenty-fivefold Stoma.

1. KS. xvii. 4; KapS. xvi. 3; MS. in. 3. 4, Vā. xiv. 23. For the Brāhmanas see TS. v. 3. 8. This section contains part of the Mantras for the fourth layer of bricks, the so-called *Āṅganyasomiyas*, which owe their name to the fact that while they refer to the Stomas they are used not in ordinary order but diagonally, i.e. instead of 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., corresponding to the four quarters E. S. W. N., the order is 1, 3, 7, 2 = E. S. W. N.; 4, 6, 8, 5 = E. S. N. W.; 10, 11, 12, 9 = E. S. W. N.; 13, 15, 14, 16 = E. S. N. W. 17 and 18 are used after the tenth and eighth verses of the next section respectively; see v. 3. 8; ĀpS. xvii. 2. 8, 9; BrS. x. 42; MGS. vi. 2. 1; KQS. xvii. 10. 6-10. The Stomas here are of course only partly

ordinary, the rest being interpolated to make up the numbers.

2 Cf. KS. xvi. 1, KapS. xvi. 3. MS. in. 3. 4. VS. xiv. 24-26. For the Brāhmanas see TS. v. 3. 8. These Stomas are a continuation of the *Āṅganyasomiyas*, and their order is 1, 3, 8, 5, 7, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 9, 13, 15, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

3 Probably in all cases the *br* is addressed as broken spirit, &c., though of course a break in the construction as suggested by Eggehaug and Griffith in the VS is possible, where the last words must mean as Mahidhara takes them in some 'the Stoma was the cause of saving'.

4 KS., MS., and VS. have *rita* *apṛāṇ*.

À Thou art the portion of the god Savitr, the overlordship of Brhaspati, all the quarters saved, the fourfold Stoma.

• Thou art the portion of the Yavas, the overlordship of the Ayavas offspring saved, the forty-fourfold Stoma.¹

À Thou art the portion of the Rikṣas, the overlordship of the All-gods, being calmed and saved, the thirty-threefold Stoma.

iv. 3. 10. They² praised with one, creatures were established, Prajāpati was overlord. They praised with three, the holy power³ was created, the lord of holy power was overlord. They praised with five, beings were created, the lord of beings was the overlord. They praised with seven, the seven seers were created, Dhātṛ was the overlord. They praised with nine, the fathers were created, Aditi was the overlord. They praised with eleven, the seasons were created, the seasonal one was the overlord. They praised with thirteen, the months were created, the year was the overlord [1]. They praised with fifteen, the lordly class was created, Indra was the overlord. They praised with seventeen, cattle were created, Brhaspati was the overlord. They praised with nineteen, the Çūdra and the Ārya⁴ were created, day and night were the overlords. They praised with twenty-one, the whole-hooved cattle were created, Varuṇa was the overlord. They praised with twenty-three, small cattle were created, Pūṣan was the overlord. They praised with twenty-five, wild cattle were created, Vāyu was the overlord. They praised with twenty-seven, sky and earth [2] went apart, the Vasus, Rudras, and Ādityas followed their example, theirs was the overlordship. They praised with twenty-nine, trees were created, Soma was the overlord. They praised with thirty-one, creatures were created, the Yavas and the Ayavas⁵ had the overlordship. They praised with thirty-three, creatures came to rest, Prajāpati was the overlord and chief.

¹ KS., MS., and VS. agree in Ayava and Yava, and the two halves of the month, the dark and the light half are said to be meant by Mahidhara, but according to TS. v. 3. 4 the months are the Yavas, the half-months the Ayavas. Cf. *Vedic Index*, ii, 162, 167; below, iv. 3. 10, n. 5.

² Cf. KS. xvii. 5; KapS. xxvi. 4; MS. ii. 8. 6; VS. xiv. 28. 31. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 3. 4. 7. This section gives the Mantras for the seventeen bricks called Śraṭi, which follow on the two Saṃyānī (iv. 4. 6 g; and the two Itavyā (iv. 4. 11 c); see ApS. xvii. 2. 11; MṂS. vi. 2. 1; BṂS. x. 42; KṂS. xvii. 10. 17.

³ With the double sense of the power and

the class or caste.

⁴ Explained as Çūdra plus Ārya in the Pada-pāṭha, and glossed by the comm. as çūdrak and aryak respectively. But this explanation is not necessarily correct and Çūdra and Ārya may well be meant, the use of brāhma and kṣātram above is no proof that the four castes must be seen. Cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 37.

⁵ All the other texts have yavah and ayavah (though as far as the Saṃhitā goes ayavah could be read); as usual the comm. here explains as 'months' or 'half-months', which is the view of the TS., as opposed to the distinction of the light and dark halves of the month.

3. 11. a This - is she that first dawned,
Within this (earth) she hath entered and moveth;
The new-made bride as mother beareth the mother,
Three greatnesses attend her.²
- b Charming, the dawns, adorned,
Moving along a common birthplace.
Wives of the sun, they move, wise also,
Making a banner of light, unaging, rich in seed.³
- c Three have followed the path of holy order,
Three cauldrons have come with the light,
Offspring one guardeth, strength one [1],
Another the law of the pious guardeth.⁴
- d The fourth hath become that of four Stomas,
Becoming the two wings of the sacrifice, O Hare;
Yoking the Gayatri, Tristubh, Jagati, and Anushtubh, the Bṛhat.
The hymn, they have borne forward this heaven.⁵
- e By five the creator disposed this (world),
What time he produced sisters of them, five by five,
By their mingling go five strengths
Clad in various forms.⁶
- f Thirty sisters go to the appointed place,
Putting on the same badge [2],
The sages spread out the seasons, the knowing ones
With the metres in their midst, go about in brilliance.⁷
- g The shining one putteth on clouds,
The ways of the sun, the night divine;
The beasts of many forms that are born
Look around on the lap of their mother.⁸
- h The Ekāntaka, undergoing penance,
Hath borne a child, the great Indra:

f. KS. xxxix. 10; MS. II. 12. 10; not in VS. For the Brāhmaṇas see TS. v. 2. 4. 7. This section contains the Mantras for the Vyūṣṭi bricks; see Āp[Ś]. xvii. 9. 12; BCS. x. 42.

1. AV. III. 10. 4 (where see Whitney's note) a variant of the verse occurs, it has *as dardas*; *o* is different, and in *d* again is read; KS. has *as dard asid* and MS. *as dard asid*: both have *as dard*.

5. has with MS. upland brownish and
concolorate; MS. has blackish brown. A.V.
viii. 9. 12 has chondropale and otherwise
agrees with KS. and MS. but has both
duals in "2.

S. and MS. have *intelligens*; ES. has

Answers in d. and HSL in a packet: AB
will. I'll have your rain gear, jacket in a,
and -overcoat.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell - married, Mrs. in a bus with husband and other people working during season; Mr. has connection with shipping, returning altogether twice, A.V. viz. W. 14 has appeared elsewhere and where slightly the same, reading to audience.

* Kit. Box and down and glass; 251. write
you and really your friend

The various files cover about the years 1918 to 1920
1921 and 1922 have no variant

* K.R. has up to 100, K.R. had more than 1000
marks; K.R. has the number 1000.

Therewith the *gauri* overpowered the *Asuras*
Slayer of *Asuras* he became in his might.²

a Ye have made me, who am not younger, the younger ;
Speaking the truth I desire this ;
May I [3] enjoy his lovingkindness as do ye ;
May not one of you supplant another.³

k He hath enjoyed my lovingkindness, the all-knower ;
He hath found a support, for he hath won the shallow ;
May I enjoy his lovingkindness as do ye ;
May not one of you supplant another.³

l On the five dawns follow the five milkings,
On the cow with five names the five seasons ;
The five quarters are established by the fifteenfold (*Stoma*).
With equal heads over the one world [4].⁴

m She who first shone forth is the child of holy order ;
One supporteth the might of the waters ;
One moveth in the places of the sun,
And one in those of the heat ; *Savitr* governeth one.⁵

n She who first shone forth
Hath become a cow with *Yama* ;
Do thou, rich in milk, milk for us
Season after season.⁶

o She of bright bulls hath come with the cloud, the light,
She of all forms, the motley, whose banner is fire ;
Accomplishing thy common task,
Bringing old age, thou hast come, O unaging dawn.⁷

p Lady, of seasons the first, she hath come hither,
Leading the days, and bearer of offspring ;
Though one, O *Uṣas*, in many places dost thou shine forth ;
Unaging thou dost make to age all else.⁸

3. 12. *a* O⁹ *Agni*, drive away those foes of ours that are born ;

² KS. and MS. ; AV. iii. 10. 12 has *apa-*
hanta and *disyandam* and *pacipitth*.

³ omitted in MS. ; KS. has *amagarte*

⁴ KS. has *va nāḥ* and *avidan* *av* ; MS. has
bhāyama *ta*, *vigrovalāḥ*, *dyāh*, *svātāḥ*, and
in *a vidantir mahimānam aha*. For *yukta*
without accent, Weber (*Ind. Stud.* xiii.
28) compares v. 7. 2 *a* and i. 5. 10 *a*. He
prefers to read *yukta*.

⁵ all agree in the verse which is also found
in AV. viii. 9. 15.

⁶ KS has *dhama*, *nakṛtāni* and *niyachale* ; so
MS. but *dhāman*.

⁷ AV. iii. 10. 1 has *prathamā ha vyavāsa sā*, &c. ;

so KS. and MS. and they
duhām.

⁸ Not in MS.

⁹ MS. adds *utā* after *jantrī*, and
and MS. have *utā* and *jaraya*.

¹⁰ Cf. KS. xvii. 6 ; Kapṣ. xxvi. 5, M
VS. xv. 15. For the *Brāhma*
v. 3. 5. This section gives th
for the fifth row ; with *a* on th
is set down, with *b* one on the
c one on the south, with *d* o
north, and with *e*, in th
middle
brick, i.e. one on which dust
poured ; then there are four s

Eager for wealth, joyfully

Kindled pure as offered.

b Thou Soma art very lord,

Thou art king, and slayer of foes ;

Thou art favouring strength.

c Favouring is thy look, O fair-faced Agni,

That art dread and extending, pleasant (is it) ;

Thy radiance they cover not with the darkness ;

The defiling leave no stain in thy body.

d Favouring is thy face, O mighty Agni ;

Even by the side of the sun it is bright [1],

Radiant to behold it is seen even by night,

Pleasant to the sight is food in thy form.¹

e With his countenance the kindly one

Will sacrifice to the gods for us, most skilled to win prosper-
sacrifice ;

Guardian undecieved and protector of us,

O Agni, shine forth with radiance and with wealth.²

f Prosperity for us from sky, O Agni, from earth,

With full life do thou procure, O god, for worship ;

That splendid thing, O sky-born, which we ask,

Do thou bestow upon us that radiant wealth.³

g As thou, O Hotr, in man's worship [2],

O son of strength, shalt sacrifice with offerings,

Verily do thou to-day, gladly, offer sacrifice

To the glad gods together assembled.

h I praise Agni, domestic priest,

God of the sacrifice and priest,

The Hotr, best bestower of jewels.

i Thou art strong, O Soma, and bright,

Thou art strong, O god, and strong thy rule,

Strong laws dost thou establish.⁴

k O Maruts, that burn, this offering (is yours)

¹ = vii. 59. 9 and 8 ; n = x. 2. 1 ;
l. 15. 14 ; p = i. 1. 3 ; q = i. 91. 19 ;
u. 59. 10 ; r = i. 88. 8 ; t = vii. 56.
s = vii. 1. 6 ; v = vii. 1. 16 ; w = i.
x = vii. 56. 16 ; y and z = i. 97. 3
E, an = i. 12. 2 ; bb = v. 14. 3 ;
ll. 12. 9 ; dd = vi. 60. 1 ; ee = i. 7.
f = vii. 27. 1 ; gg = x. 51. 6. Cf.
v. 10. 5.

ee of the last words is uncertain
he = = = = = here gives no real help.

² *stasti* may be adverbial, but it is
take it here as an acc. after *dyag*.

³ c and d are not in RV. x. 7. 1,
stasti presents difficulties of
tation, if it is an aor. opt. from s
which appears in RV. i. 25.
therefore suggest *stasti* as a co-
for *stasti* (*stasti*) ; the co-
has *stasti* !

⁴ This occurs in full above at iv. 2. 1

- Do ye rejoice in it
For your aid, ye destroyers of the foe.
- l The man of evil heart, O bright ones, O Maruts,
Who is fain to smite us, contrary to right [1],
In the noose of destruction may he be caught,
Slay him with your most burning heat.
- m The Maruts, of the year, his singers,
With wide abodes, in troops among men
May they from us unloosen the bonds of tribulation,
Those that burn, delighting, granting delight.
- n Delight the eager gods, O thou most young,
Knowing the seasons, O lord of the season, do thou sacrifice here
With the priests divine, O Agni,
Thou art the best sacrificer of Hotra.
- o O Agni, whatever to-day, O offering Hotr of the people,
O pure [1] and radiant one, thou dost enjoy, for thou art
sacrificer,
Rightly shalt thou sacrifice, since thou hast grown in might
Carry the oblations that are thine to-day, O thou most young.
- p By Agni may one win wealth
And abundance, day by day,
Glory full of heroes.*
- q Enricher, slayer of disease,
Wealth-finder, prospering prosperity,
O Soma, be a good friend to us.
- r Come hither, O ye that tend the house,
Depart not, O Maruts,
Freeing us from tribulation.
- s For in autumns gone by
We have paid worship, O Maruts,
With the means [6] of mortal man.*
- t Your greatness surgeth forth from the depths,
Make known your names, O active ones;

RV. vii, 59, 8 is read, for *maruts*, *maruts*, and *maruts* replaces *maruts* in b; *abhi* precedes *adhyakṣaṇ* and *akṣaṇ* and *gṛhāṇāti* are read; in c RV. has *gṛhāṇāti* and in d *himsā* replaces *āpasā*. Is is AV. vii, 77, 3, which has *adhyakṣaṇ*, *akṣaṇ*, and *maruts*.

so runs the metre and may be a blunder; it is uncertain with what *vish* is to be construed; Oldenberg (*Agnes-Nesen*, i. 376) suggests either with *adhyakṣaṇ* *hata*

or as a gen. 'for the people' or *himsā* *adhyakṣaṇ* as depending on *hata* that requires a change of *adhyakṣaṇ* whose verse is *varṇaṇa*. For *hata* cf. iv. 2. 11 a.

* This is found in full above at m 1 1

* This apparently means 'according to powers', Griffith, however, that means that by aid of the active powerful gods the worshippers leave long.

- O Maruts, accept the thousandth share of the house,
Of the householder's offering.
- a* Him to whom, the strong, the youthful maiden,
Rich in oblation, bearing ghee, approacheth night and morn
To him his own devotion (approacheth) seeking wealth.
- v* O Agni, these most acceptable oblations,
Immortal one, bear for the divine worship;
Let them accept our fragrant (offerings).
- w* The playful horde of the Maruts.
Sporting, resplendent on the chariot [6],
O Kanvas, do ye celebrate.
- x* The Maruts, speeding like steeds,
Disport themselves like youths gazing at a spectacle,
Standing in the home like beauteous younglings,
Bestowing milk, like playful calves.¹
- y* At their advance the earth moves as if trembling,
When they yoke (their teams) for their journeys, for brilliance
Playing, resounding, with flaming weapons.
They display their own greatness, the shakers.
- z* What time on the steeps ye pile the moving one,
Like birds, O Maruts, on whatever path [7],
The clouds spill their water on your chariots;
Do ye sprinkle for the praiser ghee of honey hue.²
- aa* Agni with invocations
They ever invoke, lord of the people.
Bearer of the oblation, dear to many.
- bb* For him they ever praise,
The god with ladle dripping ghee,
Agni to bear the oblation.
- cc* O Indra and Agni, the spaces of sky.³
- dd* Pierce Vṛtra.⁴
- ee* Indra from all sides.⁴
- ff* Indra men.⁴
- gg* O Viśvakarman, waxing great with the oblation.⁵
- hh* O Viśvakarman, with the oblation as strengthening.⁵

aa see Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* iii. 126-

ahvara see *Vedic Index*, i. 97. The
e diction is clearly a reflex of the
re-myth.

¹ The verses are given in full at iv
and b.

² The verses are given in full at i
and b.

³ The verses are given in full at iv
p and q.

PRAĀTHAKA IV

The Fifth Layer of Bricks (continued)

4. 1. a 'Thou' art the ray; for dwelling thee! Quicken the dwelling. Thou art advance; for right thee! Quicken right. Thou art following; for sky thee! Quicken the sky. Thou art union; for atmosphere thee! Quicken the atmosphere. Thou art propping; for earth thee! Quicken earth. Thou art a prop; for rain thee! Quicken rain. Thou art blowing forward; for day thee! Quicken day.

b 'Thou art blowing after; for night thee! Quicken night. Thou art eager [1]; for the Vasus thee! Quicken the Vasus. Thou art intelligence; for the Rudras thee! Quicken the Rudras. Thou art the brilliant; for the Adityas thee! Quicken the Adityas. Thou art force; for the Pitrs thee! Quicken the Pitrs. Thou art the thread; for offspring thee! Quicken offspring. Thou dost endure the battle; for cattle thee! Quicken cattle.

c 'Thou art wealthy; for plants thee! Quicken plants. Thou art the victorious with ready stone; for Indra thee! Quicken Indra. Thou art the overlord; for expiration [2] thee! Quicken expiration. Thou art the restrainer; for inspiration thee! Quicken inspiration. Thou art the glider; for the eye thee! Quicken the eye. Thou art the bestower of strength; for the ear thee! Quicken the ear. Thou art threshold.*

d 'Thou art Praviṣṭ, thou art Samvṛt, thou art Vivṛt. Thou art the mounter, thou art the descender, thou art the fore mounter, thou art the after mounter.

e 'Thou art the wealthy, thou art the brilliant, thou art the gainer of good.†

4. 2. a 'Thou' art the queen, the eastern quarter; the Vasus, the deities, are thine overlords, Agni stayeth missiles from thee; may the threshold

f KS. xvi. 7; Kapṣ. xvi. 6; MS. A. 8. 6; VS. xv. 6-9; PB. I. 9. 1-10. 12. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. III. 5. 2; v. 3. 6. This section gives the Mantras for the bricks of the fifth layer called the Stomabhāga; see ĀpṢ. xvi. 3. 6, who prescribes seven for each of the quarters (E.S.W.N); and the rest (three) for the middle; BQ. xiv. 20; KQ. xvi. 11. 9-11; LQ. v. 11. 1; Vait. xvi. 14.

be tript character is explained as referring to man, woman, and their union; the three elements being the union, the act following, and the letting go. The next four Mantras are explained of the same

subject, but differently in various mss. on TS. III. 5. 2 and here, clearly the source was early obscure.

* *śāyagṛh* is curious. It is explained by all the parallel texts, but in KS. xxvii. 17 *śāyagṛh* is read by von Schnader who gives no variant.

† Of KS. xvi. 8; Kapṣ. xvi. 7, MS. A. 8. 8; VS. xv. 10-14. This section contains the Mantras for the Nakṣatra bricks, five in number, each being deposited with a Mantra, / being added to each Mantra; see ĀpṢ. xvi. 3. 6; BQ. x. 23; MQ. vi. 2. 2; KQ. xvi. 12. 1.

Stoma support thee on earth, may the Ājya hymn establish thee in firmness, the Rathantara Saman be thy support.

b Thou art the ruling, the southern quarter; the Rudras, the deities, are thine overlords, Indra stayeth missiles from thee; may the fifteenfold Stoma support thee on earth, may the Praṅga hymn establish thee, in firmness, the Brhat Saman be thy support.

c Thou art the sovereign, the western quarter [1]; the Ādityas, the deities, are thine overlords, Soma stayeth missiles from thee; may the seventeenfold Stoma support thee on earth, the Marutvatiya hymn establish thee in firmness, the Vairūpa Saman be thy support.

d Thou art the self-ruling, the northern quarter; the All-gods are thine overlords, Varuṇa stayeth missiles from thee; may the twenty-onefold Stoma support thee on earth, the Niṣkevalya Uktha establish thee, in firmness, the Vairāja Samana be thy support.

e Thou art the lady paramount, the great quarter; the Maruts, the deities, are thine overlords [2], Brhaspati stayeth missiles from thee; may the twenty-sevenfold and the thirty-threefold Stomas secure thee on earth, the Vaiṣvadeva and the Āgnimāruta hymns establish thee in firmness, the Čakvara and Raivata Samana be thy support.

f For the atmosphere may the R̥sis firstborn among the gods extend thee with the measure, the breadth, of the sky, and he that is disposer and overlord; let all of them in unison establish thee and the sacrificer on the ridge of the vault, on the world of heaven.³

8 a This⁴ in the front, with tawny hair, with the sun's rays; the leaders of his host and bands are Rathagṛtsa and Rathaujas, and Puñjikasthala and Kṛtasthala his Apsarases, his missile wizard, his weapon the Rakṣases.⁵

b This on the right, all worker; the leaders of his host and bands are Rathasvana and Rathecitra, and Menakā and Sahajanya his Apsarases, his missile biting beasts, his weapon the death of men.⁶

c This behind, all extending; the leaders of his host and bands are

has *aryathāya*, MS. and VS. *aryathāyai*; IS has throughout *stabhakā* and *stabhakām*. For the Ukthas see Weber, *Ind.* (ed. x. 585).

the other cases this verse is added to each of a-e; KS. has *astarikṣa*, MS. *astarikṣa* with VS., which is of course easier; KN. above omits *ca* after *adhi-*

MS. xvii. 9, 10; KapS. xvi. 8; MS. ii. 10, 14; VS. xv. 15-19, 62-64. For the *rāhmagā* see TS. v. 3. 7. 2. This section contains the Mantras for the *Puñcacodā*; five of them are put over the *Nākamā*

after dust has been put between with Mantras a-e (f being a part of each); then the naturally perforated brick is put down with a after being touched and smelt by the horse to the accompaniment of g; with l the Vikarṇ brick is deposited on the right shoulder; see ĀpCS. xvii. 8. 7-9, and cf. BCS. x. 43, 46; MČS. vi. 2. 2; KČS. xvii. 12. 2-4, 26.

⁴ KS. has *Rathagṛtsa*, MS. *Rathagṛtsa*; ES has *Puñjikasthala*, and VS. *Kṛtasthala*; all three have *sendrī*? VS. interchanges the last part of a and that of b.

⁵ VS. has for the last part that of a.

The Metre Bricks

Atharvan pressed out
 From the head of every priest.¹
 This Agni is lord of a thousandfold,
 A hundredfold strength;
 The sage, the head of wealth.²
 Leader of the sacrifice and the region art thou,
 Where with steeds auspicious thou dost resort;
 Thou placest in the sky thy head winning light,
 Thou makest, O Agni, thy tongue to bear the oblation.³
 Agni hath been awakened by the kindling-stick of men
 To meet the dawn that cometh on like a cow [1]:
 Like young ones rising up to a branch,
 The rays rise towards the vault.⁴
 We have uttered to the sage, the worshipful,
 Our voice of praise, to the strong bull;
 Gavisthina with his homage hath raised to Agni this laud,
 Wide extending like brilliance in the sky.⁵
 He hath been born as guardian of men, wakeful,
 Agni, skilful, for fresh prosperity;
 Ghee-faced, with mighty sky-reaching (blaze)
 He shineth gloriously, pure for the Bharatas.⁶
 Thee, O Agni [2], the Aṅgirasas found
 When hidden in secret, resting in every wood;
 Thou when rubbed art born as mighty strength;
 Son of strength they call thee, O Aṅgiras.⁷
 Banner of the sacrifice, first domestic priest,
 Agni men kindle in the three stations;
 With Indra and the gods conjoined on the strew
 Let him sit, as Hotṛ, well skilled for sacrificing.⁸
 Thee of most resplendent fame
 Men invoke in their dwellings,
 With flaming hair, O dear to many,
 O Agni, to bear the oblation.⁹
 O friends, together (offer) fit [3]
 Food and praise to Agni,

is found above also in full at
 i. 1 and iv. 1. 3 g. It is RV. vi.

is found above in full at ii. 6.
 It is RV. viii. 75. d.

v. x. 8. 4; in Pratiśā, i. 5. 11 a.
 RV. v. 1. 1; SV. i. 78; ii. 1096;

ii. 2. 48 all of these and MS.

have *ācha* and SV. has *sacra*.

¹ This is RV. v. 1. 12.

² This is RV. v. 11. 1; SV. ii. 257.

³ This is RV. v. 11. 6; SV. ii. 258.

⁴ This is RV. v. 11. 2; SV. ii. 260.

same idiom.

⁵ This is RV. i. 45. 6.

The Fifth Layer of Bricks

Highest over the folk,
 The son of strength, the mighty,
 Thou gatherest, O strong one,
 O Agni, all that belongeth to the saggard
 Thou art kindled in the place of offering.
 Do thou bear us good things,
 With this homage Agni,
 Son of strength, I invoke,
 Dear, most effectual messenger, the good sacrificer
 The envoy of all, immortal:
 He, the ruddy, shall yoke (his steeds) all cherishing,
 He shall hasten when well adored,
 The sacrifice hath good prayer and strong effort (4)
 Of the Vœus, the divine gift of men.
 The radiance of the bounteous offerer
 Hath mounted on high,
 The ruddy smoke (riseth) touching the sky.
 Men in unison kindle Agni.
 O Agni, lording it over strength rich in knowledge,
 Youthful son of strength,
 Bestow upon us, O all-knower, great fame.
 Being kindled, bright, sage,
 Agni, to be praised with song,
 Do thou shine with wealth for us, O thou of many faces
 O Agni, lord of the night,
 And of the morning, and of the dawn,
 Do thou burn against the Rakshases with sharp jaws (5)
 May we kindle thee, O Agni,
 Radiant, O god, and unaging:
 When this most desirable
 Kindling-stick maketh radiance for thee in the sky,
 Do thou bear food to thy praesent.
 With the song, O Agni, the oblation,
 O lord of brilliant light,
 Bright abiding, wonderworker, lord of the people,

so occurs in full above at II. 6. 11 s.
 RV. v. 7. 1.

so occurs in full above at II. 6. 11 l.
 RV. x. 191. 1.

RV. vii. 16. 1; SV. i. 43; II. 59.

RV. vii. 16. 2; SV. II. 100. The
 and the other texts (SV. V. 8.) have
 the comm. goes to pieces in ex-
 amining this verse, and gives no help in

the obscure d. Cf. Old

* This is RV. vii. 16. 2.

* This is RV. i. 79. 4; SV. i.

* This is RV. i. 79. 5; SV. i.

* This is RV. i. 79. 6; SV. i.

* This is RV. v. 6. 4; AV.

i. 418; II. 872; O may
 thee', it is not necessary
 of is below

- O bearer of the oblation, is offered to thee
Do thou bear food to thy praisers.¹
- v O bright one, in thy mouth thou cookest
Both ladles (full) of butter ;
Do thou make us full {6}.
For our hymns, O lord of strength ;
Do thou bear food to thy praisers.²
- w O Agni to-day, let us make to prosper by praises,
By devotions, for thee this (sacrifice) like a (good) steed,
Like a noble resolve which toucheth the heart.³
- x O Agni, thou hast become master
Of noble resolve, of true inspiration,
Of mighty holy order.⁴
- y With these songs singing to thee, O Agni,
This day let us pay worship ;
Thy strengths thunder forth as from the sky.⁵
- z At these our hymns of praise do thou be propitious [7],
Like the light of heaven,
O Agni, propitious with all thy faces.
- aa Agni I deem the Hotr, the generous wealth-giver,
The son of strength, the all-knower,
Who knoweth all as a sage,⁷
- bb Who offereth sacrifice well,
With beauty soaring aloft towards the gods, the god,
Following the flames of the ghee,
Of the butter of brilliant radiance when offered up.⁸
- cc O Agni, be thou our nearest,
Our protector, kindly, a shield ;
- dd Thee, O shining and most radiant one,
We implore for favour, for our friends.⁹
- ee Agni, bright, of bright fame,
Come hither in thy greatest splendour and give us wealth.¹⁰

RV. v. 6. 5 ; SV. II. 873.

as found above also in full at II. 2.

aa. It is RV. v. 6. 9 ; SV. II. 874.

as RV. IV. 10. 1 ; SV. I. 434 ; II. 1127.

sense is probably as in the trans. ;

Oldenberg, *Agveda-Noten*, I. 275 ;

and and Henry, *L'Agni-pratya*, p. 412.

is of. t above. The Pratya of this

occurs in v. 7. 4 b in a different use.

as RV. IV. 10. 2 ; SV. II. 1128.

as RV. IV. 10. 4. KS. reads *apamāṣ*

apamāṣ.

as RV. IV. 10. 3 ; SV. II. 1129.

¹ This is RV. I. 127. 1 ; AV. xx 67.

465 ; II. 1163. KS. has *adum*

AV., and SV.

² bb is part of the preceding verse (th

in Weber's text is for once unne

and RV. with the other texts

for *pakra*?

³ cc and dd are found above in fu

verse at I. 5. 6 i ; cc together

making up RV. v. 24. 1, 2 ; a

v. 24. 4, and they are SV. I. 44

and II. 459 respectively.

¹⁰ This is RV. v. 24. 2 ; SV. II. 438

4. 5. *a* I yoke thee in bonds of fellowship with Indra and Agni, with the ghee sprinklings, with brilliance, with radiance, with the hymns, with the Stomas, with the metres, for the increase of wealth, for pre-eminence among thy fellows; I yoke thee in bonds of fellowship with me.

b *Amṛā, Dula, Nitatni, Aḍirayanti, Meḥrayanti, Varayanti.* 'Upupika, art thou by name, with Prajāpati, with our every prayer, I deposit thee.'

c The earth penetrated by food, a reservoir of water (thou art), men are thy guardians, Agni is placed in this (brick), to it I resort, and may it [1] be my protection and my refuge.'

d The over-sky penetrated by holy power, the atmosphere (thou art) the Maruts are thy guardians, Vayu is placed in this (brick), to it I resort and may it be my protection and my refuge.'

e The sky, penetrated by ambrosia, the unconquered (thou art); the Ādityas are thy guardians, the sun is deposited in this (brick), to it I resort and may it be my protection and my refuge.'

4. 6. *a* Let^a Bṛhaspati place thee on the ridge of earth, full of light, for every expiration, inspiration; support all the light, Agni is thine overlord.'

b Let Vīśvakarmā place thee on the ridge of the atmosphere, full of light, for every expiration, inspiration; support all the light, Vayu is thine overlord.

c Let Prajāpati place thee on the ridge of the sky, full of light, for every expiration, inspiration; support all the light, the supreme lord is thine overlord.

d Thou art the bringer of the east wind; thou art the winner of rain; thou art the winner of lightning [1]; thou art the winner of thunder, thou art the winner of rain.

f. KS. xl. 4, 5, which contains much the same matter in different form and with other additions. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS v. 8. 9. 1. This section contains the Mantras for eight Sayuj bricks (*a*), then for seven Kṛtikā bricks (*b*), and then for three circular bricks (*c*); see ApQñ. xvii. 6, 2, 4, and for the three Māṇḍalastakās which are put on in the first, second, and third layers. xvi. 25. 9; xvi. 1. 15; 4. 2, and cf. MQñ. iv. 1. 7; 2. 2; BQñ. x. 45 (b), 51 (c), 59 (d), 63, 40, 41, 44 (a), 46 (e).

MS. ii. 8. 18 *bulā* is read and *stāṇḍimāni* replaces *varṇapanti*.

MS. ii. 8. 14 is found *adapṛatā vāṇḍayā dānna vīḍā*, which is easier to construe, but the sense is clear.

B. has *adapṛatā*.

^a MS. has *adapṛatā vāṇḍayā dānna vīḍā*. The word *adapṛatā* in TS. in a certain sense 'what is over the sky', but 'what has the sky over it', cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Heaven*, p. 1. 241.

^b Cf. KS. xii. 5; MS. ii. 8. 12; 18. 12. For the Brāhmaṇa see PS v. 8. 9. 2-10. 1. This section contains the Mantras for various bricks; *a-c* are those for the Vīśvajyotiḥ, each one in a separate layer; *d* the Brahmā-winning bricks; *e-h* four sets of Saṃyanti bricks; *i* eight Āditya bricks, *k* five ghee bricks, and *l* five Yagudā bricks; see ApQñ. xvi. 24. 7 (a); xvii. 1. 17 (b); 4. 4 (c); xvi. 24. 8 (d); xvii. 1. 6 (f), 18 (g); 2. 2 (h); 5. 5 (i); 6. 9 (i-1), and cf. MQñ. vi. 1. 2; 2. 2, 3; BQñ. x. 45 (i-1); 51 (a) 40 (b), 45 (d), 22 (e), 40 (f) 41 (g).

c Thou art the path of Agni, thou art the gods' path of Agni.

f Thou art the path of Vāyu; thou art the gods' path of Vāyu.

g Thou art the path of the atmosphere; thou art the gods' path of the atmosphere.

h Thou art the atmosphere; to the atmosphere thee!

i To the ocean thee, to water thee, to the watery thee, to impulse thee, to the wise thee, to the radiant thee, to the light of the sky thee, to the Adityas thee!

k To the Āc thee, to radiance thee, to the shining thee, to the blaze thee, to the light thee!

l Thee, giving glory, in glory; thee, giving brilliance, in brilliance; thee, giving milk, in milk; thee, giving radiance, in radiance; thee giving wealth, in wealth I place; with this seer, the holy power, this deity, sit firm in the manner of Aṅgiras.

7. *a* Thou² art the furtherer; thou art the maker of wide room; thou art the eastern; thou art the zenith; thou art the sitter in the atmosphere, sit on the atmosphere.

b Thou art the sitter on the waters; thou art the sitter on the hawk; thou art the sitter on the vulture; thou art the sitter on the eagle; thou art the sitter on the vault.

c In the wealth of earth I place thee; in the wealth of the atmosphere I place thee; in the wealth of the sky I place thee; in the wealth of the quarters I place thee; giver of wealth I place thee in wealth.

d Protect my expiration; protect my inspiration; protect my cross-breathing [1]; protect my life; protect all my life; protect the whole of my life.

e O Agni, thy highest name, the heart,

Come let us join together,

Be thou, O Agni, among those of the five races.³

f (Thou art) the Yāvas, the Ayāvas, the courses, the helpers, the Sabda, the ocean, the firm one.⁴

has the simple *agnir yāgy aṁ*, *agnir yāgy aṁ*, and so in the following, but though it differs in the form of its lautas from TS. has the forms *agnir aṁ*, &c. They seem to be no more than mere blunders.

KS. xii. 6; MS. ii. 12, 12, 18. For the *rahmanā* see TS. v. 3. 11. This section contains the Mantras for the five Bhūyashṛī bricks (*a*), the five 'forms of Agni' bricks (*b*), the five wealth givers (*c*), the five givers of life (*d*), the heart of the earth (*e*), and the seven seasonal bricks

(*f*); see ĀpCS. xvii. 5. 10-15; BCS. x. 46 gives seven to *d*, which postulates another text (three on the middle as with *f*); MCS. vi. 2. 3.

² Peculiar to TS.

³ KS. and MS. agree in inverting *evāḥ* and *āmāḥ*; KS. has *yavā ayavāḥ*, MS. *yavā ayavāḥ*; both have *abdat* for the mysterious *subdah*. It is found in ÇB. i. 7. 2. 26 as *padam* in the Kaṇva recension and as *sabdam* in the Mādhyamīna; ÇB. has *sagarā* for a feminine as 'night'; see Eggeling, SBE. xii. 199.

4. 8. (Thou¹ art) all overcoming through Agni: ' self-ruling through the sun; lord of strength through might; creator with the bull; bountiful through the sacrifice: heavenly through the sacrificial fees; slayer of enemies through rage; supporter of the body through kindness: wealth through food; through the earth he hath won; (thou accumulator of food with verses; increased by the Vasa² cry; protector of the body through the Sāman; full of light with the Virāj; drinker of Soma through the holy power; with cows he supporteth the sacrifice: with lordly power men with horse and car bearer of the bull; lord with the seasons, enclosing with the year; unassailable through penance; the sun with his body.
4. 9. (Thou³ art) Prajapati in mind, when come to the Soma; ' the creator in the consecration; Savitr in the bearing; Pṛṣṇi in the cow for the purchase of the Soma; Varuṇa when bound (in the cloth); Anu⁴ in the being bought; Mitra when purchased; Uṣṇas⁵ when put in place, ' delighter of men when being drawn forward; ' the overlord on arrival, Prajapati being led on; Agni at the Agnidh's altar; Bhasjati on being led from the Agnidh's altar; Indra at the oblation-holder; Aditi when put in place; Viṣṇu when being taken down; Atharvan when made wet; ' Yama when pressed out; drinker of unpurified (Soma) when being cleansed; ' Vayu when purifying; Mitra as mixed with milk; the Menthān when mixed with groats; that of the All-gods when taken out; ' Rudra when offered; Vayu when covered up; ' the gazer on men when revealed;

cf. KS. xxxix. 11, which is generally parallel but less elaborate. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 4. 1. 1. This section gives twenty-two Mantras for the Indratani bricks, five for each quarter and two in the middle; see ĀpŚS. xvii. 6. 2 (ibid. 1 recognizes the ten names of Indra given in KS. l. c.); BQŚ. x. 46.

No doubt the comm. is right in assuming that each Mantra is addressed to a brick, as a rule; in the cases where *asmat* and *adāhā* occur, the Mantra is said of the brick, identified with the deity *pro tempore*.

comm. read in A.W. seems at least as good as *adā*, which, however, is understood by the comm. (*śāryaḥ* *brāhṇa*).

cf. KS. xxxiv. 14-16; VS. viii. 64-69, both differing a good deal. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 4. 1. This section contains thirty-three formulae to accompany the bricks called Yajñatani, eight in each quarter and one in the middle; see ĀpŚS. xvii. 6. 2; BQŚ. x. 46; in the KQŚ. xxv. 6. 1 as in CB. xii. 6. 1. 2-36 the verses

are used to make good errors in the sacrificial performance, and it is clear that they are equally available for that or any other purpose.

¹ The sense is uncertain; Water errs for once in dividing at *manas*, the first Mantra really ending at *asmat* as the comm. remarks, in harmony with *Ap* and *Baudh*. The operations described are of course the several stages of the Soma ritual.

² i.e. on the thigh of the sacrificer.

³ i.e. on the cart to the Prācīnavāḍa in which it is put on the throne, and then taken to the Agnidh's altar, whence again it goes to the Havirdhāna, and is placed on a throne.

⁴ The Soma is removed from the cart and deposited on the pressing-plank, and is wet with the Vasaṭivari waters.

⁵ In the *Adābhya* cup with the Soma abso⁶ (comm.). The reference is rather to the *Adhavana*.

⁶ i.e. put in the goblets (comm.).

⁷ *Nāyana* has *śakṣa* (thence *śakṣa* custom *śakṣa*).

the food when it comes the famed of the fathers life when taken the river when going to the final bath, the ocean when gone, the water when dipped; the heaven when arrived at completion.

4. 10. *a* (Thou' art) Kṛttikā, the Nakṣatra, Agni, the deity; ye are the radiance of Agni, of Prajāpati, of the creator, of Soma; to the R̥c thee, to radiance thee, to the shining thee, to the blaze thee, to the light thee!

b (Thou art) Rohini the Nakṣatra, Prajāpati the deity; Mrgaśr̥ṣa the Nakṣatra, Soma the deity; Ārdrā the Nakṣatra, Rudra the deity; the two Punarvasus the Nakṣatra, Aditi the deity; Tisya the Nakṣatra, Bṛhaspati the deity; the Āgreṣas the Nakṣatra, the serpents the deity; the Maghās the Nakṣatra, the fathers the deity; the two Phalgunis the Nakṣatra [1], Aryaman the deity; the two Phalgunis the Nakṣatra, Bhaga the deity; Hasta the Nakṣatra, Savitr̥ the deity; Citra the Nakṣatra, Indra the deity; Svātī the Nakṣatra, Vāyu the deity; the two Viśākhās the Nakṣatra, Indra and Agni the deity; Anurādhā the Nakṣatra, Mitra the deity; Rohini the Nakṣatra, Indra the deity; the two Viçṭs the Nakṣatra; the fathers the deity; the Aśādhās the Nakṣatra, the waters the deity; the Aśādhās the Nakṣatra, the All-gods the deity; Āronā the Nakṣatra, Viṣṇu the deity; Āraviṣṭhā the Nakṣatra, the Vasus [2] the deity; Ātabhiṣaj the Nakṣatra, Indra the deity; Proṣṭhapadās the Nakṣatra, the goat of one foot the deity; the Proṣṭhapadās the Nakṣatra, the serpent of the deep the deity; Revatī the Nakṣatra, Pūṣan the deity; the two Aṇvayuj̥s the Nakṣatra, the Aṇvins the deity; the Apabharan̥s the Nakṣatra, Yama the deity.²

c Full on the west; what the gods placed.³

4. 11. *a* (Ye' are) Mādhya and Mādhava, the months of spring.

b (Ye are) Āṣvina and Āṣvini, the months of summer.

anvatah but that demands *anvatah*, and the sense 'covered up' is at least natural with *prāṭhyakāḥ*, 'revealed', following it; VS. has *abhyāṇṭāḥ* which Griffith renders 'reverted', 'carried away for partition to the Sadas'; KS. has *abhyāṇṭāḥ* which yields that sense.

f KS. xxxix. 13; MS. ii. 18. 20. This section contains the Mantras for the Nakṣatra bricks, which are arranged in a circle round the naturally perforated brick, beginning on the south-east with Kṛttikā and ending with Viśākhā, then continuing on the north-west with Anurādhā and ending with Apabharan̥s; the full moon brick is placed at the east point, the new moon at the west point; see ApQS. xvii. 6. 5-11; BQS. x. 46; MQS. vi. 2. 3.

or a list of the N

as given in the

various texts, cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 413 seq. The comm. is brief on this point, but glosses the second Rohini with Jyēsthā and Tisya with Pūṣya.

² Only the Pratikas, the verses being found in full above at iii. 5. 1 *a* and *b*.

³ Cf. KS. xvii. 10; xxv. 5; KapS. xxvi. 9, MS. ii. 8. 12, 14; VS. xiii. 25; xiv. 15, 16, 27; xv. 57, 65 (*n*); xvii. 2, 3. For the Brāhmana see TS. v. 4. 2. This section contains the Mantras for six sets each of two R̥tavyā bricks (*a-f* with *g* as an addition to each); then *h-m* (*n* being added to each) are Adhipatni Mantras for a special case where a man for safety piles up one layer only and puts on the high altar five bricks of various Mantras, *o* is said by the priest as he, standing erect, in each quarter, places on the fire two hundred *chaps* of gold the last two

c (Ye are) Nabha and Nabhasya, the months of rain.

d (Ye are) Iṣa and Urja, the months of autumn.

e (Ye are) Saba and Sahasya, the months of winter.

f (Ye are) Tapa and Tapasya, the months of the cool season.*

g Thou art the internal bond of the fire.

Be sky and earth in place,

Be waters and plants in place,

Be the fires severally in place

In unison for my greatness (1) :

May the fires which of one mind

Are between sky and earth,

Taking place according to the months of the cool season.

Attend (on them), as the gods on Indra.†

h (Thou art) the uniter and forethinker of Agni, Soma, Sārya.‡

i Thou art the dread, the terrible, of the fathers, of Varuṇa, of Indra.

k Thou art the firm (quarter) and the earth of the god Navitṛ, the Maruts, Varuṇa.

l Thou art the support, the upholder, of Mitra and Varuṇa, Mitra, Dhātṛ.

m Thou art the eastern, the western (quarter) of the Vācū, the Rudras (2), the Adityas.

n These are thine overlords, to them honour, be they gracious to us, him whom we hate and who hateth us I place in your jaws.

o Thou art the measure of a thousand, thou art the image of a thousand, thou art the size of a thousand, thou art the replica of a thousand, thou art of a thousand, for a thousand thee!§

p May these bricks, O Agni, be milch cows for me, one, and a hundred, and a thousand, and ten thousand (§), and a hundred thousand, and a million, and ten million, and a hundred million, and a thousand million, and ten thousand million, and a hundred thousand million, and

hundred go in the middle as he faces the east; p the sacrificer says, to turn the bricks into cows for himself; see ApQS. xvi. 24. 9 (a); xvii. 1. 7 (b); 2. 1 (c); 10 (d); 4. 5 (f); 24. 8, 9 (h-a); 11. 1, 2 (e, p); and cf. BQS. x. 82 (a), 88 (b), 40 (c), 41 (a), 44 (f), 46 (h-m), 47 (e, p); MQS. vi. 2. 4 (a, p); KQS. xvii. 4. 24; 9 5, 7; 10. 16; 12. 28 (a-g); 12. 28 (n); xviii. 2. 9 (p).

or this list of *Vedic Index*, i. 161.

S and MS. repeat this verse in two forms, first after a with *adantiṣṭu* and then at the end with *gāṃtrai*; no doubt the verse should be repeated after each; the Mantra consists of a prose introduction

and two verses according to von Schröder's text, but it is obviously 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 2 followed by 5 + 5 = 11, 11, the last Pāda having *adantiṣṭu* for an equivalent to three syllables. KS. and MS. repeat the metre by reading *adantiṣṭu* for *adantiṣṭu*, and KS. add a new clause before *gāṃtrai*.

* These are found only in Ks. xii. 5, which, however, has *gāṃtrai* and *gāṃtrai* in it. In it there is the usual and strange as in the last clause, and VS. (xv. 65, 66, 67) has it.

† Ks. (xvii. 10) omits *and* making only four Mantras; MS. on the other hand (n. 8. 14) has *ad*, *prad*, *prad*, *ad*, *ad*, *ad*, *ad*, making in all seven Mantras.

ten hundred thousand million, and a hundred hundred thousand million may these bricks, O Agni, be for me milch cows, sixty, a thousand, ten thousand unperishing; ye are standing on holy order, increasing holy order, dripping ghee, dripping honey, full of strength, full of power; may these bricks, O Agni, be for me milkers of desires named the glorious yonder in yon world.

The Horse Sacrifice

4. 12. a May the² kindling-stick of the quarters, that winneth the heaven,
(Guard us) according to our hopes; from Madhu may Mādhava protect us;

Agni, the god, hard to overcome, the undeceivable,
May he guard our kingly power, may he protect us.³

b May the Rathantara with the Samans protect us,
The Gayatri with every form of metres,
The Trivṛt Stoma with the order of the days,
The ocean, the wind, make full this strength.⁴

c (May) the dread among the quarters, the overpowering, giver of strength,

Pure, full of might on a bright day (protect us);
O Indra, as overlord, make full,

And for us [1] on all sides do thou preserve this great kingly power.⁵

d (May) the Brhat Saman, which supporteth kingly power, with vast strength,

The force made beautiful by the Triṣṭubh, that of fierce strength (protect us);

O Indra, with the fifteenfold Stoma

S (xvii. 10) has a similar list but *ayātām* follows *pragñitam* and ten is inserted, while the sequence is of the form *duṣa ca patah* on until *samudrāḥ* is reached; MS. (ii 8. 14) has the same scheme, and has *ayātām*, *pragñitam* and then *ayātām* again; VS. (xvii. 2) has the same scheme, but the same names and order as TS. The latter part of the Mantra is slightly varied in each case; MS. and KS. have *madhāyānis* and MS. adds *kuḍāyānis* and has *ṛtūdhāḥ* for *ṛtāsthāḥ*; KS. omits *ṣaṣṭhī—ākṣyamānāḥ*, and has *ṛtāvāḥ stha ṛtāvāḥ ṛtūdhāḥ stha ṛtūdhāḥ*; it places *virājo—kṛmadighāḥ* before *tā—santu*, and omits *amutra-lokē*; VS. (xvii. 3) has a truncated version *ṛtāvāḥ stha ṛtāvāḥ* followed by *ṛtūdhāḥ stha ṛtūdhāḥ*, the *virājo nāma kṛmadighāḥ ākṣyamānāḥ*.

f. KS. xxii 14. MS. iii 14. 4; not in VS

This section gives the Yājñās and Anuvakyās for the ten sacrifices at the Agva-medha proscribed in TS. vii. 5. 14, and the verses are made to fit the qualifications of the deities thus enumerated, which accounts for the artificial nature of the verses; in each of the offerings all the Prātha Stotras are used; see ĀpCS. xx. 9. 8.

² KS. has the much easier *madhur.ātāḥ*, and this is no doubt correct: though *mādhoh* may be construed as 'after Madhu', Madhu and Mādhava being the two spring months; MS. has *madhu rātāḥ*, which is nonsense; KS. ends *brahma jinvatu*; MS. has *devānāḥ*, and KS. and MS. *adubdhāḥ*.

⁴ KS. omits *naḥ*.

⁵ KS. has *ekro ahany oṛ nyo*; MS. has *ojasne*; both have *dhipatyāḥ*.

Do thou guard this in the midst with the wind, with the ocean¹
 (May) the eastern among the quarters, famous and renowned,
 O ye All-gods, heavenly with the rain of the days (protect us);
 Let this kingly power be unassailable,
 Force unoverpowerable, a thousandfold and mighty.
 Here in the Vairaja Saman may we have strength for this;
 With the Jagati we place him in the people;
 O ye All-gods [2] through the sevenfold (Stoma) this radiance,
 This kingly power with the ocean wind (be) dread.²
 The supporter among the quarters doth support this lordly power,
 The stay of the regions; may force rich in friends be ours;
 O Mitra and Varuna, ye wise ones with the autumn of the days,
 Do ye accord great protection to this kingdom.³
 In the Vairaja Saman is my devotion;
 By the Anuṣṭubh (be) manly strength collected;
 This kingly power rich in friends, with dripping wet,
 Do ye, O Mitra and Varuna, guard through your overlordship.⁴
 May the victorious among quarters, with the Saman, the strong one,
 The season winter in order make us full;
 May the great ones, the Çakvart (verses), with favouring winds [8]
 Aid this sacrifice, full of ghee.⁵
 May the heavenly of the quarters, the easily milked, the rich in milk,
 The goddess aid us, full of ghee;
 Thou art the protector, who goest in front and behind;
 O Bṛhaspati, yoke a voice in the south.⁶
 (May) the upright of the quarters, the bounteous region of the plants,
 And Savitr with the year of the days (aid us);
 The Revat Saman, and the Atichandaa metre;
 Without a foe, be kindly to us.⁷
 O thou of the three-and-thirtyfold Stoma, lady of the world,
 Breathed on by Vivasvant, do thou be gracious to us [4];
 Rich in ghee, O Savitr, through thy overlordship,
 Be the bounteous region rich in milk, for us.⁸

andraḥ and rakṣatu.

no for yajñatā and sahaspāya by a
 ling, and stasit; MS. transposes o
 of c and a and b of f, and reads
 am.

dhi, and KS. vāṣṭāpāya sāmā, and
 are drapayāni; KS. has sālāṁ.

yandri, āḥ, mīracatidāya qṣaḥ, and
 and a quite new d; MS. agrees
 S but has cāṣṭāṁ samā.

supra for vāṣṭāṁ.

¹ KS. has yajñatā nāḥ, and in c and d has
 singular, reading yajñatāṁ, and ga for
 na; MS. has singular but has dipāḥ dāḥ
 here instead of in d.

² KS. has ga for nāḥ in both places, and in
 c reads nāḥ na gopa nāḥ nāḥ; cāṣṭāṁ
 is uncertain in sense; cf. iv. 5. 6 f.

³ KS. omits nāḥ na nāḥ; MS. has nāḥ and
 nāḥ.

⁴ KS. has yajñatā and with MS. drapayāni; MS.
 has pāṇi and rāḥ.

- * The firm among the quarters, lady of Viṣṇu, the mild,
 Ruling over this strength the desirable,
 Brhaspati, Matarigvan, Vāyu,
 The winds blowing together be gracious to us.¹
 o Prop of the sky, supporter of the earth,
 Ruling this world, lady of Viṣṇu,
 All-extending, seeking food, with prosperity,
 May Aditi be auspicious to us in her use.²
 p Vaiśvānara to our help.
 q Present in the sky.
 r Us to-day Anumati.
 s O Anumati, thou.
 † With what to us radiant shall he be?
 * Who to-day yoketh?

PRAPĀTHAKA V

The Offerings to Rudra

5. 1. a Homage³ to thy wrath, O Rudra,
 To thine arrow homage also;
 Homage to thy bow,
 And homage to thine arms.⁴
 b With thy most kindly arrow,
 And kindly bow,
 With thy kindly missile,
 Be gentle to us, O Rudra.⁵
 c That body of thine, O Rudra, which is kindly,
 Not dread, with auspicious look,
 With that body, most potent to heal,
 O haunter of the mountains, do thou look on us.⁶

TS interchanges c and d of n and o.

TS. has *vyāśarati*, and KS. has *subhūta*.

17. KS. xvii. 11; Kapś. xxvii. 1; MS. ii. 9. 2; VS. xvi. 1-14. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 4. 3. This and the next ten sections contain the Çatarudriya litany; the Adhvaryu standing facing the north offers either a gruel of Jartila or Gavidhuka, or Jartilas and Gavidhuka greats with *kaṣṭhasarpis* (?), or goat's milk or a myx's milk, with an Arka leaf, on the north-west corner of the northern wing of the bird-shaped altar on the Vikarṇi brick, or on the naturally perforated one or during his perambulation; the litany is divided into three parts, accompanying

the offerings according as the ladle is held knee high, navel high, or face high; the first part ends with *nāmas takṣadhyaḥ* in TS. iv. 5. 4; the second with *nāmaḥ śrīyuthāya* in iv. 5. 7 and the last with iv. 5. 10. Then follow the ten Avatāna offerings with iv. 5. 11 a-h, and then the Anyārohas with l-n uttered by the sacrificer; see ApÇS. xvii. 11. 2-6, and cf. BÇS. x. 48; MÇS. vi. 2. 4; KÇS. xviii. 1. 1-5.

* KS. has a, d, and c in that order; MS. agrees with TS.; VS. omits o.

² Only KS. has this, at the very end of xvii. 11.

³ All agree in this.

- d The arrow which O haunter of mountains,
In thy hand [1] thou bearest to shoot,
That make thou kindly, O guardian of mountains;
Harm not the world of men.¹
- e With kindly utterance thou
We address, O liver on the mountains,
That all our folk
Be free from sickness and of good cheer.²
- f The advocate hath spoken in advocacy,
The first divine leech,
Confounding all the serpents
And all sorceries.³
- g The dusky, the ruddy,
The brown, the auspicious,
And the Rudras which in thousands
Lie around this earth) in the quarters [2].
Their wrath do we deprecate.⁴
- h He who creepeth away,
Blue-necked and ruddy,
Him the cowherds have seen,
Have seen the bearers of water
And him all creatures;
May he, soon, be gentle unto us.⁵
- i Homage to the blue-necked,
Thousand-eyed one, the bountiful;
And to those that are his warriors
I have paid my homage.⁶
- k Unfasten from the two notches
Of thy bow the bowstring,
And cast thou down
The arrows in thy hand [3].⁷
- l Unstringing thy bow,
Do thou of a thousand eyes and a hundred quivers,
Destroying the points of thine arrows,
Be gentle and kindly to us.⁸
- m Unstrung is the bow of him of the braided hair
And arrowless his quiver;
His arrows have departed,
Empty is his quiver.⁹

¹ MS. has *griha*.² MS. has *śirā* (*ś* *jānaḥ saṅgama*).³ KS., MS., and VS. add *adharādāḥ pāda saṁ*.⁴ KS. and MS. have *the easy come*, VS. *śāntam*.⁵ MS. has⁴ MS. has *śānta nīlakaṇṭhīya*. 'The son, the
son here has nearly the present sense.⁷ All agree in this verse.⁸ MS. and KS. have *śāntam* and MS. *śāntam*.⁹ In o MS. and VS. add *pāda* before *śāntam*.

- n* O most bountiful one, the missile
That is in thy hand, thy bow.
With it on all sides do thou guard us,
Free from sickness.¹
- o* Homage to thy weapon,
Unstrung, dread;
And homage to thy two hands,
To thy bow.²
- p* May the missile from thy bow
Avoid us on every side,
And do thou lay far from us
This quiver that is thine.³
- 2 *a* Homage⁴ to the golden-armed leader of hosts, and to the lord of the quarters homage!
- b* Homage to the trees with green tresses, to the lord of cattle homage!
- c* Homage to the one who is yellowish-red like young grass,⁵ to the radiant, to the lord of paths homage!
- d* Homage to the brown one, to the piercer, to the lord of food homage!
- e* Homage to the green-haired, wearer of the cord, to the lord of prosperity homage!
- f* Homage to the dart of Bhava, to the lord of the moving world homage!
- g* Homage to Rudra, with bent bow, to the lord of fields homage!
- h* Homage to the minstrel, the inviolate,⁶ to the lord of the woods homage!
- i* Homage [1] to the ruddy one, the ruler, to the lord of woods homage!
- k* Homage to the minister, the trader, to the lord of thickets homage!
- l* Homage to the extender of the world, the offspring of the maker of room,⁷ to the lord of plants homage!
- m* Homage to the loud calling, the screaming, to the lord of footmen homage!
- n* Homage to the wholly covered, to the running, to the lord of warriors homage!
3. *a* Homage⁸ to the strong, the piercing, to the lord of assailers homage!
1. has *ābhūā* for *ābhūh*; MS. has a variant *nīṣāṅgādīh* which is read in VS. as *ayāṣāmiṣa*.
is all agree.
is all agree.
S. xvii. 12; KapS. xxvii. 3; MS. ii. 3; VS. xvi. 17-20.
form — — of the other texts is
early the the as here being
- due to the influence of *sasa*; see Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* i. 279.
⁵ For the Sūta cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 462, 463.
⁷ This cannot be simply equivalent to *varīcaskṛts* and presumably is a quasi-patronymic.
⁸ Cf. KS. xvii. 12, 13; KapS. xxvii. 3; MS. ii. 3, 4; VS. xvi. 21-24.

- b Homage to the leader, the holder of the quiver, to the lord of the even homage!
- c Homage to the holder of the quiver, to the owner of the quiver to the lord of robbers homage!
- d Homage to the cheater, the swindler, to the lord of burglars homage!
- e Homage to the glider, to the wanderer around, to the lord of the forests homage!
- f Homage to the belt-armed destructive ones, to the lord of pillagers homage!
- g Homage to the bearers of the sword, the night wanderers, to the lord of cut-purses homage!
- h Homage to the turbaned wanderer on the mountains, to the lord of pluckers' homage!
- i Homage [1] to you, bearers of arrows, and to you, bowmen, homage!
- k Homage to you that string (the bow), and to you that place on (the arrow) homage!
- l Homage to you that bend (the bow), and to you that let go (the arrow) homage!
- m Homage to you that hurl, and to you that pierce homage!
- n Homage to you that are soiled, and to you that lie homage!
- o Homage to you that sleep, and to you that wake homage!
- p Homage to you that stand, and to you that run homage!
- q Homage to you assemblies, and to you, lords of assemblies, homage!
- r Homage to you horses, and to you, lords of horses, homage!
4. a Homage¹ to you that wound, and to you that pierce homage!
- b Homage to you that are in bands,² and to you that are destructive homage!
- c Homage to you sharpeners,³ and to you, lords of sharpeners, homage!
- d Homage to you hoofs, and to you, lord of hoofs, homage!
- e Homage to you troops, and to you, lords of troops, homage!
- f Homage to you of misshapen form, and to you of all forms homage!
- g Homage to you that are great, and to you that are small homage!
- h Homage to you that have chariots, and to you that are chariotless⁴ homage!
- i Homage to you chariots [1], and to you, lords of chariots, homage!

gla would seem to have this sense; cf. *dis index*, l. 453. The use of *spadhamān* is not conclusive evidence against it, proof of the sense 'having a sword'. It presumably has the sense of thief, of 'pluckers of hair' as Monier-Williams takes it, following Böhtlingk and Roth.

¹ Cf. KS. xvi. 18; Kapf. xvii. 8; MS. d. 9. 4. 5; VS. xvi. 24-28.

² For *spadhamān* cf. l. 1. 10-11; p. 304, n. 4.

³ KS. and MS. have *spadhamān* and *spadhamān*.

⁴ KS. and MS. have *spadhamān* but with variants (Kapf. *dis spadhamān*).

- k** Homage to you, hosts, and to you, lords of hosts, homage!
l Homage to you, doorkeepers, and to you, charioteers, homage!
m Homage to you, carpenters, and to you, makers of chariots, homage!
n Homage to you, potters, and to you, smiths, homage!
o Homage to you, Puñjistas,¹ and to you, Niśadas, homage!
p Homage to you, makers of arrows, and to you, makers of bow
 homage!
q Homage to you, hunters, and to you, dog-leaders, homage!
r Homage to you dogs, and to you, lords of dogs, homage!
 5. 5. **a** Homage² to Bhava and to Rudra.
b Homage to Ārva and to the lord of cattle.
c Homage to the blue-necked one, and to the white-throated.
d Homage to the wearer of braids, and to him of shaven hair.
e Homage to him of a thousand eyes, and to him of a hundred bows.
f Homage to him who haunteth the mountains, and to Āpivista.³
g Homage to the most bountiful, and to the bearer of the arrow.
h Homage to the short, and to the dwarf.
i Homage to the great, and to the stronger.
k Homage to him who hath waxed, and to the waxing.⁴
l Homage to the chief, and to the first.
m Homage to the swift, and to the active.
n Homage to the rapid, and to the hasty.
o Homage to him of the wave, and to the roaring.⁵
p Homage to him of the stream, and to him of the island.
 5. 6. **a** Homage⁶ to the oldest, and to the youngest.
b Homage to the first born, and to the later born.
c Homage to the midmost, and to the immature.⁷
d Homage to the hindmost, and to him in the depth.
e Homage to Sobhya,⁸ and to him of the amulet.
f Homage to him who dwelleth with Yama,⁹ and to him at peace.

¹ MS, but VS. and KS. have *Puñjasthobhya*, and this is no doubt correct; cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 535.

² KS. xvii. 13, 14; KapS. xxvii. 3, 4; MS. ii. 9, 4, 5; VS. xvi. 26-31.

According to MS. ii. 2. 13 the reference is to the smallness of the god; see Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* iii. 81, n. 1. But though tempting the view is after all only a speculation.

MS. and MS. have variants pointing to *śaśādhā* or *śaśādhā* as their text (von Schroeder's critical notes to MS. and KS. are different); VS. has *śaśādhā*.

śaśādhā is certain; KapS. has *śaśādhā*.

yāya, a mere misreading. Griffith reads in VS. 'him who dwells in still waters which is impossible. Eggeling (SBH. xlii. 153) has 'roaring'.

⁴ Cf. KS. xvii. 14; KapS. xxvii. 4; MS. i. 9, 6; VS. xvi. 32-35.

⁵ 'Abortive' is Eggeling's version.

⁶ Sobhya is quite uncertain: 'dwelling in the air-castles' is Eggeling's version. Sobhya is said to be the city of the Gandharvas by the schol. on VS. The schol. here explains it as the world of men as it has in it both (*śa-ubha*) good and bad.

⁹ Cf. *yamyam* in TS. iv. 4. 12 k.

g Homage to him of the ploughed field and to him of the threshing floor.

h Homage to him of fame, and to him at his end

i Homage to him of the wood, and to him of the thicket.

k Homage to sound, and to echo [1].

l Homage to him of the swift host, and to him of the swift car.

m Homage to the hero, and the destroyer.

n Homage to the armoured, and to the corselet.

o Homage to the mailed, and to the cuirass.

p Homage to the famous, and to him of a famous host.

5 7. a Homage¹ to him of the drum, and to him of the drumstick.

b Homage to the bold, and to the cautious.

c Homage to the messenger, and to the carrier.

d Homage to the quiver-bearer,² and to the owner of the quiver.

e Homage to him of the sharp arrow, and to him of the weapon.

f Homage to him of the good weapon, and to him of the good bow.

g Homage to him of the stream,³ and to him of the way.

h Homage to him of the beds,⁴ and to him of the pad.

i Homage to him of the ditch, and to him of the lake.

k Homage to him of the stream, and to him of the tank⁵ [1].

l Homage to him of the cistern, and to him of the well.

m Homage to him of the rain, and to him not of the rain.

n Homage to him of the cloud, and to him of the lightning.

o Homage to him of the cloudy sky,⁶ and to him of the heat.

p Homage to him of the wind, and to him of the storm.

q Homage to him of the dwelling, and to him who guardeth the dwelling.

5 8. a Homage⁷ to Soma, and to Rudra.

b Homage to the dusky one, and to the ruddy one.

c Homage to the giver of wealth,⁸ and to the lord of cattle.

d Homage to the dread, and to the terrible.

OL. KS. xvii. 14, 15; KR. xxvii. 4, 5; MS.

ii. 9, 6, 7; VS. xvi. 82-83.

The same question arises as above at (v. 5, 3 b and c as to the sense of *māgān*, which Eggeling and Griffith both render 'swordsmen'; see *Vedic Index*, i. 432.

KS. has *grādhya*, and Kap. *pratyāya*; Griffith takes it as referring to 'roads', but this seems needless.

kāṣṭhya perhaps refers to the sea.

Kap. and some MSS. of MS. have *saigantya*.

The other texts, though with various readings, all aim at *śāṅkhyāya*; the sense is

uncertain: perhaps 'him of a clear sky' is meant; Eggeling's version gives the 'clouded sky' as meant, in AV. iv. 20. 7 *śāṅkhyā* is treated by PW. and Whitney as referring to a clear sky, but the opposite sense would equally well do, and so in ix. 1, 25: the derivation in *ek* would suit this sense better.

¹ OL. KR. xvii. 15; Kap. xxvii. 5, MS. ii. 9, 7, 6; VS. xvi. 82-83.

² All the other texts have *saigantya*, which is swifter than *saigantya*, probably a blunder; if not it stands for *saigantya*; cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Grammatik*, ii. 1. 215.

Homage to him who slayeth in front, and to him who slayeth
a distance

f Homage to the slayer, and to the special slayer.

g Homage to the trees with green tresses.

h Homage to the deliverer.

i Homage to the source of health, and to the source of delight.

k Homage to the maker of health, and to the maker of delight.

l Homage to the auspicious, and to the more auspicious.

m Homage to him of the ford, and to him of the bank.

n Homage to him beyond, and to him on this side.

o Homage to him who crosseth over, and to him who crosseth back

p Homage to him of the crossing, and to him of the ocean.²

q Homage to him in the tender grass, and to him in foam.

r Homage to him in the sand, and to him in the stream.

5 9. a Homage to him in the cleft, and to him in the distance.³

b Homage to him dwelling in the stony and to him in habitable places

c Homage to him of braided hair, and to him of plain hair.

d Homage to him who dwelleth in the cowshed, and to him of the
house.

e Homage to him of the bed, and to him of the dwelling.⁴

f Homage to him of the hole,⁵ and to him of the abyss.

g Homage to him of the lake, and to him of the whirlpool.⁷

h Homage to him of the dust, and to him of the mist.

i Homage to him of the dry, and to him of the green.

k Homage to him of the copse,⁶ and to him of the grass [1].

l Homage to him in the earth,² and to him in the gully

m Homage to him of the leaf, and to him of the leaf-fall.

n Homage to him who growleth, and to him who smiteth away.

o Homage to him who draggeth, and to him who repelleth.

p Homage to you, sparkling hearts of the gods.

q Homage to the destroyed¹⁰

Who passeth over and who bringeth
ashore' is Eggeling's version.

our set is not in other texts, and the
meaning of *alalyāya* is quite uncertain;
Monier-Williams's *Dict.* adopts the view
that *raṭ* = *lat* is the basis, the sense
being 'to be cried down', i.e. ocean.

KS. xvii. 15, 16; KapS. xvii. 5, 6;
MS. ii. 9. 8, 9; VS. xvi. 43-46.

comparison is not certain: 'barrenland'
and 'beaten track' is Eggeling's version.
The repetition of *galyāya* after *galyāya* in d
is not found in VS. where the *galyā*
and *alyā* are contrasted.

² *ladyā* again doubtful as in iv. 5 7 h.

⁷ The form *nirasyā* is clearly intended in KS,
where, however, von Schroeder reads
nirasyā as in VS.; in MS. the MSS. vary
and perhaps *nirasyā* is the original form
there. the schol. recognises *nirasyā* as
meaning 'produced in *nirasyā*', i.e. *nirasyā*
jula.

⁸ *lipyā* is given this sense by Mahidhara on
VS. and it seems reasonable. MS. has
ulipyā, an obvious blunder.

⁹ KS. and MS. have *arunāya*.

¹⁰ KS. has this word; MS. has *algyamakalyāya*
(i.e. *algyā* = *al*) VS. *algyā* = *algyā*.

- r Homage to the intelligent.
 s Homage to the unconquerable.
 * Homage to the destroyer.
 a O! the sea, lord of the fern plants,
 O water, red and blue,
 Frighten not nor injure
 (Any) of these people, of these cattle;
 Be not one of those injured.¹
 b That auspicious form of thine, O Rudra,
 Auspicious and ever healing
 Auspicious and healing (form of) Rudra.
 With that show mercy on us for life.²
 c This prayer we offer up to the impetuous Rudra,
 With plaited hair, destroyer of men,
 That health be for our bipeds and quadrupeds.
 And that all in this village be prosperous; ¹¹ and free from
 d Be merciful to us, O Rudra, and give us delight.
 With honour let us worship thee, destroyer of men;
 The health and wealth which father Mann won by sacrifice
 May we attain that, O Rudra, under thy leadership.³
 e Neither our great, nor our small,
 Our waxing or what has waxed,
 Do thou slay, nor father nor mother;
 Injure not, O Rudra, our dear bodies ⁴ {2}.
 f Harm us not in our children, our descendants, our life;
 Harm us not in our cattle, in our horses;
 Smite not in anger our heroes, O Rudra:
 With oblations let us serve thee with honour.⁵
 g From afar to thee, slayer of cows, and slayer of men,
 Destroyer of heroes, be goodwill for us;

absurdly *kerhachhach*.

he has this word.

xvii. 16; KapS. xxvii. 6; MS. ii. VS. xvi. 47-53, while all agree in using *ā-h*.

S, and VS. have *śivān*; KS. has *śivānam* in c in addition to the MS. has only *śivānam* *śivānam* *śivānam* *śivānam*, VS. inverts the order of MS.; KS. has *śivānam* *śivānam*; MS. *śivānam* VS. *śivānam* *śivānam*, and all (except KS. it omits ca) *śivānam* *śivānam*. If *śivānam* us, it is an unusual use, and it d be easier to read *śivānam* as a third

person acc. of *śivānam* (Wh. *śivānam*, § 498; Macdonell, § 498; *śivānam* or *śivānam* or *śivānam* a third person.

¹ The other texts invert *śivānam* and *śivānam*, in a, which is much read *śivānam* for *śivānam*.

² The other texts have *śivānam* *śivānam* l. 114. 1.

³ This is RV. i. 114. 2, which has reading *śivānam* in a, and *śivānam*.

⁴ This is RV. i. 114. 7 without *śivānam*.

⁵ This is found in full above at

C d e n l o s s

o t

a. undance

Let the missile of India spare us,
 Let the wrath of the brilliant evil worker (pass over us);
 Being smitten, O Rudra, be merciful to the singer;
 Let thy missiles strike down another than us.²

May the missile of India spare us,
 May the wrath of the brilliant evil worker (pass over us);
 Merciful for the generous donors (thy) strong (bows);
 O be merciful to our children and descendants.³

O land-bounteous, most suspicious,
 Be suspicious and favourably inclined to us;
 Plunge down thy weapon on the highest tree,
 Glad in thy skin, or we,
 And approach us in anger the spear [4].⁴

O blood-red scatterer,
 Homage to thee, O adorable one;
 May thy thousand missiles
 Strike down another than us.⁵

A thousandfold in thousands
 Are the missiles in thine arms;
 O adorable one, do thou turn away
 The points of these which thou dost rule.⁶

iv. 5. 11. a The⁷ Rudras that are over the earth
 In thousands by thousands.
 Their bows we meeting
 At a thousand leagues.⁸

b The Bhava, in this great ocean,
 The atmosphere --

c The Vervus of black rocks and white throats,
 Who wander below on the earth.⁹ --

¹ This is RV. I. 111, 12 which is, however, easier to construe, as it is followed by *yajñāna ut pa apyānā apyāna ut*.

² This is RV. I. 11. 11 without variant.

³ RV. II. 33. 14 has *ruḍraḥ va atre vāḥ* and ends b with *ruḍraḥ va atre vāḥ* for *ruḍraḥ* for *ruḍraḥ*; the sense of a is uncertain, it may refer to the turning away of the strong (bow) from patrons.

⁴ MS. adds *adā* and *in d* has *ruḍraḥ* for *ruḍra* and inserts a and d, but for a it has a quite different line: VS. agrees with TS.

⁵ KS. has *vāḥ*, MS. *vāḥ* (with variants),

and VS. *ruḍraḥ*; the sense is uncertain; KS. has *adā* *vaḥ*, which is nonsense.

⁶ KS. and MS. have *ruḍraḥ va atre vāḥ*; MS. and VS. have *ruḍraḥ va atre vāḥ* and *ruḍraḥ* and *ruḍra*.

⁷ Cf. KS. xvii. 16; Kapṣ. xxvii. 9; MS. II. 9. 9; VS. xvi. 64-66.

⁸ KS., MS., and VS. have *ruḍraḥ va atre vāḥ*.

⁹ KS. and MS. add *va*, and with VS. add *c* and *d* from *a* in each case.

¹⁰ KS. and MS. add *va* and have *d* before *c*; VS. agrees with TS. in omitting *va* but with KS. and MS. in order.

- d The Rudras who abide in the sky
Of black necks and white ti-roats
e Those who of black necks and rudely,
Grass green, are in the trees¹—
f The overlords of creatures,
Without top-knot, with braided hair —
g Those that assault men in their food
And in their cups as they drink¹
h Those that guard the paths,
Bearing food, warriors² —
i Those that resort to fords [1],
With spears and quivers³—
k The Rudras that so many and yet more
Occupy the quarters, their bows wa-vestring
At a thousand leagues.⁴

l m n Homage to the Rudras on the earth, in the atmosphere, in the sky,
whose arrows are food, wind, and rain, to them ten eastwards, ten to the
south, ten to the west, ten to the north, ten upwards; to them homage
be they merciful to us, him whom we hate and him who loveth us, I place
him within your jaws.

PRAPĀTHAKA VI

The Preparation of the Fire

- v. 6. 1. a The⁵ strength resting on the stone, the hill,
On the wind, on Parjanya, on the breath of Varuna,

All agree in the text.

KS. has *vaṣṣa*.

All agree in the text which is formally un-
metrical, *atipāṭyaḥ* being, no doubt to
be read as of four syllables.

KS. has *paṭhānām*, which spoils the metre;
it has *aiṣamyāḥ*, MS. has *aiṣamyāḥ* and
VS. *aiṣamyāḥ*; the second part is un-
certain in form and sense; VS. has
dyāvāpṛthivyaḥ and MS. *va pṛthivyaḥ* but *surpā-*
dhāḥ seems likely to be correct.

MS. has *syāraṇāḥ* and VS. *srāṇāḥ*.

KS. and MS. have *va* *bia*.

The action apparently is that of stretching
ten fingers as the comm. suggests; MS.
has *myṣṭāṇa*, and MS. and VS. have *ten*
esāḥ jāmbhe dacthāḥ, KS. having *esā* but
dacthāḥ; in every case it remains un-
explained and cannot be other than an
anacoluthon. Cf. p. 550, n. 3.

¹ Cf. KS. xv. 17. *avāḥ* 1; Kapṣ. xviii. 1, 2,
MS. 1, 9, 10; VS. xv. 1, 15. For the
Brahmana see TS. v. 1. 1. 5, 8. This sec-
tion contains the Mantras for the moisten-
ing of the fire and the dragging of a frog.
a tied, and scales over the fire, &c.; with
e the Adhvaryu takes a waterpot and
thrice circumambulates the fire, drench-
ing it; with h he goes round thrice, with-
out pouring out water after putting down
the pot; a-b accompany the *rituḥ* per-
formed by means of a long pole to which
the frog, &c., are tied; i and *va* accompany
the mounting on the altar; a accompany
the making of butter offerings on the
fire or the perforated brick; e and p ac-
company the anointing of the altar with
curds mixed with honey by means of
a handful of Darbhā grass; with q he
descends, and with r and - he offers an

- Brought together from the waters, from the plants, from the trees ,
That food and strength do ye, O Maruts, bounteously bestow upon us.¹
- b In the stone is thy hunger ; let thy pain reach N. N., whom we hate.
c With the wind of the ocean
We envelop thee, O Agni ;
Be thou purifying and auspicious to us.²
- d With the caul of winter
We envelop thee, O Agni ;
Be thou purifying and auspicious to us.³
- e Down upon earth [1], upon the reed,
Upon the waters lower (do thou descend) ;
Thou, O Agni, art the bile of the waters,⁴
- f O female frog, with these come hither ;
Do thou make this sacrifice of ours
Pure in hue and auspicious.⁵
- g Pure, with radiance wonderful,
On earth he hath shone as with the light of dawn.⁶
- h Who (cometh) to battle,
Moving with strength as on Etāṣa's course,
In the heat unathirst, immortal.⁷
- i O Agni, the purifying, with thy light,
O god, with thy pleasant tongue,
Bring hither the gods [2], and sacrifice.⁸
- k Do thou, O shining and purifying one,
O Agni, bring hither the gods
To our sacrifice and our oblation.⁹

oblation to Agni ; see ĀpŚS. xvii. 12. 4-7 ; 13. 5, 6 ; BṚS. x. 44, 50, 51 ; MṚS. vi. 2. 4 ; KṚS. xviii. 2. 1-8. 12.

S., MS., and VS. omit *āte—pāṇa* ; KS. also omits *ṣum* while VS. has *saṁbhṛtāḥ pāṇāḥ* ; in our b KS. has *yam ācāṣṣa* *śiṣa* *e* *gṛh* *śhata*, and MS. and VS. preface to this *māṇa* *śhag*.

c adds here and in d a new Pāda, *ayāṁ* *te* *uṣṇa* *śhag* *śhag*.

ee note 1.

If the other texts have *deatara* except that P in MS. has *atāra*, and the sense is clear ; the comm. takes the sense as *atāra* *raṁbhata* *paṭhā* *bhava*, but this is impossible and *atāra* as *atāra* is improbable.

he frog is here female, which looks as if the text had been misunderstood in Āp. But the same discrepancy exists already in ṚS. ix. 1. 2. 23.

⁶ KS., MS., and VS. have *pāṇalāyā* and KS. has *śhag* : all accent as TS. *śhag*, showing that the sentence is not really independent. KS. and MS. have *śhag*. RV. vi. 15. 5 also has *pāṇalāyā*, and Oldenberg (*Indo-Iranian*, p. 458) points out that the text represents a misunderstood Samhitā. Cf. i. 4. 15 a ; p. 56, n. 4.

⁷ This verse is connected in the texts with the preceding, but even so the two verses have no finite verb if *śhag* is kept ; MS. invert the two Pādas, which end at *śhag* and *śhag*, and Sayana takes *śhag* as a verb, *śhag*. KS. and haps. read *śhag* *śhag* (with a v. l. *śhag* in some MSS. of MS. which von Schroeder supports from the *Dhātupāṭha*) and the latter *śhag* for *śhag*, and reads *śhag*, which is also found in the Saṁhitā MSS. of MS.

⁸ These verses are found also in full at i. 3. 14 a, aa and 5. 5 i, k.

- 1 This is the meeting of the waters
 The abode of the ocean
 May thy bolts afflict another than us,
 Be thou purifying and auspicious to us.¹
- m Homage to thy heat, thy blaze;
 Homage be to thy light;
 May thy bolts afflict another than us,
 Be thou purifying and auspicious to us.
- n To him that sitteth in man, hail! To him that sitteth in the
 waters, hail! To him that sitteth in the wood, hail! To him that sitteth
 on the straw, hail! To him that filleth the heaven, hail!
- o Those gods among gods, worshipp'd among the worshipp'd,
 Who await their yearly portion,
 Who eat not oblations, in this sacrifice
 Do ye delight yourselves with honey and ghee.²
- p The gods who above the gods attained godhood,
 Who lead the way to this holy power,
 Without whom no place whatever is pure,
 Neither on the heights of sky or earth are they.³
- q Giver of expiration art thou (4), of inspiration, of cross-breathing,
 Giver of eyesight, giver of splendour, giver of wide room:
 May thy bolts afflict another than us;
 Be thou purifying and auspicious to us.⁴
- r May Agni with his piercing blaze
 Cast down every foe;
 May Agni win for us wealth.⁵
- s With his countenance the kindly one
 Will sacrifice to the gods for us, most skilled to win prosperity
 by sacrifice;
 Guardian undecieved and protector of us,
 O Agni, shine forth with radiance and with wealth.⁶
2. a He⁷ who sat down, offering all these beings,
 As Hotṛ, the seer, our father.

has *śāntanam* and all here and in so
 ve *anyas* for *anyam*, and so in a.

MS. and VS. have *śānta* for *śānta*-
 om

groes in this verse, which in *śānta* is
 little obscure.

has *śāntadī* second; MS. and VS
 all *śāntadī*.

and VS. read *śānta* and *śānta*.

of the other Śāhitas contain this
 rae here. See above, iv. 3. 12 a.

KS. xvii. 1. 2. KapS. xxviii. 3. MS.

ii. 10. 2, 3; VS. xvi. 17-22. For the
 Brāhmana see TH v. 1. 5. 1. This portion
 gives the Mantras for two oblations to
 Viśvākarman, each with eight (a-h and
 i-g), and then a verse for a rite not in-
 cluded in the sacrifice, so be performed
 if terror comes on one in water, viz. an
 offering to the water; see ĀpS. xvii. 14.
 1-4; BṛS. x. 51; MṛS. vi. 2. 5; KṛS.
 xvii. 2. 12, 13; BṛS. x. 56 uses r as
 a second Avahytha libation in the third
 pressing (cf. TS. v. 4. 10).

- He seeking wealth with prayer
Hath entered into the boon of the first of coverers.¹
- b Since Viçvakarman is mighty in mind,
Disposer, ordainer, and highest seer,
Their offerings rejoice in food,
Where say they is one beyond the seven Rsis.²
- c He who is our father, our begetter, the ordainer
Who begot us from being unto being [1].
Who alone assigneth their names to the gods,
Him other beings approach for knowledge.³
- d Wealth they won by offering to him
The seers of old like singers in abundance,
They who fashioned these beings illumined and unillumined
In the expanse of space.⁴
- e Ye shall not find him who produced this world :
Another thing shall be betwixt you ;
Enveloped in mist and with stammering
The singers of hymns move enjoying life.⁵
- f Beyond the sky, beyond this [2] earth,
Beyond the gods, what is secret from the Asuras,
What germ first did the waters bear,
When all the gods came together ?⁶
- g This germ the waters first bore,
When all the gods came together ;
On the navel of the unborn is set the one
On which doth rest all this world.⁷
- h Viçvakarman, the god, was born ;
Then second the Gandharva ;
Third the father, begetter of plants [3] ;
In many a place did he deposit the germ of the waters.⁸
- i Father of the eye, the sage with his mind,

x. 81. 1 ; VS., MS., and KS. all have *vidat* and *prathamachad varan* ; the exact sense is uncertain.

x. 82. 2 has *vimanā dā vishvāh* ; KS. has *vimanā yā vishvā*, which is also read by Kapf. ; MS. has *vimanā* ; KS. has the absurd *paramā nā samāh* ; in c KS. has *am no mahāni sam iṣo mahantāni*.

x. 82. 3 and VS. have a different b, *dhā-dāni veda bhūvanāni vīpā* ; KS. has *nūdyā* and *astī* for *eda* ; MS. has *vishvā*.

x. 82. 4 and VS. have *asūrtā sūrtā rājāni* ; KS. and MS. have *drāvinā* ; KS. *ānūdanā vishvā* ; both have *asūrtā sūrtā*. KS. has *astī*, MS. *vishvā*. For the probable

sense see Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*,

¹ RV. x. 82. 7 and KS., MS., and V. *bādhava*.

² RV. x. 82. 5 has *āsuraḥ yid dīti an paṇyanta* ; so VS. and KS. ; MS. has *prithivāh, devāhāya asuram yad a samāgachanta sāvā*.

³ RV. x. 82. 6 has with VS. *samapā-* in f ; so VS. and MS. ; in d RV. have *yāsmā viçvā bhūvanāni tasthū* ; MS. has *astī* and *tasthū* with b. KS. has *tasthū*.

⁴ Not in RV. or VS. KS. agrees except for An. but MS. has, besides *cēt* for

Produced these two worlds rich in gold
When the forefathers were made firm
Then did sky and earth extend.

l With eyes on every side, with a face on every side,
With hands on every side, with feet on every side,
The one god producing sky and earth
Welds them together with arms, with wings.¹

i What was the basis?
Which and what his support?
When producing earth (4) Viçvakarman, all-seeing,
Disclosed the sky with his might

m What was the wood, and what the tree,
Whence they formed sky and earth?
O ye wise ones, inquire with your minds
On what he stood as he supported the worlds.²

n Thy highest, lowest,
Midmost abodes here, O Viçvakarman,
In the offering do thou teach thy comrades, O faithful one;
Do thou thyself sacrifice to thyself, rejoicing.³

o The lord of speech, Viçvakarman,
Let us invoke this day to aid us (5), thought yoked for strength,
May he delight in our nearest offerings,
He with all healing, to aid (us), the doer of good deeds.⁴

p O Viçvakarman, waxing great with the oblation,
Do thou thyself sacrifice to thyself rejoicing;
May the others around, our foes, be confused;
May our patrons here be rich.⁵

q O Viçvakarman, with the oblation as strengthening,
Thou didst make Indra, the protector, free from enemies,
To him the clans of old bowed in homage,
That he might be dread, to be severally invoked.⁶

02 1, MS. and VS. agree; KS. in the position of *dyāśāpyāhīṣa uprakṣatam mūla dādāyānta pāra*.

81. 3 and VS. have *vīçvatobhukā, pati, and dyāśāhīṣant*; KS. and MS. *yō cīçvatobhukā*; MS. has *dāhant, admatr and pātatrāth*. The accent on *it* is probably due to the antithesis

81. 2, MS. and VS. have *kathānt and*; KS. has *kathānt* but *yad it*, which is easy.

81. 4 and VS. have *āsa*: all accent

81. 5 and VS. end with

KS. has *ratat* and it and MS. have *harat*. It is not certain if the sense 'sacrifice thyself' or 'to thyself', either sense being possible.

⁴ RV. x. 81. 7 and VS. have *manojīvanam an* *vīçvāt* with *jeant*. KS. has *vidyāntam* *harantam dyantam*; MS. *vidyāntam* *harantam*.

⁵ RV. x. 81. 6 and the other texts have *no* *pyāhīṣa* *ad dya*, and *paritāth* for *aspidat* save that VS. has *aspidat*. This and the next verse occur in Pratīka only at iv. 3 18 gg and 2A.

⁶ Not in RV but in the next verse that MS. has *dātāth*.

r To the ocean, the moving
The lord of streams homage!
To the lord of all the streams
Do ye offer, to Viṣvakarman,
Through all the days the immortal offering.¹

3. a O² Agni, to whom ghee is offered,
Do thou lead him forward;
Unite him with increase of wealth,
With offspring and with wealth.³

b O Indra, bring him to the fore,
That he may be lord over his fellows;
Unite him with splendour,
That he may assign their shares to the gods.⁴

c Him, O Agni, do thou exalt
In whose house we make the offering;
To him may the gods lend aid,
And he the lord of holy power.⁵

d May the All-gods thee [1],
O Agni, bear up with their thoughts;
Be thou to us most propitious,
With kindly face, abounding in light.⁶

e May the five regions divine aid the sacrifice,
The goddesses driving away poverty and hostility,
And giving to the lord of the sacrifice increase of wealth.⁷

f In increase of wealth the sacrifice hath been established,
Waxing great on the kindled fire,
Grasped with hymns as wings, to be adored;
They sacrificed embracing the heated cauldron.⁸

g When with strength the gods laboured at the sacrifice
For the divine supporter, the enjoyer,

in the other texts.

KS. xviii. 3; KapS. xxviii. 3; MS. ii. 4, 5; VS. xvii. 50-64. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 4. 6. This section gives the Mantras of the Agniṣṭanayana; with c the Adhvaryu takes up three kindling-sticks of Udumbara, and with d lifts up agni in the pan, and with e-1 takes it away from the Agniṣṭha's altar; k and l are used as he deposits a stone on the Agniṣṭha's altar, and m-p as he goes up to the tail of the altar; see ĀpQS. xvii. 14. 6, 9, and cf. BQS. x. 51; MQS. vi. 2. 5; QS. xviii. 3 14-21

has ghr̥ and, for

ca, bahim̐ l̥f̥lm̐; MS. has s̥vārcaṣū s̥r̥jā and then as KS, but uttarām; KS. agrees with TS. m̐ and with KS. in c and d.

¹ KS. has pratarām and all have t̥ MS. has r̥āyas p̥āṣṇa s̥m̐ s̥r̥ja.

² KS. has g̥r̥h̥ havir̐ āgne tām; MS. g̥r̥h̥ havir̐ tām agne.

³ This is found above in full also at KS. has g̥r̥h̥ tām, with VS not the verse here.

⁴ KS., MS., and VS. end with asthāt a g̥r̥h̥, thus in all cases in the same

⁵ KS., MS. and VS. end with s̥p̥m̐

Serving the gods, hasten, with a hundred drinks (*was* it),

The gods kept embracing the sacrifice [2].

- h* With the rays of the sun, with tawny hair,
Savitr hath moved before us his ascending light;
On his instigation saith Indra the god,
The guardian gazeth on all things.¹

- i* The gods stand serving as this is for the gods,
Ready (is it) for the immolator, let the immolator sacrifice;
Where the fourth offering goeth to the oblation,
Thence let our pure invocations be accepted.²

- k* As measurer he standeth in the midst of the sky,
Filling the two worlds and the atmosphere;
The all-reaching [3], the further-reaching, he discerneth,
Between the eastern and the western mark.³

- l* Bull, ocean, ruddy bird,
He hath entered the birthplace of movement here;
In the middle of the sky is the dappled stone set down;
He hath stepped apart, he spanneth the two ends of space.⁴

- m* All songs have entered Indra to wax
To encompass the ocean,
Best character of characters,
True lord and lord of strength.⁵

- n* Let the sacrifice invite favour, and bring (to us) the gods; let the
god, Agni, offer and bring (to us) the gods.⁶

- o* With the impulse of strength,
With elevation he hath seized me;
Then Indra hath made my enemies

h and MS. have *śaśpat* and omit *śandh*;
VS. agrees with TS. but adds as a *śandh*—
anāth from our *o*.

his is RV. x. 139. 2, which has *grasat* and
motion for *śandh*; VS. agrees, and KS. and
MS. have *grasat*, which is much easier
than *grasatam* which, however, must
have the same sense.

h has *adhrāyanti*; it runs on *śānti*
gamāni gamāt yajādhyai; MS. has *dehant*
and *gamāt gamāni yajādhyai*; VS. *gamāni*
hant gamāt yajādhyai. The text of
TS. yields a conceivable sense, and *gamāt*
need not be altered to *gamāt*; Mahi-
dhara on VS. claims that it is *~ gamāt*.
The school here renders as *dehant*. The
fourth sacrifice is obscure; according to
QB. ix. 2. 3. 11 it is the part following
the uttering of the *Aśvamedha* the

objects of the *lit* and the *Aśvamedha*
sacrifice here (v. 4. 4) of the Brahman, the
school takes it as following on the *Adh-
varg*'s work, the bringing up to the
oblation, and the slaying. KS., MS.,
and VS. have *śandh*, not *śandh*, which
the school takes as meaning the fire, out
which is perhaps not with *śandh*. The
Brahman gives no help.

¹ In RV. x. 139. 2 *śandh* begins the verse,
but all the Yajus texts agree in *śandh*.
The unnamed objects are probably the
saddles, but 'quarters', 'pastures', 'altars'
are possibilities.

² KS. has *śandh*, a mere blunder. In RV
v. 47. 3 *śandh* is read.

³ So RV. i. 11. 1.

⁴ So MS. with another verse; KS. and VS.
have not *śandh*, and KS. has *śandh*.

Humble by depression.

p The gods have increased my prayer
Which is elevation and depression,
Then do ye, O Indra and Agni,
Scatter my foes on every side.¹

6. 4. *a* Swift,² like a bull sharpening his horns, the warrior
Fond of slaughter, disturber of the people,
Bellowing, unwinking, sole hero,
Indra at once conquered a hundred hosts.³

b With the bellowing, unwinking, conquering,
Fighter, hard to overthrow, and daring Indra,
With Indra do ye conquer, do ye withstand
The foe, O heroes, with the strong one who holdeth the arrow in his

hands.⁴

c He is mighty with those who have arrows in their hands and quivers
Indra who joineth hosts with his band,
Conquering in combat, drinker of Soma, with many a band,
With bow uplifted, and shooter with well-drawn arrows.⁵

d O Brhaspati, fly round with thy chariot [1],
Slaying the foe, driving away the enemy;
Defeating hosts, destroyer, victor in battle,
Be thou protector of our chariots.⁶

e The cleaver of the cowstalls, finder of the cows, with the thunderbolt
on his arm,

Victorious, crushing in might a host,
Be heroes, O my fellows, like him;
O comrades, follow in Indra's footsteps.⁷

f Conspicuous by might, strong, heroic,
Enduring, mighty, steadfast, dread,
Surpassing heroes and warriors born of strength,
Do thou, winning kine, mount, O Indra, thy victorious car.⁸

his and the next verse occur in full also
in i. 1. 13 *a* and *b*; 6. 4 *m* and *n*. MS.
simply alludes to them, but KS. and VS.
give them in full, KS. having in *c* *uda-*
grābham and in *p* *udgrābhāc ca nigrahāc*
ca with *devān* and *avirāhat*, while VS.
has in *c* *prasad*.

KS. xviii. 5; KapS. xxviii. 5; MS. ii.
10 4; VS. xvii. 38-49. For the Brāhmana
see TS. v. 4. 6. 3, 4. This section gives
the Apratiratha hymn said by the *devīyo*
hotā, according to v. 4. 6. 3 and Bandh., or
the Brahman or Maitravaruna or Prati-
prasthātṛ as he follows the fire when it
is taken forward. ĀpQS. xvii. 14. 7

BQS. x. 51; MQS. vi. 2. 5; KQS. xvii.
3. 17; cf. xi. 1. 2; xiii. 3. 10.

² This is RV. x. 103. 1 without variant.

⁴ RV. x. 103. 2.

⁵ RV. x. 103. 3; MS. has *sāmarāṭṭira yuta-*
which is rather easier.

⁶ RV. x. 103. 4.

⁷ RV. x. 103. 5; KS. has *aymā* (here clearly
concrete = *agmen*) and *vijayadhram*.

⁸ RV. x. 103. 6; KS. has *sahajj jayayano* (see
Vedic Index, i. 289) and MS. *sahajj*, but
KapS. has *jaytram idm* and the text of
RV., TS., and VS. is clearly correct. KS.
has *abhiyātā*.

- g In might penetrating the cowstalls,
Impetuous [2], the hero, Indra, with wrath a hundredfold,
Hard to resist, enduring in battle, unovercomeable,
May he aid our armies in the battles.¹
- h Indra (be) their leader, and let Brihaspati,
The sacrificial fee, the sacrifice and Soma go before :
Let the Maruts precede the hosts divine,
That overthrow and conquer.²
- i Of Indra, the strong, of Varuna, the king,
Of the Adityas, of the Maruts the mighty host—
The voice hath ascended of the gods
Great-hearted that shake the worlds as they conquer.³
- k Ours (be) Indra, when the standards meet ;
Ours be the arrows that conquer [3] ;
Ours be the heroes who are victors,
And us do ye aid, O gods, at our invocations.⁴
- l Exalt our weapons, O bounteous one,
Exalt the might of my warriors ;
Exalt the strength of the steed, O slayer of Vṛtra,
Let the sound of the conquering chariots arise.⁵
- m Go ye forward, O heroes ; conquer ;
Be your arms strong ;
May Indra accord you protection
That ye may be unassailable.⁶
- n Let loose, fly forward,
O arrow, expelled with holy power ;
Go to our foes, and enter [4] them ;
Not one of them do thou spare.⁷
- o Thy vital parts I clothe with armour ;
May Soma, the king, cover thee with immortality,
Space broader than broad be thine ;
May the gods take delight in thy victory.⁸

108. 7 ; KS. and VS. have 'dāyāḥ,

MS. has dāyāḥ. It is possible a-dāya is the sense : 'who has no dd', meaning that his value is such nothing could make up for his ug, or simply 'who cannot be killed'. 08. 8 has āyāḥ ; so VS. ; KS. and have madhyā.

108. 9.

108. 11 ; KS. and MS. have bhāṛṣṭā.

08. 10 has madhyāḥ and parāḥ ghāṛṣṭā ;

l., KS. and MS. omit this and the verses, which are alternatives ac-

cording to the comm., and :

Ap. and Baudh. and also many, just as the Gṛ. 12. 2. only twelve verses, not as VS. seventeen. Cf. Weis xiii. 272, n. 1 ; Oldenberg p. 247 ; *Hynda-Sten*, II. 32

¹ RV. x. 108. 13 omits āya, in reading āgrāḥ ; so VS.

² RV. vi. 75. 16, which has pād and madhyāḥ, and VS. agrā

³ RV. vi. 75. 16, which has madhyāḥ & āgrāḥ so VS.

p When the arrows fly together
Like boys unshorn,
Then may Indra, slayer of foes,
Accord us protection for ever.¹

6. 5. *a* Along² the eastern quarter do thou advance, wise one ;
Be thou, O Agni, of Agni the harbinger here ;
Illumine with thy radiance all the regions ;
Confer strength on our bipeds and quadrupeds.³

b Mount ye, with Agni, to the vault,
Bearing him of the pan in your hands ;
Having gone to the ridge of the sky, to the heaven,
Do ye eat, mingled with the gods.⁴

c From earth have I mounted to the atmosphere ;
From the atmosphere have I mounted to the sky ;
From the ridge of the vault of the sky
Have I attained the heaven, the light [1].

d Going to the heaven, they look not away ;
They mount the sky, the two worlds,
They who extended, wisely,
The sacrifice, streaming on every side.⁵

e O Agni, advance, first of worshippers,
Eye of gods and mortals ;
Pressing on in unison with the Bhrgus,
Let the sacrificers go to heaven, to prosperity.⁷

f Night and the dawn, one-minded, but of various form,
United suckle one child ;
The radiant one shineth between sky and earth ;

V vi. 75. 17 agrees in *a*, *b*, and *d*, but with *vīcādhā*, as in TS. iv. 6. 6. 2, while in iv. 6. 2. 6 *vīcā dhā* is read.

f KS. xviii. 4, 6; KapS. xxviii. 4, 6; MS. ii. 10. 6; 11. 1; VS. xvii. 65-86. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 4. 7. This section contains the Mantras for the placing of the fire; with *a*-*e* the Adhvaryu mounts the altar; with *f* and *g* he offers on the perforated brick a spoonful of ghee; with *k*-*i* he places the fire on the brick (this version reckons *bhāṣā* as beginning a Mantra); with *k* he puts on a stick of Udumbara, with *l* one of Vi-kañkata, with *m* one of Çamī; then filling the dipping-ladle with twelve lots, he offers a full oblation with *n*; the rest of the Mantras accompany an offering of cakes to the Maruts there being of

these offerings; see ĀpŚS. xvii. 15. 1-7, 16, 4, and cf. BṚŚS. x. 52, 53; MṚŚS. vi. 2. 5; KṚŚS. xviii. 4. 1-25.

² KS. has *pūrā agne, dīdyat*; MS. (i. 6. 2) has *pūrā agniḥ and dīdyat*; VS. agrees with MS. in *pūrā agniḥ*.

³ The other texts have *ādhvam*, also read in several MSS. here.

⁴ AV. iv. 14. 8 has *prāṇāt* also in *a* and omits *ut* before *antārikāṁ*. KS., MS., and VS. agree with TS.

⁵ AV. iv. 14. 4 and the other Sāṃhitās agree, *rodasi* may possibly be pressed to mean 'they mount through the two (lower) worlds to the sky', but this is very unlikely, though Griffith on VS. so takes it.

⁷ AV. iv. 14. 5 has *devatānam* and *mānuṣyaṇām*; MS. has *sahā*; KS. and MS. have *deva-*
manu-

The gods, granters of wealth, support Agni.¹

g O Agni, of a thousand eyes [2]; of a hundred heads,

A hundred are thy expirations, a thousand thine inspirations;

Thou art lord of wealth a thousandfold;

To thee as such let us pay homage for strength, hail!²

h Thou art the winged bird, sit on the earth; sit on the ridge of earth; with thy blaze fill the atmosphere, with thy light establish the sky, with thy brilliance make firm the quarters.³

i Receiving offering, fair of face O Agni;

Sit down in front in thine own birthplace, in due order;

In this higher place,

O All-gods [3], do ye sit with the sacrificer.⁴

k Enkindled, O Agni, shine before us,

O most youthful, with unfailing beam;

Ever upon thee strength awaiteth.⁵

l Let us pay homage to thee in thy highest birth, O Agni,

Let us pay homage with praises in thy lower abode;

The place of birth whence thou dost come, to that I offer;

In thee when kindled they offered the oblations.⁶

m That various lovingkindness given to all men,

Of Savitr, the adorable, I choose,

That mighty fat cow of his which Kanyā milked,

Streaming with a thousand (draughts) of milk [4].⁷

n Seven are thy kindling-sticks, O Agni, seven thy tongues,

Seven seats, seven dear abodes;

Seven Hotras sevenfold sacrifice to thee;

Seven birthplaces with ghee do thou fill.⁸

o Such like, other like, thus like, similar, measured, commensurate, harmonious;⁹

p Of pure radiance, of varied radiance, of true radiance, the radiant, true, protector of holy order, beyond distress [5];

verse is found in full above at iv. 1.

0 n; below iv. 7, 12 k.

has *gataṣaṣ* and like VS. *ṛgandṣ*.
agree in this verse.

has *addand*, while the school has *addh-*
as the explanation; the use is clearly
verbal.

agree in this verse with RV. vii. 1. 3.

il. 2, 3 exactly agrees; KS. and MS.
are *paṣṭ* but KapS. *paṣṭ*, and KS. has
akamāḥ.

agree in this verse.

is found in full also above at i. 5. 3 A

MS. has only after *śatṛp*.

¹ There are here five lists of seven, for *a* and *i*
yield one set of seven. KS. has the same
set in order *p, a, i, y* and agrees in the
rest, save that it adds *akamāḥ* before
śamā in *u*; in MS. the order is *y, y, r, a*
and *akamāḥ* is similarly read; in VS.
p, a, r, y, and in addition there are two
more sets (*ṛvil, ṛṣ*); all agree in *oṣ-*
ṛṣaṣ as against *akamāḥ*; *a* and *i* are
found above at i. 5. 12/ and *y*: KS., MS.,
and VS. have in *u* at the second pair
śṛṣṭi and *pramāṣṭi*, and VS. has not
only *akamāḥ* before *śamā* but also before
śṛṣṭi. The *a* and *i*

- g Winning holy order, winning truth, host-conquering, having a good host, with foes within, with foes afar, the troop ;
 r Holy order, true, secure, supporting, supporter, upholder, upholding ;
 s Such like, thus like, do ye come to us, similar and equal.
 t Measured and commensurate, to aid us, harmonious, at this sacrifice,
 O Maruts.

u On Indra attend the divine folk, the Maruts ; even as the divine folk, the Maruts, attend on Indra, so may the folk divine and human, attend on this sacrificer.¹

The Horse Sacrifice

6. 6. a As² of a thunder-cloud is the face of the warrior
 As he advanceth to the lap of the battles ;
 Be victorious with unpierced body ;
 Let the might of thine armour protect thee.³
 b By the bow cows, by the bow the contest may we win,
 By the bow dread battles may we win ;
 The bow doth work displeasure to the foe ;
 By the bow let us win in all the quarters.⁴
 c As if about to speak it approacheth the ear,
 Embracing its dear comrade.
 Like a woman this bowstring twangeth stretched over the bow [1],
 Saving in the battle.⁵
 d They coming together as a maiden to the assembly,
 As a mother her child, shall bear (the arrow) in their lap ;
 In unison shall they pierce the foes,
 These two ends springing asunder, the enemies.⁶
 e Father of many (daughters), many his sons,

the acc. is due to the *am* in *anuvartināna* ; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 181, who does not cite this case.

f. KSAgamedha, vi. 1 ; MS. iii. 16. 8 ; VS. xlix. 38-57. This section, which is part of the Agamedha ritual, deals with the putting on of the corselet and armour and the making ready of the chariot ; a accompanies the putting on of the corselet, b the taking of the bow ; with c the bowstring is stroked ; with d the two ends of the string are brought together ; with e the quiver is put on the back ; with f the charioteer and with g the steeds are addressed ; i-l are used in adoration of the Pitṛs ; with m he touches a stone (if *apṛṇam* be read with Q), and takes the whip with n, and addresses the handguard with o, and with p-t the

chariot ; with u they make all the drums sound at one time ; h is used for the placing of the chariot on its stand which of course is not in place at this point of the ritual but follows on the other actions at the end of the rite : see *ĀpQS.* xx. 16. 4-14, 18 ; *MQS.* ix. 2. 3, 4 ; *KQS.* does not include this hymn. In *BQS.* x. 24 a-n accompany the girding of the sacrificer ; o-g the adoration of the chariot ; r-t the sounding of the drum.

² This is RV. vi. 75. 1 without variant.

³ RV. vi. 75. 2.

⁴ RV. vi. 75. 3 : *çikṛte* may refer to the 'whisper' of the bowstring ; see Griffith, *Hymns of the Rigveda*, I. 618 n.

⁵ RV. vi. 75. 4 *yoṣā* sing. seems correct, as *mātā* is sing. For *sāmāna* cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 429.

He whizzeth as he goeth to battle,
The quiver, slung on the back, yielding its content,
Doth conquer every hand and army.¹

f Standing on the chariot he guideth his steeds before him
Wheresoever he desireth, good charioteer :
The might of the reins [2] do ye admire ;
The reins behind obey the mind (of the driver).²

g Shrilly the strong-hooved horses neigh,
As with the cars they show their strength ;
Trampling with their forefeet the enemy
They unflinchingly destroy the foe.³

h The chariot-bearer is his oblation by name,
Where is deposited his armour and his weapon :
Then may we sit on the strong car,
All the days, with friendly hearts.⁴

i The fathers with pleasant seats, granting strength,
A support in trouble mighty and profound,
With varied hosts, with arrows to strengthen them, free,
With real heroes, broad conquerors of hosts.⁵

k The Brahmins [3], the fathers worthy of the Soma,
And sky and earth, unequalled be propitious to us ;
May Pusan guard us from misfortune, as that prosper holy order
Do thou guard ; may no foe overpower us.⁶

l A feather her garment, a deer her tooth,
Tied with cowhide she flieeth shot forth :
Where men run together and apart,
There may the arrows accord us protection.⁷

m O thou of straight path, avoid us ;
Be our body as of stone ;
May Soma favour us,
And Aditi [4] grant protection.⁸

V. vi. 75. 5.

¹ RV. vi. 75. 6

V. vi. 75. 7 ; for *anapa jayatah*, Oldenberg has 'nicht entkleidend'.

S and VS. agree in having this verse in order as in RV. vi. 75. 8. But MS. here interpolates p, q, and r. There can be no doubt as to the authenticity of this verse ; see Oldenberg, *Agveda-Namen*, i. 415, who has overlooked the fact that ApQS. xx. 16. 18 recognizes v. 8. Oldenberg, p. 415, gives two explanations as possible for a ; the warrior's offering is his wagon rest (which would be combined with Geldner's view (*Verh. Ind. II.* 275) ; *Konemantar*, p. 106) that *havih* is an abbreviation for *havi-*

dhava), i. e. his object is war, just as priest's is sacrifice, as the oblation is real substance on which the armour depends.

² The verb to be understood is probably 'propitious' as in k ; the ritual here is far suggestive ; but it is absurdly far on to i and k. This is RV. vi. 75. 9

³ RV. vi. 75. 10. MS. has *vaha rava* for *hava* ; *rava* is doubtless correct and *ravish* as suggested by Delbrück, Oldenberg, p. 416 ; *stavishan* with accent cannot be rendered.

⁴ RV. vi. 75. 11.

⁵ RV. vi. 75. 12. MS. has absurdly *ayha*

Their backs it smites,
 Their thighs it belabours
 O horse-whip, do ye stimulate
 The skilled horses in the battles.¹
 Like a snake with its coils it encircleth his arm,
 Fending off the friction of the bowstring,
 Let the hand-guard, knowing all cunning,
 Manfully guard the man on all sides.²
 O lord of the forest, be strong of limb,
 Our comrade, efficacious, of great strength;
 Thou art tied with cowhide, be thou strong;
 Let him that mounteth thee conquer what is to be conquered.³
 From sky, from earth [5] is might collected,
 From trees is strength gathered;
 The might of the waters surrounded with the kine,
 Indra's thunderbolt, the chariot, do thou adore with oblation.⁴
 The thunderbolt of Indra, the face of the Maruts,
 The embryo of Mitra, the navel of Varuṇa,
 Do thou, accepting this our sacrifice,
 O chariot divine, take to thyself the oblations.⁵
 Roar to earth and sky;
 Let the scattered world be ware of thee in many places;
 Do thou, O drum, in unison with Indra and the gods [6],
 Drive away the foe further than far.⁶
 Roar thou! Grant us force and might.
 Thunder, overthrowing obstacles;
 Snort away, O drum, misfortune hence;
 Indra's fist art thou; show thy strength.⁷
 Drive to us those, and these make to come to us;
 The drum speaketh aloud for a signal (of battle);
 Our heroes winged with steeds meet together;
 Be our chariotmen victorious, O Indra.⁸
 When⁹ first thou didst cry on birth,

13. MS. has *jighnatu* or (P)
 and absurdly *nodaya*: it inverts

14. *hastaghaṇaḥ* must be nom. as
 erg shows. Cf. also *Vedic Index*,

are found in RV. vi. 47. 26-31
 vi. 125, 126.

27. MS. has *antārikṣāt* for *śja*
 and in b *āryam*; AV. has in c

5 RV. vi. 47. 28. AV. has *gaḥ* and
 metrically correct *sāmadm*.

6 RV. vi. 47. 29. AV. has *ranratām*,
ārtā.

7 RV. vi. 47. 30. AV. has *abhi gāna* and
 with *duchīnām*; KS. and MS. with
 have *duchīnāḥ*.

8 RV. vi. 47. 31. AV. has a quite differ
rāradītu, *patantu*; MS. has *cārantu*.

9 Cf. KSAçvamedha, vi. 3 (xl. 6); VS
 12-24. MS. omits this section, v

The Horse Sacrifice

Arising from the ocean & the dust
 The wings of the eagle, the limbs of the gazelle,
 That is thy named birth, O steed.¹
 The steed given by Yama hath Trita yoked,
 In Indra first mounted,
 The bridle of it the Gandharva grasped;
 O Vasava, from the sun ye fashioned the steed.²
 Thou art Yama, O steed, thou art Ashvya;
 Thou art Trita by secret ordinance.³
 Thou art entirely separated from soma [1],
 Three, they say, are thy bonds in the sky.⁴
 Three, they say, are thy bonds in the sky,
 Three in the waters, three within the ocean;
 And like Varuna to me thou appeared, O steed,
 Where, say they, is thy highest birthplace.⁵
 These, O swift one, are thy cleanings,
 These the placings down of thy hooves in victory;
 Here I have seen thy fair repea,
 Which the guards of holy order guard.⁶
 The self of thee with my mind I perceived from afar
 Flying with wings from below through the sky [2],
 Thy head I saw speeding with wings
 On paths fair and dustless.⁷
 Here I saw thy highest form,
 Eager to win food in the footstep of the cow;
 When a mortal man pleases thy taste,
 Then most greedily dost thou consume the plants.⁸
 There follows the chariot, thee the lover, O steed,
 Thee the kine, thee the portion of residence;
 Thy friendship the companions have sought;
 The gods have imitated thy strength [3].⁹
 Golden his horns, iron his feet;

the Mantras for the praise of the
 there are thirty-six of them, viz.
 7 (=13), 8 (=11), 9 (=11), and
 1, see *ĀpCS.* xx. 21. 11; *BṛCS.* xv.
 which has i. 7. 8 v as the last verse.
 of v. 7. 24 is very possibly meant
 iii. 2. 19 but the thirty-sixth is
 usually specified there.

like the rest is taken (verbally)
RV. i. 163. 1. It occurs in full
 at iv. 3. 5^b with a variant in d.
 1, 2.

2. 2. Oldenberg (*Spoken-Notes*,

i. 136) thinks the word
 divided from *Yama* in an

¹ *RV.* i. 163. 4

² *RV.* i. 163. 5. The natural
 is satisfactory and renders
 of Oldenberg, as he notes

³ *RV.* i. 163. 6.

⁴ *RV.* i. 163. 7. *yajñam*
 origin, as *ya* being poss.
 so he acc. Oldenberg (p.
ya means 'thou didst wh

⁵ *RV.* i. 163. 8.

- Swift as thought. Indra was his inferior
 The gods came to eat his oblation
 Who first did master the steed.¹
- 2 Full haunched, of slender middle,
 The heroic divine steeds,
 Vie together like cranes in rows,
 When the horses reach the divine coursing-place.²
- 3 Thy body is fain to fly. O steed;
 Thy thought is like the blowing wind;
 Thy horns are scattered in many places,
 They wander busy in the woods.³
- 4 To [4] the slaughter the swift steed hath come,
 Pondering with pious mind;
 The goat, his kin, is led before,
 Behind him come the sages to sing.⁴
- 5 To his highest abode hath the steed come,
 To his father and his mother;
 To-day do thou go, most welcome, to the gods;
 Then boons shall he assign to the generous.⁵
- 6 Let^a not Mitra, Varuna, Arysman, Ayu,
 Indra, Rbhuksan, the Maruts disregard us,
 When we shall proclaim before the assembly
 The might of the strong god-born steed.⁷
- 7 When they bear before him, covered with a garment and with w
 The gift they have seized,
 The goat, all-formed, bleating,
 Goeth straight to the dear stronghold of Indra and Pusan.⁸
- 8 This goat is led before the strong steed
 As share of Pusan, connected with the All-gods,
 When Tvasṭr impels him as an acceptable sacrifice
 Together with the steed for fair renown [1].⁹
- 9 When men thrice lead round in due season

163. 9. *mānagadā* may apply to
 a, or to the man whose inferior he

163. 10. The contrast seems to be
 between the full haunched and slender
 a, but the words are both of un-
 in sense.

163. 11.

163. 12.

163. 13.

Aśvamedha, vi. 4, 5; MS. iii. 16. 1;
 xv 24-34.

RV agrees abundantly with RV

i. 162. 1-11.

^a RV. i. 162. 2. For *pāthac* see p. 226.

^b RV. i. 162. 3. *purdh* clearly means in
 in a *jincali* if rendered as in t
 must be accented; otherwise th
 probable sense is Oldenberg's (
Noten, i. 153), 'when they lead t
 before the steed'. The cake
 a real one, or the goat conce
 corresponding to the cake of the
 sacrifice (see Schwab, *Das ah*
Thieropfer, pp. 122 seq.); conjectur
 as *ārya* or *āryata* are needless.

- The steed going to the gods as an acceptable offering
 Then first goeth Pusan's share
 The goat announcing the sacrifice to the gods.¹
- c Hotr, Adhvaryu, atoner, fire kindler,
 Holder of the stone, and skilled reciter,
 With this well-prepared sacrifice
 Well offered do ye fill the channels.²
- f The cutters of the stake, the bearers of the stake,
 And they that fashion the top piece for the stake for the horse,
 And they that collect the cooking-pot for the steed [2].
 May their approval quicken us.³
- g He hath come forth -- efficacious hath been my prayer --
 To the regions of the gods, straight backed ;
 In him the sages, the seers, rejoice,
 For the prosperity of the gods a good friend have we made.⁴
- h The bond of the strong one, the tie of the steed,
 The head stall, the rope of him,
 And the grass placed in his mouth,
 May all these of thine be with the gods.⁵
- i Whatever of the horse's raw flesh [3] the fly eateth,
 Whatever on the chip or the axe hath stuck,
 Whatever is on the hands, the nails of the slayer,
 May all these of thine be with the gods.⁶
- k The refuse that bloweth forth from the belly,
 The smell of raw flesh,
 Let the slayers see that in order ;
 Let them cook the fat to a turn.⁷
- l Whatever flesh away from thy limb
 As it is cooked by the fire when thou art spitted.

V. 1. 162. 4.

V. 1. 162. 5. The origin of *āvaṣaḥ* is uncertain: the tradition here of the Pāṇi derives it from *ā-vaṣaḥ*, but *ay* or *gi* have also been seen in the last part; what priest of the later ritual is meant is uncertain; see Oldenberg, i. 154. *mitrāḥ* may denote a priest, or more likely is merely an epithet. It has been suggested that he corresponds to the later Brahman. Cf. also i. 8. 33.

V. 1. 162. 6. It is not certain if the action described in c is merely the collecting of the materials for one vessel, or if *pāṇam* is collective.

V. 1. 162. 7. Hillebrandt's conjecture (ZDMG. xxxvii. 624) *apa nīḥ pṛyāḥ* is

quite impossible, the parentheses being natural. Kh. has *mitrāḥ*.

² RV. i. 162. 8. It is uncertain whether the line is to be pressed to yield a catalogue of the steed's trappings: *śiśīḥ* (*śiśi* = of the *śiśi*), i. 215) suggests halter and head-ropes, headstall and girth, following the indication of the context, who distinguishes between the gear and *pāṇa* *pāṇa* bindings, and the head and tail fastenings. But the *śiśi* may be the skin and the ropes the reins.

³ RV. i. 162. 9.

⁴ RV. i. 162. 10. *mitrā* is clearly an acc. plur.; for the question of accent and form see Oldenberg, p. 155.

Let it fall not on earth, nor on the grass ;
Be that given to the eager gods.¹

6. 9. a Those² who watch for the cooking of the strong one,
And call out, 'It is fragrant ; take it out,'
And who wait to beg for the meat of the steed,
May their approval quicken us.³
- b The trial spoon of the meat-cooking pot,
The vessels to hold the juice,
The coverings of the dishes for warming,
The hooks, the crates, attend the steed.⁴
- c The starting-place, the sitting down, the turning,
The hobbles of the steed,
What it hath drunk, what it hath eaten as fodder [1],
May all these of thine be with the gods.⁵
- d May Agni, smoke smelling, not make thee crackle ;
May not the radiant pot be broken, smelling ;
Offered, delighted in, approved, offered with the Vāsat cry,
The gods accept the horse.⁶
- e The garment they spread for the horse.
The upper garment, the golden (trappings),
The bond of the steed, the hobble,
As dear to the gods they offer.⁷
- f If one hāh smitten thee, riding thee driven with force,
With heel or with whip [2],
As with the ladle the parts of the oblation in the sacrifice,
So with holy power all these of thine I put in order.⁸
- g The four and thirty ribs of the strong steed,
Kin of the gods, the axe meeteth ;
Skilfully do ye make the joints faultless ;
Declaring each part, do ye cut it asunder.⁹

RV. i. 162. 11 ; KSAçvamedha has this in
vi. 5, putting 9 a before it.

Cf KSAçvamedha, vi. 5 ; MS. iii. 16. 1 ;
VS. xiv. 35-45.

RV. i. 162. 12.

RV. i. 162. 13. For *āśvayā* cf. Wackernagel,
Altind. Gramm. i. 98 ; *Vedic Index*, I. 458.

RV. i. 162. 14.

RV. i. 162. 15 which has *āśvayā*, VS. also
has that form, while KS. and MS. (with
variants) have *āśvayā* ; cf. Macdonell,
Ved. Gramm. p. 308, n. 2.

RV. i. 162. 16. Arnold (*Vedic Meters*, p. 295)
suggests for the unmetrical *a gāt cañ-*
dānum yāc ca pādīṣam āvataḥ, which is,

however, quite out of the question ;
Grassman suggests *āvataḥ*, and Geldner
(SBHA. 1904, p. 1097) thinks *āvataḥ* is
a case of attraction, but Oldenberg
(*Rigveda-Noten*, i. 155) points out that the
various objects enumerated are the sub-
ject.

* RV. i. 102. 17. Oldenberg thinks *atutoda*
may be intended.

* RV. i. 162. 18. The thirty-four ribs are
taken by Ludwig (*Der Rigveda*, iii. 186) to
refer to the sun and moon, the five
planets, and the Nakṣatras, but this is
a mere wild hypothesis, the Vedic evi-
dence for the planets being decidedly

- a* One career is the road of the good, fast
 Two no careers are there with the wicked.
 Those parts of thy house, that I shall come to see,
 Those in full, I offer to the gods.
i Let not thy dear self detest those who are without merit;
 Let not the axe stay in thy house.
 May no greedy skillless career,
 Missing the joints, mangle thy house with the hammer.
k Thou dost not die, indeed, thou art not injured.
 On easy paths thou goest to the gods.
 The boys, the dappled ones, have become thy yokefellows;
 The steed hath stood under the yoke of the good.
l Wealth of kine for us, may the strong one (Savant), wealth of horses,
 Men and sons, and every form of prosperity,
 May Aditi confer on us such a boon;
 Kingship for us may the lord enrich in offering gain.*

PRAPATHAKA VII

The Piling of the Fire Altar (continued)

- 7 1. *a* O' Agni and Vāṇa, may these souls abide in unison, come
 ye with radiance and strength.
b May for me strength, investigation, influence, inclination, thoughts,
 inspiration, speech, fame, renown, reputation, light, heaven, expiration,
 inspiration (1), cross-breathing, breath, mind, learning, voice, hand, eye,
 ear, skill, might, force, strength, life, old age, breath, body, protection,
 guard, limbs, bones, joints, bodies (prosper through the sacrifice).*

weak; see *Pāṇi Index*, i. 31, 241-243, 472, 129, 191, 325, 384, 425. *Prasāda* is, according to Oldenberg, acc. *har* agrees with acc.; according to Probst, *Yed. Stud.* i. 303, it is a householder.

V. l. 162, 19. The conjecture *draga* is not necessary nor probable.

V. l. 162, 20. *utkipar* is perhaps strictly causative, 'cause evil to be' as Oldenberg takes it.

V. l. 162, 21. *prasa* should no doubt be *prasa*, for the Maruts have many *prasa*, but the junction with *har* accounts for the dual.

V. l. 162, 22.

X. KS. xviii. 7; KapS. xviii. 7; MS. ii. 11. 2; VII. xviii. 1-4. For the Brāhmaṇa

see 74, v. 4. 3. For and the next two sentences connect the division of the Ashvins in the Yajur Brāhmaṇa, the older is a matter of the service of food as offerings between him and Agni as father to son, and the spirit behind after the completion of the setting up of the fire, a *har* is used for an oblation ladled out four times; see ApS. viii. 17. 3; RKS. v. 64. MS. vi. 2. 2. RKS. xviii. 7. The school here and in the case of iv. 6. 7 holds that the division of Ashvins is not for sacrificial use.

* The case: *prasa* is 'may each of these things be attained for me by the sacrifice' 'For me' is repeated with each one.

2. May¹ for me pre-eminence, overlordship, spirit, anger, violence, impetuosity, victorious power, greatness, breadth, extent, greatness, length, growth, growing, truth, faith, world [1], wealth, power, radiance, play, delight, what is born, what is to be born, good words, good deeds, finding, what there is to find, what has been, what will be, easy road, good way, prosperity, prospering, agreement, agreeing, thought, good thought (prosper through the sacrifice).
3. May² for me prosperity, comfort, desire, wish, longing, kindliness, good, better, superior, fame, good luck, riches, restrainer, supporter, peace, firmness, all [1], greatness, discovery, knowledge, begetting, procreation, plough, harrow,³ holy order, immortality, freedom from disease, freedom from illness, life, longevity, freedom from foes, fearlessness, ease of going, lying, fair dawning, and fair day (prosper through the sacrifice).
4. May⁴ for me strength, righteousness, milk, sap, ghee, honey, eating and drinking in company, ploughing, rain, conquest, victory, wealth, riches, prosperity, prospering, plenteousness [1], lordship, much, more, full, fuller, imperishableness, bad crops,⁵ food, freedom from hunger, rice, barley, beans, sesame, kidney beans, vetches,⁶ wheat, lentils,⁷ millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, *Panicum frumentaceum*, and wild rice (prosper through the sacrifice).
5. May⁸ for me the stone, clay, hills, mountains, sand, trees, gold, bronze, lead, tin, iron, copper, fire, water, roots, plants, what grows on ploughed land, what grows on unploughed land, tame and wild cattle prosper through the sacrifice; may for me wealth and gaining wealth, attainment and attaining, riches, dwelling, act, power, aim, strength, moving and going (prosper through the sacrifice).
6. May⁹ Agni for me and Indra, may Soma and Indra, may Savitr and Indra, may Sarasvatī and Indra, may Pūṣan and Indra, may Bṛhaspati and Indra, may Mitra and Indra, may Varuṇa and Indra, may Tvastṛ [1] and Indra, may Dhātṛ and Indra, may Viṣṇu and Indra, may the Aśvins and Indra, may the Maruts and Indra, may the All-gods and Indra, may earth and Indra, may the atmosphere and Indra, may sky and Indra, may the

KS. xviii. 7, 8; KapS. xxviii. 7, 8; MS.

11. 2, 3; VS. xviii. 4, 5, 11.

KS. xviii. 8, 9; KapS. xxviii. 8, 9; MS.

11. 3, 4; VS. xviii. 8, 7, 6.

sense is conjectural: MS. has *layāḥ*, S. *layāḥ*, KapS. *lāyāḥ* (probably *layāḥ* corrected to *layāḥ* is meant).

KS. xviii. 9; KapS. xxviii. 9; MS. ii.

1. 4; VS. xviii. 9, 10, 13. For the *rahmana* see TS. v. 4. 8. 2.

KapS., MS., and VS. have *kāpama*, but

there is a variant with *kū* in some MSS. of MS.

⁶ MS. has *khāraḥ*; KS., KapS., and VS. *khāraḥ*.

⁷ KS., MS., and VS. have *masūrāḥ*, but KapS. agrees with TS.

⁸ Cf. KS. xviii. 10; KapS. xxviii. 10; MS. ii. 11. 5; VS. xviii. 13-15. For the *Brāhmaṇa* see TS. v. 4. 8. 3.

⁹ Cf. KS. xviii. 10; KapS. xxviii. 10; MS. ii. 11. 5 VS. xviii. 13-15. For the *Brāhmaṇa* see TS. v. 4. 8. 3.

- quarters and Indra may the head and Indra, may Prajapati and Indra (be auspicious for me through the sacrifice).
7. 7. May¹ the Agni cup for me, the Raqini, the Aditiya, the overlord (cup), the Upangu, the Antaryama, the (cup) for Indra and Varu, the (cup) for Mitra and Varuna, the (cup) for the Agvins, the Prajapathians (cup),² the Çakra, the Manthin, the Agroyana, the (cup) for the All gods, the Dhruva, the (cup) for Vaisvānara, the season cups [1], the Angulihya, the (cup) for Indra and Agni, the (cup) for the All gods, the (cup) for the Maruts, the (cup) for Mahendra, the (cup) for Aditya, the (cup) for Savitr, the (cup) for Sarasvati, the (cup) for Pusan, the (cup) for (Tvasṭi) with the wives (of the gods), the Harivijana (cup) (prosper for me through the sacrifice).³
7. 8. May⁴ the kindling-wood for me, the straw, the altar, the lesser altars, the offering-spoons, the cups, the pressing-stones, the chips of the post, the sounding-holes, the two pressing-boards, the wooden tub, the Vāyu cups, the (bowl) for the purified Soma, the mixing (bowl), the Agnidh's altar, the oblation-holder, the house, the Nadan, the cakes, the cooked (offerings), the final bath, the cry of 'Godsgood' (prosper for me through the sacrifice).
7. 9. May⁵ the fire for me, the cauldron, the beam, the sun, breath, the horse sacrifice, earth, Aditi, Diti, sky, the Çakvart varṣa, the fingers, the quarters prosper through the sacrifice; may the R̥c, the Saman, the hymn tune, the Yajus, consecration, penance, the season, the vow (prosper) through the rain of day and night, the Bṛhat and Bṛhatantara prosper for me through the sacrifice.
7. 10. May⁶ the embryo for me, the calves, the one-and-a-half-year-old male and female, the two-year-old male and female, the two-and-a-half-year-old male and female, the three-year-old male and female, the four-year-old male and female, the draught ox⁷ and the draught cow, the bull and the cow that is barren, the steer [1] and the cow that miscarries, the bullock

f. KS. xviii. 11; KapS. xviii. 11; MS. II. 11. 5; VS. xviii. 19, 20. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 4. 8. 3.

he Raqini is thus described by the schol.: *aditihyāskhyanyāna grahādārṇava pṛthivya-mānadaśam pṛthivikṛtya rasmanā vadeyate*, a view confirmed by the Mantra (II. 8. 8 g. *sūryatya rasmanā*).

this is the Dadhi cup.

śidatayagrahāsahbhāsi sakhimāḥi prānāḥi bhāsi grīhyo vitakṛtā (schol.).

bruvāḥya vā grahāyānāspṛṇadapāyāḥi raspadmanā śatpāḥiśā tadrasmanā raspadmanā-raspadmanāyate (schol.).

TS., KapS., and MS. have

a word quoted in Pāṇini, vi. 2. 20. The

first is that in the morning pressing, the second that of the third pressing.

² This and the next Grahā are from Vārtis.

³ Cf. KS. xviii. 11; KapS. xviii. 11; MS. II. 11. 5; VS. xviii. 21. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 4. 8. 4.

⁴ Cf. KS. xviii. 11; KapS. xviii. 11; MS. II. 11. 5; VS. xviii. 22, 23. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 4. 8. 4.

⁵ Cf. KS. xviii. 12; KapS. xviii. 1; MS. II. 11. 6; VS. xviii. 26, 27. For the Brahmana see TS. v. 4. 8. 5.

⁶ For *gopāḥ* there is a variant *paśu* as in the other Śaṅkhitas, and as accords with the

from *vāh*. For the source of

Vedic Index, II. 514.

and the cow (prosper through the sacrifice); may life prosper through the sacrifice, may expiration prosper through the sacrifice, may inspiration prosper through the sacrifice, may cross-breathing prosper through the sacrifice, may the eye prosper through the sacrifice, may the ear prosper through the sacrifice, may mind prosper through the sacrifice, may speech prosper through the sacrifice, may the self prosper through the sacrifice, may the sacrifice prosper through the sacrifice.

7.11. *a* May¹ one for me, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three [1]; *b* four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-eight, thirty-two, thirty-six, forty, forty-four, forty-eight; *c* strength,² instigation, the later born, inspiration, heaven, the head, the Vyaṇṇiya, the offspring of the last, the last, the offspring of being, being, the overlord (prosper with the sacrifice).

7.12. *a* May³ strength aid us through the seven quarters,

The four distances,

Strength aid us here with the All-gods

For the gaining of wealth.⁴

b May all the Maruts to-day be present, all, to aid us,

Be the fires all enkindled present;

May the All-gods come to us with aid;

All wealth, and strength, be ours.⁵

c O gods, come in your cars of gold

For the instigation of strength,

Agni, Indra, Brhaspati

And the Maruts to drink the Soma.⁶

d For each prize, aid us, O ye steeds,

For the rewards [1], O ye wise, immortal, righteous ones;

Drink of this mead, rejoice in it;

Delighted go by paths on which the gods go.⁷

KS. xviii. 12; KapS. xxix. 1; MS. ii. 11. 6; VS. xviii. 24, 25, 28. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. v. 4. 8. 5, 6.

These are clearly names, fanciful, of the months, twelve in number. The last vary: KS. has *inter alia*, *vaijayaṇṇo vyāgrāṇṇi antyā 'nyo bhāvanāṇo bhāvanāṇa pātāḥ*; MS. has no exact parallel; VS. has *vaijayaṇṇa* and *vaijayaṇṇa*, *antyaṇṇa* and *antyaṇṇa*, and *bhāvanāṇa* and *bhāvanāṇa pātāḥ*. The list here is found nearly exactly above in i. 7. 9 c.

f. KS. xviii. 13, 14; KapS. xxix. 2, 3;

MS. ii. 12. 1-3; VS. xviii. 31-36; xvii.

70 xviii. 45 For the see

TS. v. 4. 9. This the

supplementary Mantras for the Vājaprasaviṇyahoma (TS. i. 7. 10), accompanying the offering of wild grains made fluid; the offerings are of *veṇu*, *cyāmāka*, *nivāra*, *jaṭila*, *gavidhukā*, *markaṭakākāṇḍa*, *gūrmula* or *kulastha* (Mantras a-g⁸); *h* accompanies the offering of the milk of a black cow, and *i* in its three parts the three Vāta oblations; see ĀpQS. xvii. 19. 1-3, 12; 20. 11; BQS. x. 54; KQS. xviii. 5. 4-6 1.

¹ KS. has *mā* here and in *b*.

² MS. adds *no* in *a*; KS. has *mā* in *c* and *āga-mama thā* and *vāṇe amīn*.

³ This is not in the other Saṁhitās.

⁷ This is found above in full at i. 7. 8 *g* in at iv. 1. 11 *no* 2. 11 *e*.

- f Strength is in front, in the midst of us;
Strength shall assert the gods in due season;
The instigation of strength is propitious;
In all the quarters may I become a lord of strength.⁶
- f Milk may I place on earth, milk on the plants,
Milk in the sky, in the atmosphere milk.
Be the quarters rich in milk for me.⁷
- g I unite myself with milk, with ghree,
I united myself with waters, ² and plants;
Strength may I win. (O Agni.)⁸
- h Night and the dawn, one minded, but of various form
United suckle one child;
The radiant one shineth between sky and earth;
The gods, granter of wealth, support Agni.⁹

i Thou art the ocean, full of milk, granting moisture blow over me with healing, with wonder-working: hail! Thou art of the Maruts, the horde of the Maruts, blow over me with healing, with wonder-working; hail! Thou art the helper, the worshipper, blow over me with healing, with wonder-working; hail!

v. 7. 13. a Agni! I yoke with glory, with ghree.

The bird divine mighty in strength;
Therewith may we fly to the expanse of the ruddy one,
Mounting the heaven above the highest vault.¹⁰

- b These are wings unaging of thee, the winged,
Wherewith thou dost smite away the Itakases, O Agni;
With these may we fly to the world of good men,
Where are the seers, the first born, those of yore.¹¹

- c Thou art piling, born of the ocean, the drop,
The skilled one, the eagle, the righteous,
The golden-winged busy bird, mighty.

That hath sat down firmly in its place [1].¹²

KS. and MS. have *pramāṇi*, and VS. *śi* as *śāmanirāṇi cādhra*.

KS., MS., and VS. have *cādhā*.

MS. and VS. (KS. has not the verse) have the sensible *cādhā*; they differ as to the accent on *śā* *śāma*.

This occurs in full above at iv. 1. 10 n; 6. 5 f.

CL. KS. xviii. 15, 16; Kapk. xxix. 4, 6; MS. ii. 12. 3, 4; VS. xviii. 51-54; xv. 49-56. For the Brāhmaṇa see Th. v. 4. 10. This section contains the Mantras used in the Panajeti of the fire altar: *a* and *ś* are used before the P-*ādhā*-*śāma*, and *ś* and *c* before the last verse of the Yajñ-

yajñiya Saman; the remaining eight verses are prescribed vaguely for use at the Panajeti; see Āpār. xvii. 25. 1 & 24. 11-14, MCK. vi. 2. 5; BQ. x. 69, BQ. xvii. 17 prescribe them for use in setting down the eight *yajñ* bricks.

⁶ VS. has *gaurāṇi* and *adhāṇi uttaraṇi*.

⁷ MS. and VS. have *pramāṇi*, KS. and MS. add *śāma*; KS., MS., and VS. have *śāma* in *ś*; KS. has *pramāṇi* *śāma*, VS. *pramāṇi* *śāma*; MS. *pramāṇi* *śāma*.

⁸ KS., MS., and VS. have *c* in different order omitting *cādhā*; KS. and MS. end *c* at *ādā*; for *d* they have

d Homage be to thee : harm me not,
Thou dost stand resting on the head of all ;
Within the ocean is thy heart. thy life ;
Sky and earth are placed on the worlds.¹

e Give of the water, cleave the holder of the water ; from the sky
from Parjanya, from the atmosphere, from the earth. thence do ye help
us with rain ; thou art the head of 'he sky, the navel of earth, the
strength of waters and plants, protection of all life, extending ; homage
to the way !²

f With that devotion wherewith the seers performed the session of
sacrifice [2],

Kindling Agni, bearing aloft the heaven
I set on this vault that Agni
Whom men call him for whom the spread is strewed.³

g Him with our wives let us pursue, O gods,
With our sons, our brothers. or by gold,
Seizing the vault in the world of good action.
Above the third firmament, in the light of the sky.⁴

h To the middle of speech hath the busy one arisen,
Agni here, lord of the good, the wise ;
Established on the back of the earth, the radiant one,
He casteth beneath his feet [3] the combatants.⁵

i Let Agni here, the most manly, strength-bestowing,
Of a thousand shapes, shine unwearying,
Radiant in the midst of the ocean ;
Do ye approach the abodes divine.⁶

k Move ye forward, go ye long together ;
Make ye the paths gods travelled, O Agni ;
In this highest abode
O All-gods, sit ye with the sacrificer.⁷

l That by which thou bearest a thousand,

to *mādhāsi*—*pathē* with b of our d ; for
they have c of our d and e to *avata* ;
S. differs by having for d only down to
athē, adding b of our d to e ; all omit d
of our d.

There is no variant in the other texts.
has *udno dehy udadhūm bhīndhi* and *mā* ;
S. and VS. have *apē* ; MS. inverts
thēnā and *nābhī*. For a cf. ii. 4. 8 a.
inverts c and d ; VS. has *āyan*,
and VS. have *grāhānā*.

MS., and VS. have *kṛpātām*.
has by error *akāṣṭikā* in some MSS.

KS. and VS. have *dyombir*. MS. the
Prākṛitized *jyotām* ; MS. and VS. have
salilāsya, and all have *yāhi* ; KS. and MS.
have *anāman* but KapS and VS. *dhāra*.

⁷ VS. joins a and b of k with c and d of m,
and a and b of m with c and d of k, then
having l and n in order ; so also KS,
while MS. has a and b of k with a new
c and d, then our m, then l and n. MS.
has the easier *ānis* for *agne*, but other
gods can be easily understood ; cf. Weber,
Ind. Stud. xiii. 113. The verse recurs in
v 7 - d.

Thou, O Agni, all wealth,
With that highest (path) for the gods to travel,
Do thou bear this sacrifice for us!

m Awake, O Agni; be roused for him;
With this one do thou create our riter and location;
Making thee, his father, younger again
He hath stretched over thee this covering.*

n This is thy due place of birth,
Whence born thou didst shine,
Mount it, O Agni, knowing it,
And make our wealth increase.

7. 14. α May ' radiance be mine, O Agni, in rival invocations,
May we, kindling thee, make ourselves to prosper:
To me let the four quarters bow;
With thee as overruler may we conquer the fighters!

b Let all the gods be at my invocation,
The Maruts with Indra, Vjśnu, Agni,
May the broad atmosphere be my guardian;
May the wind blow for me unto this desire.

c May the gods bestow wealth upon me through sacrifice;
May blessing be mine and mine divine invocation;
The divine sacrificers of old shall win for us (1);
Unharm'd may we be in ourselves, rich in harvest.

d For me let them sacrifice whatever sacrifices are mine;
Fulfilled be the intent of my mind;
No sin whatever may I commit.

KS. and MS. end our *śloka* *gāthā* as in TS. v. 7. 7 g. and Yā. 30 with *naga*.

The other texts have been for *man*; KS. in α has *havya* + *pran* *gāthā*; MS. *havya* + *pran* *gāthā*; Yā. *havya* + *pran* *gāthā*, and in d MS. has an *śloka* *gāthā*. This verse has occurred in full above at c. 5. 5 f and iv. 2. 4 k.

Cf. KS. xl. 10. For the Brāhmaṇas see 19. v. 4. 11. 3. This section gives the Mantras for the placing of the bricks on the Dhigṇya, nine for the Agnidh's altar, 12, 16, 21 or 24 for the Hotr's, eleven for the Brāhmaṇaschāśin and six for the Marjālyā, eight for the rest, see ĀpŚ. xvii. 26. 4, which refers for all the Karmās to the Gulva Sātra, extracts from which are given in the comm. on TS. BQŚ. 2. 55, agreeing with TS., prescribes eight for all except the Hotr and the

Marjālyā, the Yajur, and the rest ' *agnā* *dhira* '. The last 24 are called *Vikṣepa* from the name of the hymn.

* The Mantras are found also in RV. 4. 128 and in a different order in AV. 2. 3, 24 which see Whitney's note. The first is also in MS. 1. 4. 1.

* AV. 2. 3. 2, RV. 4. 128. 2, and KS. have *indro* + *pran* *gāthā* and *pran* *gāthā*; AV. has *indro* + *pran* *gāthā* and *pran* *gāthā*. For the two words see *pran*, Weber Ind. Stud. xii. 1901, compares *pran* *gāthā*, 1. 4. 128. 2; *pran* *gāthā*, 1. 2. 10 d, *pran* *gāthā*, iv. 1. 19 a, *pran* *gāthā*, v. 3. 1. 2; *pran* *gāthā*, vii. 1. 5. 2.

* RV. 4. 128. 2 has 5 lines *mantras*, AV. 2. 3. 2 has 5 lines *mantras* for the Hotr, KS. *havya* + *pran* *gāthā* *mantra* *mantra* and *mantra* *mantra* for the rest, while in, however, has no *mantra* in 1.

May the All-gods befriend me.¹

e O ye six spaces divine, for us make broad room ;

O ye All-gods, here show your prowess ;

May we not lose offspring nor ourselves ;

May we not fall victims to our foe, O king Soma.²

f Agni, driving away wrath in front [2],

As guardian unfailing, do thou guar^d us on all sides :

Let thy foes turn away again

And be their plotting at home ruined through thy foresight.³

g The creator of creators, lord of the world,

The god Savitr overcoming enmity,

This sacrifice may the two Aśvins and Bṛhaspati.

The gods (guard) and protect the sacrificer from misfortune.⁴

h May the bull, wide extending, afford us protection rich in food,

He much invoked in this invocation ;

O thou of the bay steeds, be gracious unto our progeny ;

Harm us not [3], abandon not us.⁵

i May our rivals depart ;

With Indra and Agni we overthrow them ;

The Vasus, the Rudras, the Ādityas have made me

A dread corrector and overlord, sky reaching.⁶

k Hitherward do we summon Indra from thence,

Him who is winner of cows, of booty, and winner too of horses ;

Do thou accept this sacrifice at our invocation ;

Ally of it we make thee, O lord of the bays.⁷

RV. x. 128. 4 differs in having *naḥ* at the end ; AV. v. 3. 4 and KS. have *yanāntām, ydāntā, and end* *vācā devā abhi rakṣantu* (isipiantu KS.) *mehā*.

RV. x. 128. 5 agrees, but has *paśū uris* and *naḥ* ; AV. has *a* and *b* as v. 3. 6 *a* and *b*, and *c* and *d* as v. 3. 7 *c* and *d* ; it begins *dāvāḥ* and ends *b* with *mādiyaśvām* ; KS. begins *trayaḥ paśū* and has *devāḥ*.

V. x. 128. 6 has *agne, pūreṣām* and *prabūdham* ; AV. v. 3. 2 has these readings and in *b* *trān* no ending *vīratāḥ* ; in *c* it reads *apāñco yantu nūta durasvītaḥ* ; KS. in *b* has *pātu vīratāḥ* ; in *c* *apāñco yantu nūrtam*, and in *d* *vi naṣyatu*.

V. x. 128. 7 has in *b* *trātāram* and *abhimātiśāham* ; AV. v. 3. 9 has *rudrātā* and in *b* *devāḥ savitābhūmīśāhāḥ* ; in *c* *ādityā*

rudrā aśvinobhā devāḥ, ending *nūrtāt* ; KS. agrees with TS. down to *yajñām*, but then has *bṛhaspati aśvinobhadrātata haḥ pur daśasamābhāḥ*. The TS. text can only be construed by admitting anacoluthon

¹ RV. x. 128. 8 agrees except for *puruṣāḥ* ; AV. v. 3. 8 has *yachata* and *myśindra* ; KS. has *myśindra* and *vīradhāḥ*, but *puruṣāḥ*.

² RV. x. 128. 9 agrees ; AV. v. 3. 10 has *mun* in *b*, *ādityā rudrā upariṣṭāḥ* in *c* and *akratu* in *d* ; KS. has *ādityā rudrāḥ*. VS. xxxiv. 46 agrees with TS., and cf. TB. ii. 4. 3. 2.

³ So RV. Khila after x. 128 ; TB. ii. 4. 3. 2 ; RV. Kh. has *kulmaḥ* and KS. *īha kṛṇmaḥ*, AV. v. 3. 11 ends *prnotu asmdkam abhūr haryaṣa mātī*.

The Horse Sacrifice

1. 15. a Of Agni first I reckon, the wise one,

Him of the fivefold sacred mystery knower:

Him who hath entered into every vessel and do we implore,

May he relieve us from tribulation.¹

b Him whose is that which breatheth, which winketh, which moveth,

Whose alone is that which has been born and is being born,

Agni I praise: I invoke seeking aid,

May he relieve us from tribulation.²

c Of Indra first I reckon, the wise one:

Praise of the slayer of Vritra hath come to me,

He who cometh at the call of the generous door of good deeds (1),

May he relieve us from tribulation.³

d Him who in might leadeth forth the host for battle,

Who consumeth the three possessions:

Indra I praise: I invoke seeking aid,

May he relieve us from tribulation.⁴

e Of you, O Mitra and Varuna, I reckon:

Take heed of him, O ye of true strength, strong ones, whom ye afflict;

Ye who go in might against the king in his chariot,

May ye relieve us from sin.⁵

f You whose chariot with straight reins, of true path,

Approacheth to spoil him who asteth falsely,

Mitra and Varuna I praise (2); I invoke seeking aid,

May ye relieve us from sin.⁶

1. KS. xii. 15, Mā. vi. 10, 8. This section gives the Mantras for the ten oblations of the *Agnyarogī* of the *Agnyamedha* enumerated in TB. vi. 6. 23, the last two verses *r* and so on for the *svistakṛt* oblation, the others are the ten sets of *Paramevakyas* and *Yajyas*; see ApVS. xx. 28. 1-4; BṛS. xv. 32, and cf. Whitney, *Translation of Atharvaveda*, p. 140; Weber, *Ind. Stud.*, xviii. 25 seq.; Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, pp. 61, 62.

he AV. version (iv. 28. 1, has in *a* *patan-janyagī* behind *visvā* *vaśānti*, in *a* *vaśānti* *pramāṇāntam*; Mā. has *vaśāntam* in *b* and KS. the careless variant *pramāṇāntam*. V. iv. 28. 7 has in *a* *grāṇī* *pramāṇāntam* and in *b* *janitayāntam*.

V. iv. 24. 1 has *śubhrā* *vaśāntam* *pramāṇāntam*, and in *b* *śubhrā* *vaśāntam* *pramāṇāntam*.

and in *c* *va*, KS. has *śubhrā*. For the arrival at *va*, Weber (*Ind. Stud.* xii. 68) compares *va* *pramāṇāntam* in 2. 2. 2; *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam*, vi. 1. 5. 5; *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam*, vi. 8. 4. 4; *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam*, iv. 1. 11. 2; *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam*, ii. 6. 5. 5; *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam*, iv. 6. 2. 2; *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam*, v. 2. 2. 2. In iv. 1. 4. 2, however, *va* is a preposition.

¹ AV. iv. 24. 7 has *vaśāntam*, *pramāṇāntam* *vaśāntam* and *vaśāntam*, and reads *śubhrāntam*, which is easier; Mā. has *grāṇī*.

² AV. iv. 28. 1 in *b* reads *śubhrā* *pramāṇāntam* *vaśāntam*, and has a completely different *c*; Mā. has *vaśāntam* and KS. *śubhrā*, both have *vaśāntam* and Mā. *pramāṇāntam*.

³ AV. iv. 28. 7 has the same *va* rather *śubhrāntam* *pramāṇāntam*, *vaśāntam* and *śubhrāntam*; KS. and Mā. have *vaśāntam* (rather) compounded with *pramāṇāntam*.

- 1 We venerate the ordinances of Vāyu and of Savitr,
Who support that which hath life and guard it,
Who surround all things ;
May ye relieve us from sin.¹
- 2 The best blessings have come to us
In the realm of the two gods ;
I praise Vāyu and Savitr ; I invoke seeking aid,
May ye relieve us from sin.²
- 3 Best charioteers of carmen, I hail for aid,
That go most smoothly with well-guided steeds ;
Ye [3] whose might among the gods, O gods, is unextinguished
May ye relieve us from sin.³
- 4 What time ye came to the wedding of Śūryā,
Choosing a seat together on the three-wheeled (chariot),
I praise you, Aṣvins, gods, invoke seeking aid,
May ye relieve us from sin.⁴
- 5 Of the Maruts I reckon ; may they aid us ;
May they all help this every prayer (of ours) ;
The swift, easily controlled (ones) I call to help,
May they relieve us from evil.⁵
- 6 The sharp weapon, strong and mighty.
The divine host [4] keen in the battles,
I praise the gods, the Maruts ; I invoke seeking aid,
May they relieve us from evil.⁶
- 7 Of the gods I reckon ; may they aid us ;
May they all help this every prayer ;
The swift, easily controlled (ones) I call to help,
That they may relieve us from evil.⁷
- 8 That which now consumeth me
From deed of men or gods,
I praise the All-gods ; I invoke seeking aid,
May they free us from evil.

5 1 has *ṛiṣṭhaḥ*, *raṣṭhaḥ*, *labhū-*
KS. has *bhārthaḥ* and the rest as
4, has the logical third persons
and b and second in c ; KS. has
for *paribhā*.

5 7 has *dhāman* and in c *stānā*
anīkām or *vāyūn*, MS. has *ācīraḥ*.

6 KS. has *ācūbhā* for *ācīraḥ*, and
4 and MS. have *ānīkām*, which is
KS. has *hūn*.

AV. The verse is reminiscent of
85, 13-15.

7 1 has *we* for *weh* and in b reads

prēmām vājam vājasūte arantū ; in
ira suyīmān akra ūtaye. KS. and
agree with TS.

6 AV. iv. 27. 7 has *ānīkām* for *ānīkām*
tam and *mīratam*, and ends with
in the next Pada it omits *devān*, K
īkām.

7 Not in AV. It is of course based on

8 Not in AV. as a whole, but iv. 26
yān mahim abhūcūti yena-yena rā
paīruṣeyān na dāvāt. KS. has *ab-*
paīruṣeyād dāvād evaṣṭir asiṣu drupada
padāḥ.

p Us to-day Anumati.

q O Anumati, thou, § 5¹.

r Vaigvanara for aid to us.

s Present in sky.²

t Those that expended with unmeasured might.

Those that became the supports of wealth.

I praise sky and earth; I invoke seeking aid.

May ye relieve us from tribulation.³

u O ye broad firmaments, make room for us;

O rulers of the field, aid us;

I praise sky and earth; I invoke seeking aid.

May ye relieve us from tribulation.⁴

v Whatever sin we commit against thee.

As men are wont in ignorance, O most young § 8.

Make us blameless before Aditi.

Remove our evil deeds on all sides, O Agni.⁵

w Even as ye did set free, O bright ones,

O ye that are worthy of offering, the buffalo cow bound by the foot,

So do thou remove from us tribulation;

Be our life prolonged further, O Agni.⁶

¹ All the *v*-verses are given elsewhere in full, viz. p and q = II. 5. 11 i and m; r and s = I. 5. 11 v and d, and the Prastha is also found in IV. 4. 12. 8.

² KS. omits c.

³ RV. has *kyavan* and *adivandava*, with *M's* *crash*.

⁴ RV. IV. 12. 4 and *M's* have *ye* and *hi* and

anvitha, and on. 44, with *andava* for the *anvitha* = 43-4, and *M's* omits c. KS. has not the verse.

⁵ RV. IV. 12. 4 has *and* and on an *anvitha* and on, and with *th* for *th* *anvitha* and on. *M's* has *th* *anvitha* and on, also = a bad form for the *anvitha* and on.

KANĀ V

THE EXPLANATION OF THE PILING OF THE FIRE ALTAR

PRAPĀTHAKA I

The Placing of the Fire in the Fire-pan

v. 1. 1. He¹ offers the Savitr offerings, for instigation. He offers with (an oblation) ladled up four times, cattle have four feet; verily he wins cattle, the quarters are four; verily he finds support in the quarters. The metres departed from the gods (saying), 'We will not carry your oblation without sharing (in it)'; for them they kept this (oblation) ladled up four times, for the Puroṇuvākyā, the Yājñā, the deity, the Vasaṭ call; in that he offers what has been ladled up four times, he delights the metres, and they delighted carry to the gods his oblation. If he desire of a man [1], 'May he become worse', he should offer each separately for him; verily he makes him severed from the libations;² he becomes worse. If he desire of a man, 'May he become better', he should offer all for him continuously; verily he makes him master of the libation; he becomes better. This is the mastering of the sacrifice. He abandons prosperity in the beginning of the sacrifice who departs from Agni as the deity; these offerings to Savitr number eight, the Gāyatrī has eight syllables, Agni is connected with the Gāyatrī [2]; verily he does not abandon prosperity at the beginning of the sacrifice, nor Agni as the deity. The offerings to Savitr number eight, the libation (as a whole) is the ninth; verily he extends the threefold (Stoma) at the beginning of the sacrifice. If he desire, 'May I confer on the metres the glory of the sacrifice', he should make a R̥c verse last; verily he confers on the metres the glory of the sacrifice. If he desire,

¹ Cf. KS. xviii. 19; xix. 1; KapS. xxix. 7, 8; MS. iii. 1. 1, 2; CB. vi. 3. 1. 1-44. This section explains the offering to Savitr and the taking of the spade, the Mantras for which are in TS. iv. 1. 1.

² It is not quite certain whether in this construction the sense is merely that the

sacrificer is made weak by means of the severed character of the *dhutis*, or whether it is to be understood that he is parted from them because of their lack of continuity; the latter sense is perhaps the more probable.

'May I confer on the sacrificer the glory of the sacrificer', he should make a Yajus formula last: verily he confers on the sacrificer the glory of the sacrificer. 'By the Re make the Stoma to flourish', he says [3], for prosperity. With four verses: he takes up the spade, the metres are four, verily (he takes it up with the metres. 'On the indignation of god Savitr', he says, for indignation. Agni went away from the gods, he entered the reed: he resorted to the hole¹ which is formed by the perforation of the reed; the spade is perforated to make it his birthplace, wherever he lived, that became black: (the spade) is stained, for perfection of form; it is pointed at both ends, for the winning of light both hence and from yonder world, it is a bathon leue: so much is the strength in man, verily it is) commensurate with his strength, it is unlimited in girth, to win what is unlimited, that tree which has fruit is strong among trees, the reed bears fruit, (the spade) is of reed, to win strength.

v. 1. 2. That part of the sacrifice is unsuccessful which is performed with no Yajus. 'This hand of order they grasped', (with these words) he takes up the horse's halter, to make a Yajus and to make successful the sacrifice. 'Swiftly run hither, O steed', (with these words) he halters the horse; verily he proclaims its greatness in this form. 'Y. be ye the ass', (with these words) (he halters) the ass; verily he established the ass on the non-existent; therefore the ass is less real than the horse. 'In each need more strong', he says [1]; verily in each need he yokes him; 'in each contest we invoke', he says: the contest is food; verily he wins food. 'As friends, Indra to aid us', he says; verily he wins power. Agni went away from the gods, him Prajâpati found; the horse is connected with Prajâpati, with the horse he collects (it), for the hunting (of Agni). Now confusion occurs in that they perform the same thing with a better and worse (instrument), for the ass is worse than the horse [2], they lead the horse in front to avoid confusion; therefore the worse follows after the better. Many are the foes of the man who waxes great, he waxes great as it were who piles the fire, the steed has a thunderbolt; 'hastening come hither, trampling the enemy', he says: verily he tramples with the thunderbolt on the evil foe; 'from the lordship of Rudra', he says; cattle are connected with Rudra; verily having begged from Rudra [3] cattle he acts for his own interest. 'With Pusân as fellow', he says; Pusân is the leader together of roads; (verily it serves) for attainment. The fire has dust

¹ *id* here seems to have the sense, seen in TB. 1. 1. 1. 3 by BR., of 'hole' of an animal, a mouse according to the comm.

² Cf. KS. xix. 2, 3; KapS. xix. 8; xix. 1; MS. SL 1 2, 4; GB vi. 2. 2-3. 12. This

section gives the Brahmana for the Mantras of TB. iv. 1. 2. 1-3 for the bringing forward of the steed as route for the slay for the altar.

for its abode; the Aṅgirasas brought it together before the deities; 'from the abode of earth do thou approach Agni of the dust in the mode of Aṅgiras', he says; verily he brings it together in one abode with the deities. 'We approach Agni of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras', he says; verily he appropriates the strength of him whom he meets [4]. 'The fire should be brought together after announcing it to Prajāpati', they say; Prajāpati is this earth, the ant-heap is its ear;¹ 'we will bear Agni of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras', (with these words) he pays reverence to the mound of an ant-heap; verily after announcing it to Prajāpati face to face, he brings together the fire. 'We bear Agni of the dust in the manner of Aṅgiras', he says, verily he appropriates the strength of him whom he meets. 'Agni hath gazed along the forefront of the dawns' [5], he says, to light up (the heaven). 'The steed coming, from the way', 'Coming to earth, O steed', he says; verily he wishes for it with the first and obtains it with the second; with two (verses) he makes it come, for support; (with two) of the same form, therefore cattle are born of the same form. 'Thy back is the sky, thy abode earth', he says, Prajāpati quickened him from these worlds; verily he proclaims its greatness in this form. The steed is possessed of the thunderbolt, by its incisors it is more puissant than those with one row of incisors, by its hair than those with two rows; him whom he hates he should conceive as beneath its feet; verily with the thunderbolt he lays him low.

v. 1. 8. 'The² strong steed hath stepped forth', with these two (verses) he makes it step forth; (with two) of the same form, therefore cattle are born of the same form. He pours water down; where there are waters, there plants take root, and where plants take root cattle find support through them, the sacrifice (finds support) in cattle, the sacrificer in the sacrifice, offspring in the sacrificer; therefore he pours water down, for support. If the Adhvaryu were to pour the libation on that which is without fire, the Adhvaryu would be [1] blind, the Raksases would destroy the sacrifice; he puts gold down and offers; verily he pours on what has fire, the Adhvaryu does not become blind, the Raksases do not destroy the sacrifice. 'I touch Agni with mind, with ghee', he says, for with mind man approaches the sacrifice; 'who lordeth it over all the worlds', he says, for he lords it over all; 'broad, vast, with pervading vital power', he says, for he born small becomes great [2]; 'most extensive, impetuous, winning food', he says, verily he makes pleasant food for him; all is pleasant for him who knows thus. 'I touch thee with speech, with ghee', he says; therefore what

¹ For the ears of the earth cf. Oertel, JAOS. xxviii. 88.

CE. vi. 3. 18-25. This section explains the rest of the Mantras in TS. iv. 1. 2.

² Cf. KS. xix. 8; KapS. xxx. 1 MS. iii. 1. 4-

4, 5

a man conceives with mind he utters, with speech — with friendly (mind)'; he says, to smite away the Rakṣasas — 'with varied glory, with engaging colour, Agni' he says, verily he bestows beauty upon him, he is possessed of beauty who knows this [8]. By mind none he obtains that position which the Adhvaryu offers in that which is without him — he offers with two verses continuing the word 'mind', to obtain the two elections, with two (he offers), for support. — As the beginning of the sacrifice is performed the Rakṣasas are said to destroy the sacrifice, then there is the (place) the beginning of the sacrifice when the Adhvaryu comes upon it — he draws a line around, to smite away the Rakṣasas — with three (verses), he draws a line around, Agni is thricefold; verily from the whole extent of Agni he smites away the Rakṣasas [1]; with a Gayatri verse he draws a line around, the Gayatri is brilliance; verily with brilliance he encircles him; with a Tristubh verse he draws a line around, the Tristubh is power — verily he encircles him with power, with an Anuṣṭubh verse he draws a line around, the Anuṣṭubh envelops all the metres, verily it serves for complete attainment; with the Anuṣṭubh in the mouth he draws the Anuṣṭubh is speech, therefore from the inside we speak with speech, with the Gayatri first he draws, then with the Anuṣṭubh, then with the Tristubh — the Gayatri is brilliance, the Anuṣṭubh the sacrifice, the Tristubh power, verily he encircles the sacrifice, with brilliance and power, to both sides.

v. 1. 4. 'On' the instigation of the god Sastre three', (with these words) he digs, for instigation. Then with it he produces smoke, 'Full of light, then, O Agni, of fair aspect', he says and thereby he produces light. Agni on birth afflicted creatures with pain, him the gods appeased by the half-verse; 'auspicious and harmless to offspring', he says, verily he makes him appeased for offspring. He digs with two (verses), for support. 'Thou art the back of the waters', (with these words he takes the lotus leaf [1], the lotus leaf is the back of the waters, verily with its own form he takes it. He gathers with a lotus leaf, the lotus leaf is the birthplace of Agni; verily he gathers Agni with his own birthplace. He gathers with a black antelope skin: the black antelope skin is the sacrifice, verily he gathers the sacrifice with the sacrifice. If he were to gather with the skin of tame animals he would afflict with pain tame animals; he gathers with a black antelope skin, verily he afflicts with pain wild animals [2], therefore of animals of even birth the wild animals are the smaller, for they are afflicted with pain. He gathers on the hairy side, for on that side is it pure. He strews the lotus leaf and the black antelope skin together, the black antelope skin is this (earth), the lotus leaf yonder (sky), verily on both sides he encircles him

¹ Cf. RS. xix. 4; KapS. xix. 2; MS. iii. 1. 5;
 CR. v. 4. 1. 1-2. This explains

the Mantro for the collection of the clay
 for the fire-offer given in TS. iv. 1. 2.

with these two. Agni departed from the gods, Atharvan perceived him, 'Atharvan first pressed thee out, O Agni' [3], he says; verily he gathers him with him who perceived him. 'Thee, O Agni, from the lotus', he says, for in the lotus leaf he found him reposing. 'Thee the sage, Dadhyañe', he says, Dadhyañe, son of Atharvan, was full of brilliance; verily he bestows brilliance upon him. 'Thee Pāthya Vṛṣan', he says; verily with the latter (verse) he hails him whom he has previously addressed [4].¹ He gathers with four (verses), the metres are four; verily (he gathers) with the metres. (He gathers) with Gayatri verses for a Brahman, for the Brahman is connected with the Gayatri; with Tristubh verses for a Rājanya, for the Rājanya is connected with the Tristubh; if he desire of a man, 'May he be richer', he should gather for him with both sets; verily upon him he bestows brilliance and power together. With eight (verses) he gathers: the Gayatri has eight syllables, Agni is connected with the Gayatri; verily he gathers all the extent of Agni. 'Sit thou, O Hotr', he says; verily he makes the deities sit down for him: 'The Hotr down', (with these words he makes) men (sit down); 'Sit thou down', (with these words he makes) birds (sit down); 'Be born noble in the forefront of the days', he says; verily he produces for him the common session of gods and men.

v. 1. 5. In that² he digs he acts as it were harshly to this (earth); he pours water down, the waters are appeased; verily with the waters appeased he calms her pain. 'May for thee Vayu, Matarigvan unite', he says; Vāyu is breath; verily with breath he unites her breath: 'may for thee Vāyu', he says, therefore the rain speeds from the sky, made to fall by Vāyu. 'To him, O goddess, be Vasaṭ with thee' [1], he says; the seasons are six; verily upon the seasons he bestows rain; therefore in all the seasons it rains. If he were to utter the Vasaṭ cry, his Vasaṭ cry would be exhausted; if he were not to utter the Vasaṭ cry, the Rakṣases would destroy the sacrifice: 'Vaṭ', he says, verily, mysteriously he utters the Vasaṭ cry: his Vasaṭ cry is not exhausted, the Rakṣases do not destroy the sacrifice. 'Well born with light', (with these words) he ties up with an Anuṣṭubh verse; all the metres are the Anuṣṭubh [2], Agni's dear body is the metres; verily he encircles him with his dear body; likely to win a garment is he who knows thus. Agni when tied up is connected with Varuṇa; 'Arise, thou of fair sacrifice'; 'Arise, erect, to aid us', with two (verses) addressed to Savitr he rises up, verily, instigated by Savitr, he sends aloft the wrath of Varuṇa that is in

¹ According to Sayana the reference is to Dadhyañe, now called Pāthya, but the reference is clearly to Agni, as twice referred to as *śiva utā*

QB. vi. 4. 3. 5-4. 18. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 1. 4 which accompany the depositing of the clay on the place of sacrifice.

² Cf. KS. xix. 5 Kapṣ. xxi. 4 MB. iii. 1 5, 6

him; with two (verses) he criest, for support. 'Then, thou art the child [3] of the two worlds, he says: the two worlds are these two (sky and earth), Agni is the child of the two: therefore he says: thus. 'O Agni, brilliant, distributed among the plants', he says: for when they distribute him, then he becomes more brilliant. 'Then didst come thundering from thy mothers', he says: his mothers are the plants: verily from them he makes him to fall. 'Be firm, of strong limbs' (with these worlds) he places (Agni) on the ass [4]: verily thereby he gives it for strength. He gathers with the ass, therefore the ass is the best husband-gatherer of animals. He gathers with the ass, therefore the ass, even when grazing is had, becomes fat beyond other animals: for by it they gather food and light. He gathers with the ass, therefore the ass being of double seed, is born as the least¹ of animals, for Agni burns his place of birth. Now he is mounted upon offspring [5], and is strong to burn with pain offspring. 'Be auspicious for offspring', he says: verily he makes him calm for offspring. '(For offspring) of man, 'O Angiras', he says, for offspring are of men. 'Scorch not sky and earth, nor the atmosphere, nor the trees', he says: verily he makes him calm for these worlds. 'Let the steed advance, thundering', he says, for he is a steed. 'The sounding the donkey, the flier' [6], he says, for the ass is called him the 'donkey'. 'Bearing Agni of the dust', he says, for he bears Agni. 'May he fall not before his day', he says; verily he bestows life upon him: therefore an ass lives all its days; therefore are men afraid when an ass perishes before its day. 'The strong, bearing the strong Agni', he says, for he is strong, and Agni is strong. 'Germ of the waters [7], him of the ocean', he says, for Agni is the germ of the waters. 'O Agni, come hither for enjoyment', (at these words) the two worlds burst apart: in this, he says, 'O Agni, come hither for enjoyment', it is for the separation (vijnā) of these worlds. He, having left his place and not having reached a support, then thinks of the Adhvaryu and the sacrificer: 'holy order and truth', he says, holy order is this (earth), truth [8] is yonder (sky): verily in these two he establishes him, and neither the Adhvaryu nor the sacrificer is ruined. Agni when tied up, as Varuna, attacks the sacrificer. 'O plants, do ye accept Agni here', he says, for atonement. 'Casting aside all hostilities, all evil imaginings', he says, to smite away the Rakasas. 'Sitting down, may he smite away from us misfortune', he says, for support. 'O plants, do ye rejoice [9] in him', he says: Agni's portion is the plants; verily he unites him with them. 'Rich in flowers and having fair leaves', he says, therefore

¹ The neuter here is decidedly strange as the masc. *śva* was used above: but it may be remembered that the noun is

always masculine, and, moreover, *śva* is occasionally neuter, e.g. in a Mantra, TA. vi. 4. 102.

plants produce fruit. 'This germ of yours, of due season, hath sat him in his ancient seat', he says; verily in those he establishes them from whom he makes him to fall. With two verses he deposits (it), for support.

v. 1. 6. Agni¹ when tied up is connected with Varuna; 'With extending blaze', (with these words) he unloosens (him); verily, instigated by Savitr, he lets loose on all sides the wrath of Varuna that is in him. He pours water down; the waters are appeased, verily by the waters appeased he calms his pain; with three (verses) he pours (it) down, Agni is threefold; verily he calms Agni's pain throughout his whole extent. 'Mitra having united the earth', he says; Mitra is the auspicious one of the gods, verily [1] with him he unites him, for atonement. If he were to unite him with sherds of domestic pots, he would afflict domestic pots with pain; he unites (him) with fragments of broken pots; these are not used for life; verily he afflicts them with pain. He unites (him) with sand, for support, and for healing. He unites (him) with goat-hair; the female goat is Agni's dear form; verily he unites him with his dear form, and thus with brilliance. He unites him with the hairs of a black antelope skin [2]; the black antelope skin is the sacrifice; verily he unites the sacrifice with the sacrifice. 'The Rudras, having gathered together the earth', he says, these deities first gathered him together; verily with them he gathers him together. 'Thou art the head of Makha', he says; Makha is the sacrifice, the firepan is his head; therefore he says thus. 'Ye are the two feet of the sacrifice', he says, for these are the two feet of the sacrifice [3]; and also (it serves) for support. He hands (the pan) over with one set (of verses), and addresses it with another,² to make a pairing. He makes it with a triple stand; these worlds are three; (verily it serves) to obtain these worlds. He makes (it) with the metres; the metres are strength; verily he makes it with strength. He makes a hole with a Yajus, for discrimination. He makes it so great, of equal girth with Prajapati, the beginning of the sacrifice. He makes it with two breasts, for the milking of sky and earth; he makes it of four breasts, for the milking of cattle; he makes it of eight breasts, for the milking of the metres. For him who practises witchcraft he should make it nine-cornered; verily gathering together the threefold thunderbolt he hurls it at his foe, to lay him low. 'Having made the great pan', (with these words) he deposits (it); verily he establishes it among the deities.

v. 1. 7. With³ seven (verses) he fumigates; the breaths in the head are seven,

¹ Cf. KS. xix. 6, 6; KapS. xxx. 3, 4; MS. iii. 1. 6, 7; ÇB. vi. 4. 4. 20-5. 2. 21. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 1. 5 for the making of the fire-pan.

² The verses referred to are *h, i, k*, while the *anyatâs* are the Yajus included in *n*.

³ Cf. KS. xix. 6, 7; KapS. xxx. 4, 5; MS. iii. 1. 7. 3 ÇB. vi. 5. 3. 8-4 17 This section

the pan is the head of the sacrifice; verily he places the breaths in the head of the sacrifice: therefore seven are the breaths in the head. He fumigates with horse-dung: the horse is connected with Prajapati, (verily it serves) to connect it with its place of birth.¹ 'May Aditi thee', he says. Aditi is this (earth); verily with Aditi in Aditi he digs, to avoid injury to it, for one hurts not one-self. 'May the wives of the gods thee', he says, the wives of the gods made it first [1], verily with them he places it. 'May the Dhisannās thee', he says; the Dhisannās are the sciences, verily he enkindles it with the sciences. 'May the wives thee', he says, the wives are the metres: verily with the wives he makes it cooked. 'May the protectors', he says; the protectors are the Hotr's offices; verily with the Hotr's offices he cooks it. 'May the women thee', he says, the women are the wives of the gods [2] verily with them he cooks it. With six (verses) he cooks; the seasons are six; verily with the seasons he cooks it. 'May they cook', he says twice, therefore twice in the year does the corn ripen. The pan when enkindled is connected with Varuna; he approaches it with (a verse) addressed to Mitra, for atonement. 'May the god Savitr dig thee out', he says; verily, instigated by Savitr, he digs it out with holy power and with the deities. 'Breaking not, O earth, fill the regions, the quarters' [3], he says, therefore Agni shines along all the quarters. 'Arise, become great, stand upright, be thou firm', he says, for support. A bowl that is not poured upon is connected with the Asuras; he pours upon it; verily he makes it to be with the gods: with goats' milk he pours upon it, the milk of the goat is the highest form of draught, verily he pours upon it with the highest draught; (he pours) with a Yajus, for discrimination. He pours with the metres; with the metres it is made; verily with the metres he pours upon the metres.

v 1. 8. With² twenty-one beans he approaches the head of the man: beans are impure, the man's head is impure; verily by the impure he redeems its impurity and making it pure takes it. There are twenty-one; man is composed of twenty-one parts; (verily they serve) to obtain man. The man's head is impure as heretofore of the breaths; he deposits (it near) an ant-heap pierced in seven places; the breaths in the head are seven: verily he unites it with the breaths, to make it pure. Of all those [1] that were comrades of death Yama holds the overlordship, he sings the verses of Yama; verily from Yama he redeems it; with three he sings, three are these worlds; verily from these worlds he redeems it; therefore one should

contains the explanation of the Mantras in TS. iv. 1. 6 regarding the making ready of the pan.

¹ Both the horse and Agni are *prajāpaya*.

² Cf. RS xix. 8-xx. 8. Kapā. xix. 6. xxii.

10; MS. iii. 1. 10; 1. 7; CB. has no precise parallel. This section explains the Mantras in TS. iv. 1. 7 of the animal sacrificed at the fire-altar.

not give to one who sings, for the Gāthā appropriates it. To the fires he offers animals; the fires are desires; verily he wins his desires. If he were not to offer the animals, then he would not obtain animals [2]; if he were to let them go after circumambulation with fire, he would disturb the sacrifice; if he were to keep them until the conclusion,¹ the heads would be exhausted; in that he offers the animals, he wins thereby animals: in that he lets them go after circumambulation with fire, (it serves) to prevent the exhaustion of the heads; he concludes (the rite) with (an animal) for Prajāpati; Prajāpati is the sacrifice; verily he concludes the sacrifice in the sacrifice. Prajāpati created offspring, he thought himself empty, he saw these Āpri (verses), with them from the head [3] he satisfied himself. In that there are these Āpri verses, and Prajāpati is the sacrifice, he satisfies the sacrifice from the beginning with them. They are of unlimited metres; Prajāpati is unlimited; (verily they serve) to obtain Prajāpati. The pairs are deficient and redundant, for propagation; hairy by name is that metre of Prajāpati, animals are hairy; verily he wins animals. There are all forms in these; all forms are made when Agni has to be piled up, therefore these appertain to Agni, to be piled [4]. Twenty-one kindling-(verses) he repeats; the twenty-onefold (Stoma) is light; verily he attains light, and a support besides, for the twenty-onefold (Stoma) is support. Twenty-four (verses) he recites; the year has twenty-four half-months, Agni Vaiṣvānara is the year; verily straightway he wins Vaiṣvānara. He recites them straight on, for the world of heaven is as it were going straight away. 'Let the half-years, the seasons, increase thee, O Agni', he says; verily with the half-years he causes Agni to increase [5], with the seasons the year. 'Illuminate all the quarters of the earth', he says; therefore Agni illuminates all the quarters. 'The Aṅvins removed death from him', he says; verily from him he repels death. 'We from the darkness', he says; the darkness is the evil one; verily from him he smites away the evil one. 'We have come to the highest light', he says; the highest light is yonder sun; verily he attains unity with the sun. The year lags not, his future fails not, for whom these are performed. The last he recites with the word 'light' in it; verily he bestows on him light above, to reveal the world of heaven.

v. 1. 9. With² six (verses) he consecrates; the seasons are six; verily he consecrates him with the seasons. With seven he consecrates; the metres are seven; verily he consecrates him with the metres. 'Let every man

¹ The sense seems to be thus, though the construction is varied from that below, if as is probable the animals are the object.

² Cf. KS xix. 10- KapS. xxx. 8- MS. 'u 1 9-

QB, vi. 6. 1. 15-3. 4; 7. 3. 15, 16. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 1. 9, the production of the fire in the fire-pan.

of the god that reads, with the final Anuṣṭubh he offers. The Anuṣṭubh is speech; therefore speech is the highest of the breaths. The first quarter foot is deficient by one syllable, therefore men live upon the incomplete part of speech.¹ He offers with a full (one) for Prajāpati: 'Full as it were, (verily it serves) to obtain Prajāpati [1]; he offers with one that is deficient, for from the deficient Prajāpati created offspring. (verily it serves) for the creation of offspring. If he were to heat it on the flame he would win what has been, if on the embers, what is to be; he heats it on the embers; verily he wins what is to be, for what is to be is greater than what has been. With two verses he heats (it), the sacrificer has two feet; (verily it serves) for support. The pan is gathered together with holy power and the Yajus; if it should break, the sacrificer would be ruined [2], and his sacrifice destroyed. 'O Mitra, do thou heat the pan', he says, Mitra is holy power; verily on holy power he establishes it; the sacrificer is not ruined, nor is his sacrifice destroyed. If it should break, he should unite it with the selfsame potsherds; that is the atonement for it. If a man has attained prosperity, he should for him deposit (the fire) after producing it by friction: this is one that has succeeded; verily he approaches his own deity [3]. For him who desires prosperity should be used (the fire) which comes to life from the pan, for from it is it produced, it is self-produced by name; verily he becomes prosperous. If he desire of a man, 'May I produce a foe for him', he should take for him (fire) from elsewhere, and deposit it; verily straightway he produces a foe for him. From a frying-pan he should (take fire) and deposit (it) for one who desires food; in a frying pan food is kept, verily he wins food with its birth-place [4]. He deposits Muñja grass; Muñja is strength, verily he bestows upon him strength. Agni departed from the gods, he entered the Krumuka wood; he deposits Krumuka; verily he wins what of Agni is there imbued. With butter he joins (it); butter is the dear home of Agni; verily he unites him with his dear abode, and with brilliance also [5]. He puts on (a stick) of Vikaṅkata wood; verily he wins radiance, he puts on one of Āmī, for atonement. 'Do thou sit down in the lap of this mother', with three (verses) he adores (the fire) when born, three are these worlds; verily he attains reputation in these worlds; verily also he bestows breath on himself.

v. 1. 10. Formerly² Agni would not burn what was not cut by the axe, but Prayoga, the seer, made that acceptable to him. 'Whatever logs we place

¹ The schol. cites RV. I. 164. 25, which, however, is more precise than this notice. Cf. also RV. viii. 100; QB. iv. 1. 3; von Schroeder, *Mythen und Märsen*, pp. 340 seq.; Keith, JRAS. 1911, pp. 292 seq.

² Cf. KS. xix. 10, 11; Kapś. xxiii. 1; MS. iii. 2. 1; QB. vi. 3. 5-7 2. 6. This section gives the explanation of the Mantra in TS iv. 1. 10, dealing with the fire in the pan.

on thee', (with these words) he puts on a kindling-stick; verily he makes what is not cut by the axe acceptable to him; all is acceptable to him who knows thus. He puts on one of Udumbara wood; the Udumbara is strength; verily he confers strength upon him. Prajāpati created Agni; him on creation the Rakṣases [1] were fain to destroy; he saw that (hymn) of the Rakṣas-slaying (one); therewith he smote away the Rakṣases, in that it is (the hymn) of the Rakṣas-slaying one, thereby he drives away the Rakṣases from Agni when born. He puts on one of Aṣvattha wood; of trees the Aṣvattha is the overcomer of foes; (verily it serves) for victory. He puts on one of Vikaṅkata; verily he wins light. He puts on one of Čami wood, for atonement. 'Sharpened is my holy power', 'Their arms have I uplifted', (with these words) he makes him speak over the last two Udumbara (sticks) [2]; verily by means of the holy power he quickens the kingly power, and by the kingly power the holy power; therefore a Brahman who has a princely person is superior to another Brahman; therefore a prince who has a Brahman is superior to another prince. Now Agni is death, gold is immortality; he puts a gold plate within; verily he severs immortality from death; it has twenty-one projections, the worlds of the gods are twenty-one, the twelve months, the four seasons, these three worlds, and as twenty-first yonder sun [3]; so many are the worlds of the gods; verily from them he severs his foe. By means of the projections the gods reduced the Asuras to straits (*nīrbādhā*); that is the reason why projections (*nīrbādhā*) have their names; it is covered with projections; verily he reduces his foes to straits. He puts (it) on with a verse addressed to Savitr, for instigation. 'Night and the dawn', with (this as) second; verily he raises him with day and night. 'The gods, granters of wealth, support Agni', he says; the gods, granters of wealth, are the breaths; verily having raised him with day and night [4] he supports him with the breaths. Sitting he puts (it) on; therefore offspring are born sitting; the black antelope skin is above; gold is brilliance, the black antelope skin is holy power; verily on both sides he encircles him, with brilliance and with holy power. The sling is of six fathoms in extent; the seasons are six; verily he raises him with the seasons; if it is of twelve fathoms, (he raises him) with the year. It is of Muñja grass; the Muñja is strength; verily he unites him with strength. 'Thou art the bird of fair feathers', (with these words) he gazes, verily he declares his greatness in that form. 'Go to the sky, fly to the heaven', he says; verily he makes him to go to the world of heaven.

The Horse Sacrifice

The Āpri Hymn for the Horse Sacrifice

Enkindled,¹ decking the store-room of prayers,
 Swelling with sweet butter, O Agni,
 Steed bearing the strong drink, O all-knower,
 Carry it to the dear place of the gods.
 With thee adorning the paths leading to the gods,
 Let the strong one, wise, go to the gods;
 May thee, O courser, the regions attend,
 Bestow strength on this sacrificer.²
 To be praised thou art, and to be celebrated, O steed
 Swift and pure art thou, O courser;
 May Agni in unison with the gods, the Yama,
 Bear thee, I³, a glad messenger, he the all-knower.
 Rejoicing in the strawn grass, well strewed,
 That doth extend wide and broad on the earth,
 Joined with the gods, may Aditi in unison,
 Bestowing pleasantness, cause it to prosper.
 These happy (doors), all formed,
 Opening with their sides, with the centre,
 Lofty and sounding, adorning themselves,
 The doors divine, may they be of pleasant entrance.⁴
 Moving between Mitra and Varuna,
 Well knowing the beginning of sacrifices,
 The two dawns for you [2], rich in gold, rich in adornment,
 I settle here in the birthplace of holy order.
 First for you have I made glad the two, who share
 hue,
 The gods that gaze on all the worlds,
 Those that ordain your ordinances,
 The two Hotrs, that indicate the light in its place.
 May Bharati with the Adityas love our sacrifice;
 Sarasvati with the Rudras hath helpen us,

Āyurvedha, vi. 2; MS. iii. 16. 2;
 ix. 1-11. The Brahmana is found
 in TB. iii. 9. 4. 8; ÇB. xiii. 2. 2.
 This section gives the Āpri hymn
 of Āyurvedha, and in ĀpÇS. xx. 17.
 assigned to a place after vii. 5. 19;
 MS. ix. 2. 5; ÇÇS. xvi. 3. 21; BÇS.

Commentary for scholars only.

like VB. and TB., KS. has

honey and that is real
 here (K. II. pr. vana), a
 BR. ii. 182 from there
 here has *honey*, with
honey and *honey*
 helpful. The meaning
 twin, and 'standing'
 of Mahidhara's on VB
 here has *honey*
honey.

And Idā invoked with the Vasus in unison ;
Our sacrifice, O goddesses, place ye with the immortals.¹

i Tvaṣṭr begot the hero with love for the gods ;
From Tvaṣṭr is born the courser, the swift steed [3] ;
Tvaṣṭr produced all this world :

The maker of much do thou offer to, as Hotr.²

k May the steed, anointed with glee, of his own impulse
Go to the gods in due season to their abode ;
May the forest lord knowing the world of the gods,
Bear the oblations made ready by Agni.³

l Waxing with the fervour of Prajāpati,
Immediately on birth, O Agni, thou didst support the sacrifice ;
As harbinger with the oblation offered with Hail !
Do thou go ; let the gods eat the oblation duly.⁴

PRAPĀTHAKA II

The Preparation of the Ground for the Fire

v. 2. 1. Headed⁵ by Viṣṇu the gods won finally these worlds by the metres ; in that he strides the strides of Viṣṇu, the sacrificer becoming Viṣṇu wins finally these worlds. 'Thou art the step of Viṣṇu, overcoming hostility', he says ; the earth is connected with the Gāyatri, the atmosphere with the Triṣṭubh, the sky with the Jagatī, the quarters with the Anuṣṭubh ; verily he wins in order these worlds with the metres. Prajāpati created Agni ; he being created went away from him [1] ; he followed him with this (verse), 'He hath cried' ; with it he won the home dear to Agni ; in that he repeats this (verse), he wins thereby the home dear to Agni. Now he who steps the strides of Viṣṇu is apt as he goes away to be burnt up ; he turns with four (verses) ; the metres are four, Agni's dear body is the metres, verily he turns round on his dear body [2] ; he turns round from left to right ; verily he turns round on his own strength ; therefore the right

¹ MS. for d has *nyūnam iccayānā suvitā dadhātu* from d above.

² MS. has *tmā nyūā dhīrānā*.

³ *tmānyā* is as usual found only in Āpri verses (RV. i. 188. 10. &c.) ; possibly as a priestly variant of *tmānā* from *tmāny-d*.

⁴ KS. has *nyūnyā*, a mere blunder. It also has *sādhya*, while all the others have *sādhya*, but the Pada texts differ, TS. makes it *sādhya*, a adverbial, as in iv 8 4 a, but

MS. *sādhya*, while VS. agrees with TS., but Griffith treats it as equivalent to *sādhya*, and so Sāyana here. Bhāsk. has *sādhitena haviṣā* or *sādhya*.

⁵ Cf. KS. xix. 11 ; KapS. xxxii. 1 ; MS. iii. 2. 1, QB. vi. 7. 2. 10-4. 15. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 2. 1 and 2, which deal with the placing of the fire on the throne and its adoration with the *Vātaspa* hymn.

side of the body is the stronger; verily also does he turn with the turning of the sun. Varuṇa seized Cūnahṣepa Ajigarti, he saw this verse addressed to Varuṇa, by it he freed himself from the noose of Varuṇa: Varuṇa seizes him who takes the fire-pan; 'From us the highest knot, O Varuṇa', he says; verily thereby he frees himself from Varuṇa's noose [3]. 'I have drawn thee', he says, for he draws him. 'Be thou firm and motionless', he says, for support. 'Let all the folk desire thee', he says; verily with the folk he unites him. 'In him establish the kingdom', he says; verily in him he makes the kingdom to abide. If he desire of a man, 'May he be a ruler', he should think of him with his mind; verily he becomes a ruler [4]. In greatness he hath risen erect in the van of the dawn', he says; verily he makes him the first of his peers. 'Emerging from the darkness', he says; verily he smites away darkness from him. 'He hath come with the light', he says; verily he bestows light upon him. He places him with four (verses), the metres are four; verily with the metres (he places him); with an Atichandas as the last; the Atichandas is the highest of metres; verily he makes him the highest of his peers; it contains [5] the word 'sit' (*sat*);¹ verily he makes him attain reality (*sat-trāṇ*).¹ With (the hymn) of Vatsapri he reverences (him): by that did Vatsapri Itābandana win the home dear to Agni; verily by it he wins the home dear to Agni. It has eleven (verses); verily in eleven places he bestows strength on the sacrificer. By the Stoma the gods prospered in this world, by the metres in yonder world; the hymn of Vatsapri is the type of the Stoma; in that he pays reverence with (the hymn) of Vatsapri [6], he wins with it this world; in that he strides the steps of Viṣṇu, he wins by them yonder world. On the first day he strides forth, on the next day he pays reverence; therefore the minds of some creatures are set on energy, those of others on rest; therefore the active lords it over him who takes his ease,² therefore the active fixes upon a man who takes his ease. He clenches his fist, he restrains his speech, for support.

v. 2. 2. 'O³ lord of food, accord us food', he says; the lord of food is Agni; verily he grants him food. 'Uninjuriously, inapetuously', he says, he means in fact 'free from disease'. 'Do thou further the donor, bestow

¹ The form is untranslatable; a form of *sat* occurs in each of the four verses *k-a*, and a series of them in *a*.

² This seems to be the sense, but the comm. is very unsatisfactory; after recognizing *yajātārāṇa* as *pratyāguṣṭhāḥ*, it, on the second occurrence, takes it as *yajamānāḥ*, and renders the first *kyomāyā* as *vidyamāna-draṇyārāṇaṇyā*, and takes the sense of the second to be that the sacrificer, aban-

doning any dance to supply new utensils, determines to tend with reverence, &c., the existing means, the fire in the pan, &c. Presumably the real parallel is AB vii. 18. 8: *āte bhāga iustamāya . . . caritā carate bhāgaḥ*.

³ Cf. KS. xix. 12; KapS. xxxii. 2; MS. iii. 2. 2; QB. vi. 3. 1. 6-2. 9; BQ. x. 18. It explains the Mantras in TS. iv. 2. 8

strength on our bipeds, our quadrupeds', he says; verily he invokes this blessing. 'May the All-gods bear thee up', he says; the All-gods are the breaths [1]; verily with the breaths he raises him. 'O Agni, with their thoughts', he says; with the purpose¹ for which he raises him, he verily unites him. He places (him) with four (verses); the metres are four; verily with the metres (he places him); with an Atichandas as the last; the Atichandas is the highest of the metres; verily he makes him the highest of his peers; it contains the word 'sit' (*sut*); verily he makes him attain reality (*sut-trām*).² 'Come forward, O Agni, rich in light' [2], he says; verily he bestows light upon him. With his body he injures him whom he injures; 'Harm not our offspring with thy body', he says; verily for his offspring he makes him gentle. The Rakṣases infest that sacrifice where the axle creaks; 'He hath cried', he repeats,³ to smite away the Rakṣases. They bear (him) with a cart; verily he confers honour upon him; therefore he that has a cart and he that has a chariot are of guests [3] the most honoured; honour is his who knows thus. 'With kindling-wood serve Agni', (with these words) he puts a kindling-stick, made wet with ghee, upon him when put in place; that is as when hospitality with melted butter is offered to a guest on arrival; (he puts it on) with a Gāyatri for a Brahman, for the Brahman is connected with the Gāyatri, with a Trīṣṭubh for a Rājanya, for the Rājanya is connected with the Trīṣṭubh. He casts the ash into the waters; Agni's place of birth is in the waters; verily he makes him attain his own place of birth; with three (verses) he casts (it); Agni is threefold [4]; verily he makes Agni attain support through all his extent. Now he casts away Agni who puts the ash into the waters; he places it (in the pan) with (verses) containing the word 'light'; verily he bestows light upon him; with two (he places it), for support. He throws away offspring and cattle who puts the ash in the waters; 'Return with strength', 'With wealth', (with these words) he comes back;⁴ verily he bestows upon himself offspring and cattle. 'May the Ādityas [5], the Rudras, the Vasus kindle thee again', he says; these deities first kindled him; verily by them he kindles him. 'Hearken', 'Be thou', (with these words) he pays reverence, verily he awakens him; therefore after sleeping creatures awake. In his place he pays reverence, and therefore cattle returning go to their place.

¹ *atthya* is probably a noun here, a dat. of purpose, but it may be 'thought of'.

² This is repeated from v. 2. 1. 5.

³ This quotation is mentioned in v. 2. 1. 2 and in iv. 2. 2 d.

⁴ The sense must be as indicated in the

comm. and in the Sūtras, that after the replacing of the ash, with the water pressed out, the fire is placed again in the pan; probably Agni is the subject of *udasti*, from *ud + ā + sti*.

v. 2. 3. Yama¹ holds the overlordship of the whole extent of earth; he who without asking from Yama a place of it for divine sacrifice piles up the fire is piling it for Yama. 'Go hence', (with these words) he makes him fix (on the place); verily having asked from Yama a place of it for divine sacrifice, he piles the fire for himself. Seeking they could not find so much as an arrow point of it which was not covered with death; the gods saw this Yajus. 'Go hence': in that he makes him fix with this [1], he piles the fire on a place freed from death. He throws up (the earth), verily he smites away any impurity in it; he sprinkles water on, for atonement. He puts down sand; that is the form of Agni Vaicvānara; verily by his form he wins Vaicvānara. He puts down salt; salt is the nourishment and the propagating; verily he piles the fire in nourishment, in propagation, and also in concord;² for the salt is the concord [2] of cattle. Sky and earth were together; separating they said, 'Let us share together what is worthy of sacrifice'. What of yonder (sky) was worthy of sacrifice, it placed in this (earth), that became salt; what of this (earth) was worthy of sacrifice, it placed in yonder (sky) and that is yonder black in the moon, when he puts down the salt he should think of yonder (black); verily he piles the fire in that of sky and earth which is worthy of sacrifice. 'This is that Agni' is Viçvāmitra's [3] hymn: by that Viçvāmitra won the abode dear to Agni; verily by it he wins the abode dear to Agni. By the metres the gods went to the world of heaven, he places four (bricks) pointing east,³ the metres are four; verily by the metres the sacrificer goes to the world of heaven. As they went to the world of heaven, the quarters were confused, they put down two in front, facing the same way, and two [4] behind, facing the same way; by them they made firm the quarters. In that he places two in front, facing the same way, and two behind, facing the same way, (it serves) to make firm the quarters; again, the metres are cattle; verily he makes cattle available⁴ for him. He places eight (bricks); the Gāyatri has eight syllables, Agni is connected with the Gāyatri; verily he piles Agni in his full extent. He places eight; the Gāyatri has eight syllables; the

¹ Cf. KS. xx. 1; KapS. xxii. 3; MS. iii. 2. 3; CB. vii. 1. 1. 2-35. This section explains the Mantras in TS. iv. 2. 4, which deal with the piling of the Garhapatya altar.

² CB. vii. 1. 1. 7, 8 takes *samīkṣa* in its usual sense of concord; Śāyana on this passage thinks 'recognition' by the cattle of the salient earth.

³ On the view of Ap. (see p. 477, n. 1) the bricks are placed in a row to the east, and in that case *samīkṣa* reasonably means

that the two are placed at the end also pointing east. If the reference on the other hand is to the position of the lines, then the sense is with the lines on the bricks running west to east, as in the figure in Eggeling, SBE. xii. 302; *samīkṣa* is not quite certain in sense, but probably it means that the bricks in this case also run from west to east, since in ApS. xvi. 14. 6 *śraṣṭa* is opposed to *samīkṣa*.

⁴ The play on *samīkṣa* is untranslatable.

Gāyatrī knows in truth the world of heaven; (verily it serves) to reveal the world of heaven [5]. He places thirteen world-fillers; they make twenty-one, the twenty-onfold Stoma is a support, the Gārhapatya is a support; verily he finds support in the support of the twenty-onfold (Stoma), the Gārhapatya; he who knows thus finds support in the fire which he has piled. He who first piles (the fire) should pile in five layers; the sacrifice is fivefold, cattle are fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice and cattle. He who piles for a second time should pile in three layers; these worlds are three; verily he finds support [6] in these worlds. He who piles for a third time should pile in one layer; the world of heaven is in one place; verily he goes to the world of heaven by the single (layer). He makes (them) firm with mortar;¹ therefore the bone is covered with meat. he who knows thus does not become diseased of skin. There are five layers, he makes firm with five (sets of) dust; they make up ten, the Virāj has ten syllables, the Virāj is food; verily he finds support in the Virāj, in proper food.

v 2. 4. The² Agni that was before and the one in the fire-pan are at variance. 'Be united', with four (verses) he unites them together; the metres are four, Agni's dear body is the metres; verily with his dear body he puts them in order. 'Be united', he says; therefore the kingly power unites with the holy power; in that after uniting (them) he separates (them), therefore the holy power separates from the kingly power. With the seasons [1] they consecrate him; with the seasons likewise he must be set free; 'As a mother her son, the earth Agni of the dust', he says; verily having consecrated him with the seasons, with the season he sets him free. With (a verse) addressed to Vaiṣvānara, he takes the sling; verily he makes it ready. For Nirṛti there are three (bricks) black, dried by a chaff fire; chaff is the portion of Nirṛti, black is the form of Nirṛti; verily by her own form he propitiates Nirṛti. They go to this³ quarter; this [2] is the quarter of Nirṛti; verily in her own quarter he propitiates Nirṛti. He places (it) in a self-made hole or a cleft; that is the abode of Nirṛti; verily he propitiates Nirṛti in her own abode. He places (them) over against⁴ the sling, the noose is connected with Nirṛti; verily he frees him straightway from the noose of Nirṛti. He places three, man is threefold in arrangement; verily

¹ *Parīṣa*, rendered 'rubbish' by Eggeling (SBE. xii. 64, n. 1), is the mortar or mud used to cement together the bricks, and the play on *parīṣa* in the case of man is obvious; cf. v. 3. 5. 2.

² Cf. KS. xx. 1, 2; KapS. xxxii. 3, 4; MS. iii. 2, 3 4 ÇB vii. 1. 1 38-2. 1. 20 This section explains the Mantra of TS. iv

2. 5 as to the mingling of the fires and the offering to Nirṛti.

³ i.e. the south-west quarter, designated as usual by a gesture; cf. p. 482, n. 7.

⁴ Probably *abhi* governs *çakṣm* and *upa dadhāt* is the verb, as the comm. evidently takes it.

he removes by sacrifice Nirrti from the whole extent of man. He places them going away (from the place of sacrifice); verily he drives away Nirrti from him [3]. They return without looking round, to conceal Nirrti. Having purified, they pay reverence for purity. To the Gārhapatya they pay reverence, verily having wandered in the world of Nirrti, they return, purified, to the world of the gods. They pay reverence with one (verse); verily in one place they bestow strength on the sacrificer. 'Abode and collector of riches', he says; rich are offspring and cattle; verily he unites him with offspring and cattle.

v. 2. 5. With¹ man's measure he metes out; man is commensurate with the sacrifice. verily he metes him with a member of the sacrifice, so great is he as a man with arms extended; so much strength is there in man, verily with strength he metes him. Winged is he, for wingless he could not fly: these wings are longer by an ell; therefore birds have strength by their wings.² The wings and the tail are a fathom in breadth, so much is the strength in man [1], he is commensurate in strength. He metes with a bamboo, 'he bamboo is connected with Agni, (verily it serves) to unite him with his birthplace. With a Yajus he yokes (the team), with a Yajus he ploughs, for discrimination. He ploughs with a (team) of six oxen, the seasons are six: verily with the seasons he ploughs him. In that (he ploughs) with (a team) of twelve oxen, the ploughs with the year. This (earth) was afraid of excessive burning by Agni, she saw this of two sorts, ploughed and unploughed [2], then indeed he did not burn her excessively, in that there is ploughed and unploughed, (it serves to prevent) her being excessively burned. 'He should restrain Agni when twofold', they say³, in that there is ploughed and unploughed (it serves) to restrain Agni. So many are animals, bipeds and quadrupeds; if he were to let them loose to the east, he would give them over to Rudra; if to the south, he would deliver them to the Pīṭṛs; if to the west, the Rakṣasas would destroy them; to the north he let them loose; this is the auspicious quarter⁴ of gods and men (3); verily he lets them loose in that direction. Again he lets them loose to this quarter, the breath is yonder sun: verily he lets them loose following the breath. From left to right they turn around

¹ Cf. KS. xx. 3, 4; Kapś. xxix. 5, 6; MS. iii. 2. 4, 5; ÇB. vii. 2. 2. 1-4. 23. This section contains the explanation of the Mantras in TS. iv. 2. 8. 1-7. 1, dealing with the ploughing of the sacrificial ground.

² The sense is probably as given; possibly the intention is that the wings are greater than (the body of) the birds, for in any case the compound is a serious

one. For the construction of *nyamamātrai* —*bhavati* cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 112; Delbrück, *Alind. Synt.* p. 36.

³ The comment compares the usage by which when the fire is being taken from the Gārhapatya to the high altar it is put on one vessel with sand filled over it and with another vessel placed over it.

⁴ Cf. Weber *Ind. Stud.* pp. 34, 45.

their own strength they turn; therefore the right side of the body is the stronger; verily they turn with the turning of the sun.¹ Therefore cattle depart from (us), and come back towards (us). Three by three he ploughs the furrows [4]; verily he extends the threefold (Stoma) in the beginning of the sacrifice. He scatters plants, by holy power he wins food, in the Arka the Arka is piled.² With fourteen verses he scatters; the domesticated plants are seven, the wild are seven; (verily they serve) to win both sets.³ He scatters (seeds) of diverse kinds of food, to win diverse foods. He scatters on the ploughed (ground), for in the ploughed plants find support. He scatters along the furrows, for propagation. In twelve⁴ furrows he scatters; the year has twelve months: verily with the year he cooks food for him. If he who piles the fire [5] should eat of what has not been obtained,⁵ he would be separated from what has been obtained. Those trees which bear fruit he should sprinkle in the kindling-wood, to obtain what has not been obtained. From the quarters he gathers clods; verily winning the strength of the quarters, he piles the fire in the strength of the quarters; he should take a clod from the quarter where is he whom he hates, (saying), 'Food and strength do I take hence'; verily he wins from that quarter food and strength, and hungry is he who is in that quarter. He scatters over the high altar, for on the high altar is the fire piled: the high altar is cattle; verily he wins cattle; (verily it serves) for the avoidance of passing over a limb of the sacrifice.

v. 2. 6. 'O' Agni, strength and fame are thine', (with these words) he scatters sand, that is the hymn of Agni Vaiçvānara; verily with the hymn he wins (Agni) Vaiçvānara. With six (verses) he scatters; the year has six seasons, Agni Vaiçvānara is the year; verily straightway he wins Vaiçvānara. This metre is called the ocean; offspring are born like the ocean;

¹ Cf. above, v. 2. 1. 2, and Keith, *Çaṅkhya* *Aranyaka*, p. 25, n. 5.

² Very possibly the plant *arka* is referred to here, though it is not certain, and the sense may merely be, as in *Rāyana*, *aranyaka śloka* 'manya arka'. For *arka* as bright, cf. *Urgaṅga*, *Hel. Vol. I*, 279, with Bloomfield, *ZPMG*, xlviii. 570, and for the Arka and *Ayamaḍha* as sacrifices, below v. 3. 4. 6; 4. 2. 2.

³ The comm. gives the lists as *tila*, *māṣa*, *vīṣā*, *yava*, *priyāṅga*, *ana*, and *godhūma*, and *vaṣa*, *çamukha*, *nivāra*, *pariṣa*, *gavedhukā*, *markulāḥ*, and *gārmada*.

⁴ The twelve are three from foot to head, three across from the right wing to the left, three from the right hip to the left

shoulder, and three from the left hip to the right shoulder.

⁵ i. e. what has come without being sowed, as in the case of the sowing here prescribed; the things meant are, according to this, fruit trees.

⁶ Cf. *KS.* xx. 4, 5; *KapS.* xxxii. 5, 6; *MS.* iii. 2. 6, 7, *QB.* vii. 2. 3. 9-4. 1. 13. This section explains the Mantras of *TS.* iv. 2. 7. 2-8. 1, dealing with the scattering of the sand.

⁷ The metres of the hymn are given as follows by the comm.: *a* is a *Vistārapāṅkti*, as 8+11+11+8, and not 8+12+12+1 as in *Çāṇḍak.* iii. 42; as a matter of fact both 11's are really 12's; *b* is a *Padapāṅkti* as being 12+8+8+12 (the metre is

in that he scatters sand with this (hymn), it is) for the propagation of offspring.' Indra [1] hurled his bolt at Vṛtra: it parted into three, one-third the wooden sword, one-third the chariot, one-third the sacrificial post; the interior reeds which were crushed became gravel: that is the explanation of gravel; gravel is a thunderbolt, the fire is an animal in that he supports the fire with gravel, he encircles with the bolt cattle for him; therefore cattle are encircled with the bolt; therefore the stronger does not receive the weaker.² He should support (the fire) with twenty-one (pieces of gravel) for one who desires cattle [2]; there are seven breaths in the head, cattle are the breaths, verily he wins cattle for him by the breaths. With twenty-seven (should he support it) for one who has foci: thus making the threefold bolt he hurls it at his foe, to lay him low. He should support (it) with unnumbered ones, to win what is unnumbered. If he desire of a man, 'May he be without cattle', then without piling the gravel in support, he should separate the sand: verily he pours forth for him the seed on all sides in (a place) not encircled: verily he becomes without cattle [3]. If he desire of a man, 'May he be rich in cattle,' he should separate the sand, after piling the gravel, verily he pours forth for him the seed in one direction in an encircled (place) and he becomes rich in cattle. With (a verse) addressed to Soma he separates (the sand). Soma is impregnator of seed; verily he impregnates seed: with a Gāyatrī for a Brahman, for the Brahman is connected with the Gāyatrī, with a Tristubh for a Rājanya, for the Rājanya is connected with the Tristubh. The *Ṛṣi* v, son of Bṛhaspati, the sacrifice did not resort; it entered the fire [4]: it departed from the fire in the form of a black antelope, it entered the horse. It became the intermediate hoof³ of the horse: in that he makes the horse advance, he wins the sacrifice which has entered the horse. 'By Prajapati must the fire be piled', they say, the horse is connected with Prajapati in that he makes the horse advance, by Prajapati he piles the fire. He puts down a lotus leaf: the lotus leaf is the birthplace of the fire, verily he piles the fire with its own birthplace. 'Then art the back of the waters' (with these words) he puts (it) down; the lotus leaf is the back of the waters, verily with its form he puts it down.

v. 2. 7. 'The holy power born', (with these words) he puts down the god

normally. *śiṣṭ* III. 42, 5+5+5+5+5); 7 is the same as 5; 8 the same as 3; 4 *lean* Uparistājjyotis, as 12+12+12+4, and 4 the same (this is really 12+8+12+8; the name is normally given as 8+8+3+11 or 12); as the B. I. editor remarks the comm. is distinctly curious; 2 is 9+12+12+8; 5 is 12+8+12 (as is di-

syllabic) + 8.

² The comm. appreciates the sense to be that the gravel is used to strengthen the fire, not to scatter, and so renders *as hantā* as *navarapatā*.

³ I.e. the intermediate part of the hoof — *prasthagapādhya madhye*.

⁴ Cf. KS. xx. 5; KapS. xxiv. 7; MB. III. 2. 6,

disk. Prajāpati created creatures with the Brahman class as first; verily the sacrificer creates offspring with the Brahman as first; 'the holy power born', he says; therefore the Brahman is the first; the first he becomes who knows thus. The theologians say, 'Nor on earth, nor in the atmosphere, nor on sky should the fire be piled'; if he were to pile (it) on earth, he would afflict the earth with pain; nor trees, nor plants would [1] be born; if he should pile (it) in the atmosphere, he would afflict the atmosphere with pain, the birds would not be born; if he should pile (it) in the sky, he would afflict the sky with pain, Parjanya would not rain. He puts down a gold disk: gold is immortality; verily in immortality he piles the fire, for propagation. He puts down a golden man, to support the world of the sacrificer; if he were to put it over the perforation in the brick, he would obstruct the breath of cattle and of the sacrificer; he puts it down on the south side [2] with head to the east: he supports the world of the sacrificer; he does not obstruct the breath of cattle and the sacrificer. Or rather he does place it over the perforation of the brick, to allow the breath to pass out.¹ 'The drop hath fallen', (with these words) he touches it; verily he establishes it in the Hotr's offices. He puts down two ladles, one made of Kāṣmārya and full of butter, one of Udumbara and full of curds; that made of Kāṣmārya is this (earth), that of Udumbara is yonder (sky); verily he deposits these two (earth and sky) [3]. In silence he puts (them) down, for he should not obtain them with a Yajus; the Kāṣmārya on the south, the Udumbara on the north; therefore is yonder (sky) higher than this (earth); the Kāṣmārya filled with butter, the butter is a thunderbolt, the Kāṣmārya is a thunderbolt; verily by the thunderbolt he smites away the Rakṣases from the south of the sacrifice; the Udumbara filled with curds, curds are cattle, the Udumbara is strength; verily he confers strength upon cattle. He puts (them) down filled; verily filled they wait on him [4] in yonder world. 'In the Virāj should the fire be piled', they say; the Virāj is the ladle; in that he puts down two ladles, he piles Agni in the Virāj. As each beginning of the sacrifice is being performed, the Rakṣases seek to destroy the sacrifice; the golden disk is a beginning of the sacrifice; in that he pours butter over the gold disk, he smites away the Rakṣases from the beginning of the sacrifice. With five (verses) he pours butter; the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he smites away the Rakṣases from the whole extent of the sacrifice; he pours butter transversely; therefore animals move their limbs transversely, for support.

v. 2. 8. He² puts down the naturally perforated brick; the naturally

QB. vii. 4. 1. 14-44. This section explains the Mantras in TB. iv. 2. 8. 2, 3, dealing with the putting down of the gold disk and the golden man.

¹ This is the Sādhānta; in the comm. in B I. *anupalakṣya* should be read.

² Cf. KS. xx. 6, 7; KapS. xxxii. 8, 9; MS. iii. 2. 6, 7 QB. vii. 4. 2. 1-3 1 28 This

perforated brick is this (earth); verily he puts down the (earth). He makes the horse sniff it, verily he bestows breath upon it; now the horse is connected with Prajāpati; verily he piles the fire with Prajāpati. The first brick that is put down obstructs the breath of cattle and of the sacrificer; it is a naturally perforated one, to permit the breath to pass, and also to reveal the world of heaven. 'In the fire must the fire be piled', they say; the Brahman [1] is Agni Vaiṣvānara, and to him should he hand over the first brick over which a Yajus has been recited; with the Brahman he should deposit it;¹ verily in the fire he piles the fire. Now he who ignorantly puts down a brick is liable to experience misfortune. Three boons should he give, the breaths are three; (verily they serve) to guard the breaths; two only should be given, for the breaths are two; one only should be given, for the breath is one. The fire is an animal here [2], animals do not find pleasure in want of grass; a brick of Dūrva grass he puts down, to support animals; with two (verses), for support. 'Arising from every stem', he says, for it finds support with every stem: 'do thou, O Dūrvā, extend us with a thousand, a hundred', he says: Prajāpati is connected with a thousand; (verily it serves) to obtain Prajāpati. The fact that it has three lines on it is a mark of the gods; the gods put it down with the mark uppermost, the Asuras with the mark undermost [3] if he desire of a man, 'May he become richer', he should put it down for him mark uppermost; verily he becomes richer; if he desire of a man, 'May he become worse off', he should put his down mark undermost, verily he makes him depressed in accordance with its birthplace among the Asuras, and he becomes worse off. (The brick) has three lines on it;² that with three lines is these worlds; verily he excludes its foe from these worlds. When the Aṅgirasas went to the world of heaven, the sacrificial cake becoming a tortoise crawled after them [4]; in that he puts down a tortoise, just as one who knows a place leads straight (to it), so the tortoise leads him straight to the world of heaven. The tortoise is the intelligence of animals; in that he puts down the tortoise, animals resort there, seeing their own intelligence; in that the heads of the dead animals are deposited, a burial-ground is made; in that he puts down the living tortoise, he is no maker of a burial-ground, the tortoise is suitable for a dwelling [5]. 'To the pious the winds honey', (with these words) he anoints with curds, mixed with honey: verily he makes him ready,

section explains the Mantras in TS. iv. 2. 2, 2, 3 regarding the depositing of the naturally perforated brick, the Dūrvā grass-brick, and the tortoise.

For the use of ca. see TS. II. 4. 4. 1 and 2,

and in a Mantra, iv. 1. 9c; Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 112.

² For these lines cf. TS. v. 7. 2; p. 477, u. 1. A picture of these is given in Eggeling, *SBE.* xii. 202.

curds is a food of the village, honey of the wild; in that he anoints with curds mixed with honey, (it serves) to win both. 'May the two great ones, heaven and earth', he says; verily with them he encircles him on both sides. He puts it down to the east,¹ to attain the world of heaven; he puts it down to the east facing west; therefore [6] to the east facing west the animals attend the sacrifice. If he² piles the fire without a navel, (the fire) enters the navel of the sacrificer, and is liable to injure him. He puts down the mortar; this is the navel of the fire; verily he piles the fire with its navel, to avoid injury. (The mortar) is of Udumbara wood; the Udumbara is strength; verily he wins strength; in the middle he puts it down; verily in the middle he bestows strength upon him; therefore in the middle men enjoy strength. So large is it, commensurate with Prajāpati, the mouth of the sacrifice. He pounds; verily he makes food; he puts (it) down with (a verse) addressed to Viṣṇu; the sacrifice is Viṣṇu, the trees are connected with Viṣṇu; verily in the sacrifice he establishes the sacrifice. v. 2. 9. The³ pan is the concentrated light of these lights; in that he puts down the pan, verily he wins the light from these worlds; in the middle he puts (it) down; verily he bestows upon it light; therefore in the middle we reverence the light; with sand he fills (it); that is the form of Agni Vaiṣvānara, verily by his form he wins Vaiṣvānara. If he desire of a man, 'May he become hungry', he should put down for one (a pan) deficient in size [1]; if he desire of a man, 'May he eat food that fails not', he should put it down full; verily he eats food that fails not. The man accords a thousand of cattle, the other animals a thousand; in the middle he puts down the head of the man, to give it strength. In the pan he puts (it) down; verily he makes it attain support; the head of the man is impure as devoid of breaths; the breaths are immortality [2], gold is immortality; on the (organs of the) breaths he hurls chips of gold; verily he makes it attain support, and unites it with the breaths. He fills (it) with curds mixed with honey, (saying) 'May I be fit to drink honey'; (he fills with curds) to be curdled with hot milk, for purity. The curds are the food of the village, honey of the wild; in that he fills (it) with curds mixed with honey, (it serves) to win both. He puts down the heads of the animals; the heads of the animals are cattle; verily he wins cattle. If he desire of a man, 'May

¹ For once Weber's text is clearly defective; the comm. and the text of Bibl. Ind. insert the essential clause *paśūṣtāḥ pṛaṇṇāḥ* *śāntāḥ* *śāntāḥ*, without which there is no sense in the text. The victims are tethered to the stakes and so to the east, but they look westwards.

² Here of course *yā* has no correlation at all,

implied or expressed, for it does not refer to *yajamānasya* but to the Adhvaryu acting for him; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 568.

³ Cf. KS. xx. 7, 8; KapS. xxxii. 9, 10; MS. iii. 2, 7; CB. vii. 5. 1. 28-2. 26. This section explains the Mantras in TS. iv. 2. 10 as to the putting down of the pan, &c.

he have no cattle [3], he should put them down, looking away, for him, verily he makes cattle look away from him; he becomes without cattle. If he desire of a man, 'May he be rich in cattle', he should put (them) down looking with (the man's head); verily he makes the cattle look with him, he becomes rich in cattle. He puts (the head) of the horse in the east looking west, that of the bull in the west looking east, the beasts other than the oxen and the horses are not beasts at all: verily he makes the oxen and the horses look with him. So many are the animals [4], bipeds and quadrupeds; them indeed he puts down in the fire, in that he puts down the heads of the animals. 'I appoint for thee N.N. of the forest', he says; verily from the cattle of the village he sends pain to those of the wild; therefore of animals born at one time the animals of the wild are the smaller, for they are afflicted with pain. He puts down the head of a snake; verily he wins the brilliance that is in the snake [5]. If he were to put it down looking with the heads of the animals, (the snakes) would bite the animals of the village; if turned away, those of the wild; he should speak a Yajus, he wins the brilliance that is in the snake, he injures not the animals of the village, nor those of the wild. Or rather should it be put down, in that he puts down, thereby he wins the brilliance that is in the serpent; in that he utters a Yajus, thereby is it appeased.

The First Layer of Bricks

v. 2. 10. The¹ fire is an animal, now the birthplace of the animal is changed in that before the putting up of the bricks the Yajus is performed. The water bricks are seed; he puts down the water bricks; verily he places seed in the womb. Five he puts down (on the east),² cattle are fivefold; verily he produces cattle for him; five on the south, the water bricks are the thunderbolt; verily with the thunderbolt he smites away the Rakṣases from the south of the sacrifice; five he puts down on the west [1], pointing east;³ seed is impregnated in front from behind; verily from behind

¹ Cf. KS. xx. 9; Kapṣ. xxxii. 11; MS. iii. 2. 8; ÇB. vii. 5. 2. 40-viii. 1. 4. 2. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 8. 1. 1-8. 2 of the Apasyā, Prānabhṛt, and Apānabhṛt (here Samyat) bricks.

² i.e. on the east must be understood; it is the natural place to begin and therefore can be vaguely specified, and the comment expressly says *paravatu* is to be supplied.

³ Two explanations are possible, of which the latter is probably superior. (1) The

brick has three lines on it, and the lines run east to west, or north to south; that might be the reference of *pradā*, as of course there is no sense in which a square brick can be said to face east rather than west, according to Eggeling (ABE. xiii. 18. n. 1) the rule is that the lines run parallel to the adjacent apices of the altar, and therefore that the bricks to the east and west have their lines lengthwise and the bricks to the south and north have

he deposits seed for him in front. Five he puts down on the east, pointing west; five on the west pointing east; therefore seed is impregnated in front, offspring are born at the back. On the north he puts down five metre bricks: the metre bricks are cattle; verily he brings cattle on birth to his own dwelling. This (earth) was afraid of excessive burning by the fire; she saw these [2] water bricks she put them down, then (the fire) did not burn her excessively: in that he puts down the water bricks, (it is) to avoid excessive burning. She said 'He shall eat food with holy power,¹ for whom these shall be put down, and he who shall know them thus.' He puts down the breath-supporting (bricks); verily he places the breaths in the seed; therefore an animal is born with speech, breath, sight, and hearing. 'This one in front [3], the existent'; (with these words) he puts down on the east; verily with these he supports breath. 'This one on the right, the all-worker', (with these words he puts down) on the south; verily with these he supports mind. 'This one behind, the all-extending', (with these words he puts down) on the west; verily with these he supports sight. 'This one on the left, the light', (with these words he puts down) on the north; verily with these he supports hearing. 'This one above, thought', (with these words he puts down) above: verily with these he supports speech. Ten by ten he puts (them) down, to give strength. Transversely² [4] he puts (them) down; therefore transversely do animals move their limbs, for support. With those (put down) on the east Vasiṣṭha prospered, with those on the south³ Bharadvāja, with those on the west Viṣvāmitra, with those on the north Jamadagni, with those above Viṣvakarman. He who knows thus the prosperity in these (bricks) prospers; he who knows thus their relationship becomes rich in relations; he who knows thus their ordering, (things) go

them across. But it seems more natural to assume that the bricks had all their lines marked in the same way (with square bricks it is not possible to distinguish between length and crosswise as they are identical), and when non-square bricks were used, the lines would be on the long side, and the use of east or west and north or south as descriptions would show which way the head of the brick turned; in the case of square bricks the words would merely show which way the lines turned. For cases of non-square bricks in the GB., cf. Eggeling, p. 21, n. 1, according to whom these bricks are laid with their long sides east and west and the lines crosswise. (2) As in *Āp.* (acc p. 477, n. 1) *prācya* means facing east, and the

bricks are put down on the west running to the east and vice versa.

¹ *brāhmaṇa* here and in v. 4. 2. 2 is according to Weber (*Ind. Stud.* ix. 351, and in his note here) perhaps = 'reichlich'. This is, however, not necessary, though the schol. has *mukhyaṇa rthyā*. The same phrase is used in KS, but not in MS., which has merely *annādo bhavati*. MS and KS have *upadrūhatai* and *upadrūhanti* respectively, but the subj. in TS. is obviously better than the indic. of KS. The text of MS. should obviously be corrected to read *dad* for *yād*, which is nonsense.

² The point is that the work begins in the east, then south, &c., diagonally. This is compared with the gait of cattle.

³ For the frequent use of *dakṣiṇā* see vi. 1. 1. 1; 5. 2; Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 111.

orderly [5] for him; he who knows thus their abode becomes possessed of an abode: he who knows thus their support becomes possessed of support. Having put down the breath-supporters he puts down the unifying (bricks), verily having deposited in him the breaths he unifies them with the unifying (bricks); that is why the unifying have their name. Then too he puts inspiration upon expiration; therefore expiration and inspiration move together. He puts (them) down pointing in different directions, therefore expiration and inspiration go in different directions. The un-unified part of the fire [6] is not worthy of heaven, the fire is worthy of heaven; in that he puts down the unifying (bricks), he unifies it; verily he makes it worthy of heaven. 'The eighteen-month-old calf the strength, the Kṛta of throws at dice', he says; verily by the strengths he wins the throws, and by the throws the strengths. On all sides (these verses) have the word 'wind', and therefore the (wind) blows on all sides.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

- v. 2. 11. a May¹ the Gayatri, the Tristubh, the Jagati,
The Anuṣṭubh, with the Pankti,
The Brhati, the Uṣṇih, and the Kakubh,
Pierce thee with needles.²
b May the two-footed, the four-footed,
The three-footed, the six-footed,
The metrical, the unmetrical,
Pierce thee with needles.³
c May the Mahanamsa, the Revati.
All the regions that are rich in fruits,
The lightnings of the clouds, the voices,
Pierce thee with needles.⁴
d The silver, the gold, the leaden.
Are yoked as workers with the works,
On the skin of the strong horse,
May they pierce thee with needles.⁵

¹ Cf. KSAcymedha, x. 5; MS. iii. 12. 21; VS. xiii. 38-39. This section contains the Mantras for the marking out by the three queens, the Mahiṣi, Vavāta, and Parivṛkti, of the lines for the dissection of the victim, the Mahiṣi marks the lines down to the breast (śroṇa) with a and b, the Vavāta from breast to navel with c and d, the Parivṛkti the rest with e and f; see ĀpQS. xx. 18. 7; BQS. xv. 30; MQS. ix. 2. 4; KQS. xx. 7. 1.

² KB, MS, and VS. have *hakiṣy* and *amapṛiṣy*

as usual; MS. adds *ānāḥ dāśāśvān pāśān* *apṛiṣy*. MS. has *gacayantu*, VS. *gacayantu*.

³ All agree in this.

⁴ Of the other Śākhitas MS. inverts c and d, VS. has the order c, e, d. MS. has *śāśvāḥ* for *śāśvāḥ*; VS. has *maṇḍanāṃśaśvāḥ* and *maṇḍāḥ*. The Revati are RV. i. 30. 12; the Mahanamsa AA. iv.

⁵ MS. has *śāśvāḥ* before *haviṣāḥ* and *śāśvāḥ*; in d it has *śāśvāḥ* *haviṣāḥ* *śāśvāḥ*; VS. adds *śāśvāḥ* after c.

- c May the ladies [1] the wives,
 With all separate thy hair
 The wives of the gods, the quarters,
 Pierce thee with needles.¹
- f What then? As men who have barley
 Reap the barley in order, removing it,
 Hither bring the food of those
 Who have not gone to the reverential cutting of the strew.²
- v. 2. 12. a Who? cutteth thee? Who doth divide thee
 Who doth pierce thy limbs?
 Who, too, is thy wise dissector?³
- b May the seasons in due season,
 The dissectors, divide thy joints,
 And with the splendour of the year
 May they pierce thee with needles.⁴
- c May the divine Adhvaryus cut thee,
 And divide thee;
 May the piercers piercing
 Joint thy limbs.⁵
- d May the half-months, the months,
 Out thy joints, piercing.
 May the days and nights, the Maruts,
 Make whole thine injuries [1].⁶
- e May the earth with the atmosphere.
 May Vāyu heal thy rent,
 May the sky with the Nakṣatras
 Arrange thy form aright.⁷
- f Healing to thy higher limbs,
 Healing to thy lower;
 Healing to bones, marrow,
 Healing too to thy body!

¹ MS. begins *śāṣṭhā*, and a new half-line *supānāḥ pūṣṭāyo vāṇā prajāyāśāśāṣṭhā*, and at the end of *vyatayatham*; VS. has *ndryaḥ*.

² The line is found in full above in l. 8. 21 d; cf. III. l. 8. 2 *nd An*.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, x. 6; VS. xxiii. 89-44. This section gives the accompaniment of the flaying of the horse; see ĀpÇS. xx. 18. 9, BÇS. xv. 30; KÇS. xx. 7. 6.

⁴ VS. has *çamyatā*, &c., throughout.

⁵ KS. and VS. have *çutāḥ*, and KS. *çimibhāḥ*; VS. has *tijāsā*.

⁶ KS. omits *te*; VS. inverts c and d, and has *çamyantāḥ*.

⁷ VS. has *d chyanā*.

⁸ VS. has *prāṇā* *te* for *bhīṣajyate*, and *sūryo nākṣatrah sāha toṣaṇi kṛṇoṣu sādhyat*; KS. has *sādhyat*.

PRAPĀTHĪAKA III

The Second and Later Layers of Bricks

v. 3. 1. Now¹ this fire (ritual) is an extensive² sacrifice; what part of it is performed or what not? The part of the sacrifice which is performed that is omitted becomes rotten; he puts down the Āyvin (bricks), the Āyvin are the physicians of the gods, verily by them he produces medicine for it. Five he puts down; the sacrifice is fivefold; verily it produces medicine for the whole extent of the sacrifice. He puts down the seasonal (bricks), to arrange the seasons [1]. Five he puts down, the seasons are five, verily he arranges the seasons in their whole number. They begin and end alike;³ therefore the seasons are alike. They differ in one fact, therefore the seasons differ likewise. He puts down the breath-supporters; verily he places the breaths in the months; therefore being alike the seasons do not grow old; moreover he generates them. The breath is the wind; in that having put down the seasonal (bricks) he puts down the breath-supporters [2], therefore the wind accompanies all the seasons. He puts down the rain-winners; verily he wins rain. If he were to put them down in one place, then would fall rain in one season only; he puts them down after carrying them round in order;⁴ therefore it rains in all the seasons. Since

¹ Cf. KS. xx. 10; Kapś. xxxii. 12; MS. iii. 2. 9; ÇB. viii. 2. 1. 1-4. 30. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 3. 4 and 5, which accompany the putting on of the Āyvin, Itavyā, Prānabhyt, Aprasyā, and Vayasyā bricks of the second piling.

² The sense is not certain: in ÇB. ii. 5. 2. 49 it is applied with an *iv* to the four monthly sacrifices, and Eggeeling (SBE. xii. 407) renders it 'detached'; in ÇB. xlii. 3. 3. 6, which is parallel with v. 4. 12. 3 below, it is said of the Āyvinmedha, and Eggeeling (SBE. xlii. 334) thinks that it means 'disused', but suggests that it may mean 'decayed', and (ibid. 591) corrects to 'detached', as in ii. 5. 2. 48. Sayana here takes the view that because of the number of portions of the rite by error some part is regularly overlooked. But the sense seems possibly to be that it is an obsolescent rite, one which is not necessarily now known in its fullness; this sense is supported by the note in ÇÇS. xvi. 5. 2 of an rite in the Mahāvratā as

led *etā puruṣāḥ uttamaḥ na kīryam*, where the additional *ut-ta* renders the sense reasonable. So with the Catur-māsyānti: they are not part of everyday life, and the Brahmanas there would seem to represent for us the period of the efforts to preserve in its fullness an obsolescent ritual tradition. More probable, however, is the sense 'extended', 'elaborate', which suits all the passages sufficiently well; see Keith, ZDMG. xvi. 729.

³ This is a reference to the Mantra, iv. 3. 4/, where the bricks have each the whole in common, except the specific deity *asṛṇ* *asṛṇā*, &c. The seasons differ by name as do the bricks. Though rather far-fetched, the sense seems clearly meant.

⁴ The process is described as the following in the comm., after depositing the brick in the east, the *pradakṣiṇā* is performed around it by the Adhvaryu, with the brick for the south in his hand and so on. This gives the correct sense of 'āśram; the vague 'surrounding' of MW. is too indefinite.

having put down the breath-supporters he puts down the rain-winners, therefore the rain starts from the sky, impelled downwards by the wind. The strengthening (bricks) are cattle; cattle have various purposes and various customs, but only as regards water are they of one purpose [3], if he desire of a man, 'May he be without cattle', he should put down for him the strengthening (bricks) and then put down the water (bricks); verily he makes discord for him with cattle; verily he becomes without cattle. If he desire of a man, 'May he possess cattle', he should put down for him the water (bricks) and then put down the strengthening (bricks); verily he makes concord for him with cattle and he becomes possessed of cattle. He puts down four in front; therefore the eye has four forms, two white, two black [4]. The (verses) contain the word 'head'; therefore the head (of the fire) is in front. Five he puts down in the right hip, five in the left; therefore the animal is broader behind and receding in front; 'The goat in strength', (with these words he puts down) on the right shoulder; (with) 'The ram in strength', on the left; verily he puts together the shoulders (of the fire). 'The tiger in strength', (with these words) he puts down in the right wing, (with) 'The lion in strength' on the left, verily he gives strength to the wings. (With) 'The man in strength' (he puts down) in the middle; therefore man is overlord of animals.

v. 3. 2. 'O¹ Indra and Agni, (the brick) that quaketh not', (with these words) he puts down the naturally perforated (brick); these worlds are separated by Indra and Agni; (verily it serves) to separate these worlds. Now the middle layer is, as it were, insecure, it is as it were the atmosphere; 'Indra and Agni', he says; Indra and Agni are the supporters of force among the gods; verily he piles it with force in the atmosphere, for support. He puts down the naturally perforated (brick); the naturally perforated (brick) is the atmosphere; verily he puts down the atmosphere [1]. He makes the horse sniff it; verily he puts breath in it; now the horse is connected with Prajāpati; verily by Prajāpati he piles the fire. It is a naturally perforated (brick), to allow the passage of the breaths, and also for the lighting up of the world of heaven. When the gods went to the world of heaven, the quarters were in confusion; they saw these regional (bricks), they put them down, and by them they made firm the quarters; in that he put down the regional bricks, (it is) to support the quarters. Ten breath-supporters he places in the east [2]; the breaths in man are nine, the navel is the tenth; verily he places the breaths in front; therefore the

¹ Cf. KS. xx. 11; KapS. xxxii. 18; MS. iii. 2. 9; QB. viii. 3. 1. 1-4. 10. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 3. 6 and 7 accompanying the placing of the naturally

perforated, the Diṣṭā, the Prāṇabhyt, Bṛhatī, and Vālakhilyā bricks of the third layer of the altar.

breaths are in front. He puts down the asvattharī that there-
fore speech, which is the lustre, the light of the creation. He puts down
ten, the Virāj has ten syllables, the light of the metres is the Virāj,
verily he puts the light in the east; therefore we recover the light in the
east. The metres run a race for the cattle: the Bṛhati won them; there-
fore cattle are called connected with the Bṛhati [3]. 'Ma in tro', (with
these words) he puts down on the south; therefore the metres turn south-
wards; (with) 'Earth metre' (he puts down) on the west, for support
(with) 'Agni, the deity' (he puts down) on the north: Agni is might; verily
on the north he places might; therefore he that advances to the north is
victorious. They make up thirty-six: the Bṛhati has thirty-six syllables,
cattle are connected with the Bṛhati; verily by the Bṛhati he wins cattle
for him. The Bṛhati holds the sovereignty of the metres; he for whom
these [4] are put down attains sovereignty. He puts down seven Vā-
khilyā (bricks) in the east, seven in the west: in the head there are seven
breaths, two below: (verily they serve) to give the breaths strength. 'The
head upon art, ruling', (with these words) he puts down on the east, 'Thou
art the prop ruling', (with these words) he puts down on the west, verily
he makes the breaths accordant for him.

v 3. 3. Whatever¹ the gods did at the sacrifice the Asuras did. The gods
saw these Akṣayāstomiya (bricks), they put them down on one place after
reciting in another; the Asuras could not follow it; then the gods prospered,
the Asuras were defeated. In that he puts down the Akṣayāstomiyas in
one place after reciting in another, (it is) to overcome force: he prospers
himself, his foe is defeated. 'The swift, the triple' (with these words) he
puts down on the east; the triple is the beginning of the sacrifice [1];
verily in the east he establishes the beginning of the sacrifice. 'The sky,
the seventeenfold', (with these words he puts down) on the south, the sky
is food, the seventeenfold is food; verily on the south he places food, therefore
with the right (hand) is food eaten. 'Support, the twenty-onfold', (with
these words he puts down) on the west; the twenty-onfold is support,
(verily it serves) for support. 'The shining, the fifteenfold', (with these
words he puts down) on the north; the shining is force; verily he places
force on the north; therefore he that advances to the north is victorious.
'Speech, the eighteenfold', (with these words, he puts down on the east [2],
two threefold ones he establishes in the beginning of the sacrifice in order.
'Attack, the twentyfold', (with these words he puts down) on the south,
Attack is food, the twentyfold is food; verily he places food on the south.

¹ Cf. *MS.* xx. 12, 13; *KaṣṢ.* xxii. 14, 15;
MS. iii. 2. 10; *CB.* viii. 4. 1. 1-28. This sec-
tion explains the Mantra of TS. iv. 3. 3.

those accompanying the Akṣayāstomiya
bricks of the fourth layer of the un-
dian.

therefore with the right is food eaten. 'Radiance, the twenty-twofold', (with these words he puts down) on the west, in that there are twenty, thereby there are two Virāj verses, in that there are two there is support, verily in order he finds support in the Virāj verses and in the eating of food. 'Fervour, the nineteenfold', (with these words he puts down) on the north; therefore the left hand [3] has the greater fervour.¹ 'The womb, the twenty-fourfold', (with these words) he puts down on the east; the Gayatri has twenty-four syllables, the beginning of the sacrifice is the Gayatri; verily on the east he establishes the beginning of the sacrifice. 'The embryo, the twenty-fivefold', (with these words he puts down) on the south; embryos are food, the twenty-fivefold is food; verily he places food on the south, therefore with the right is food eaten. 'Force the twenty-sevenfold', (with these words he puts down) on the west, the twenty-sevenfold is these worlds; verily he finds support in these worlds. 'Maintenance, the twenty-fourfold', (with these words he puts down) on the north [4], therefore the left hand is most to be maintained.² 'Inspiration, the thirty-onefold', (with these words) he puts down on the east, inspiration is speech, speech is the beginning of the sacrifice; verily he establishes the beginning of the sacrifice on the east. 'The surface of the tawny one, the thirty-fourfold', (with these words he puts down) on the south; the surface of the tawny one is yonder sun; verily he places splendour on the south, therefore the right side is the more resplendent. 'Support, the thirty-threefold', (with these words he puts down) on the west, for support. 'The vault, the thirty-sixfold', (with these words he puts down) on the north, the vault is the world of heaven; (verily it serves) to attain the world of heaven.

v. 3. 4. 'Thou³ art the portion of Agni', (with these words he puts down) on the east; Agni is the beginning of the sacrifice, consecration is the beginning of the sacrifice, holy power is the beginning of the sacrifice, the threefold is the beginning of the sacrifice; verily on the east he establishes the beginning of the sacrifice. 'Thou art the portion of them that gaze on men', (with these words he puts down) on the south; those

¹ Sayana explains *daḥ* named *bhojanapāṣṭyabhū-* *vat*, but KS. has *bahukucanāḥ nigachāt*, which is not certain in text or in sense. The sense may be 'more enduring'.

² The sense here again is uncertain: Sayana thinks it means that it is the best for bearing weights; PW. has 'durch Übung tüchtig zu machen', which is possible, and is followed by MW.; it is also possible that the sense may be 'more dependent', which is not necessarily in-

consistent with *tapasvitarāḥ* above. Bhāsk has no explanation, but for *tapasvitarāḥ* has *prabhāntaropakṛāṇḥ*.

³ Cf. KS. xx. 12; xxi. 2; KapS. xxxii. 10, 16; MS. iii. 2, 10; QB. viii. 4. 2. 1-3. 20. This section explains the Mantras of TS iv. 3. 9-11 accompanying the placing of the Sṛṣṭi and Vyūṣṭi bricks of the fourth layer, including the last two (17 and 18) of iv. 3. 8.

that gaze on men are the learned, Dhātṛ is food; verily on birth he gives him food; therefore on birth he eats food. 'The birthplace saved, the seventeenfold Stoma', he says; the birthplace is food [1], the seventeenfold is food; verily he places food on the south; therefore with the right food is eaten. 'Thou art the portion of Mitra', (with these words he puts down) on the west; Mitra is expiration, Varuna inspiration, verily he confers on him expiration and inspiration. 'The rain from the sky, the winds saved, the twenty-onefold Stoma', he says; the twenty-onefold is support, (verily it serves) for support. 'Thou art the portion of Indra', (with these words he puts down) on the north: Indra is force, Viṣṇu, is force, the lordly power is force, the fifteenfold is force [2]; verily on the north he places force; therefore he that advances to the north is victorious. 'Thou art the portion of the Vasus', (with these words) he put down on the east; the Vasus are the beginning of the sacrifice, the Rudras are the beginning of the sacrifice, the twenty-fourfold is the beginning of the sacrifice; verily on the east he establishes the beginning of the sacrifice. 'Thou art the portion of the Ādityas', (with these words he puts down) on the south; the Ādityas are food, the Maruta are food, embryos are food, the twenty fivefold is food; verily he places food on the south; therefore with the right food is eaten. 'Thou art the portion of Aditi' [3], (with these words he puts down) on the west: Aditi is support, Pūṣan is support, the twenty-sevenfold is support; (verily it serves) for support. 'Thou art the portion of the god Savitr', (with these words he puts down) on the north; the god Savitr is holy power, Bṛhaspati is holy power, the fourfold Stoma is holy power; verily he places splendour on the north; therefore the northern half is more resplendent. (The verse) contains a word connected with Savitr: (verily it serves) for instigation; therefore is their gain produced in the north for Brahmana.¹ 'The support, the fourfold Stoma', (with these words) he puts down on the east; the support is the beginning of the sacrifice [4], the fourfold Stoma is the beginning of the sacrifice; verily he establishes on the east the beginning of the sacrifice. 'Thou art the portion of the Yāvas', (with these words he puts down) on the south; the Yāvas² are the months, the Ayāvas are the half-months: therefore the months turn

¹ KE. has *brāhmanagṛāh*, but the sense is such the same. The comm. explains the north as the north of the Vindhya, this accords with his view of *akṛito bhāgrāṇi* in TB. v. B. 3. 2, which he refers to Brahmanical generosity; but the references are merely to the north of the country as the place of good things just as in the case of

speech in KE. vi. 9, and in the Uṣāra Kuru legend. CE. TB. v. 2 B. 3.

² The same account of the Yāvas and Ayāvas is taken in KE. In VB. and CB. viii. 4. 2. If the sense is that of the two halves of the month; see *Yed's Jātak*, ii. 162. The months as *akṛāṇi* are so called no doubt because of the sun's

to the south; the Yāvas are food, offspring is food; verily he places food on the south; therefore with the right food is eaten. 'Thou art the portion of the Rbhus', (with these words he puts down) on the west, for support. 'The revolving, the forty-eightfold', (with these words he puts down) on the north, to confer strength on these two worlds; therefore these two worlds are of even strength [5]. He becomes first for whom these are placed on the east as the beginning (of the sacrifice), and his son is born to be first; he eats food for whom on the south these (are placed) rich in food, and a son is born to him to eat food, he finds support for whom these (are placed) on the west, full of support; he becomes forcible for whom these (are placed) on the north, full of force, and a forcible son is born to him. The fire is a hymn,¹ verily in that this arrangement [6] is made are its Stotra and Castra produced; verily in the hymn the Arkya (Sāman and Castra) is produced; he eats food, and his son is born to eat food, for whom this arrangement is made, and he too who knows it thus. He puts down the creating (bricks); verily he wins things as created. Now there was neither day nor night in the world, but it was indiscriminated; the gods saw these dawn (bricks), they put them down; then did this shine forth; for him for whom these are put down the dawn breaks; verily he smites away the dark. v. 3. 5. 'O² Agni, drive away those foes of ours that are born', (with these words) he puts down on the east, verily he drives away his foes on birth. 'That are born with force', (with these words he puts down) on the west; verily he repels those that are to be born. 'The forty-fourfold Stoma', (with these words he puts down) on the south; the forty-fourfold is splendour; verily he places splendour on the south; therefore the right side is the more resplendent. 'The sixteenfold Stoma', (with these words he puts down) on the north; the sixteenfold is force; verily he places force on the north; therefore [1] he that advances to the north is victorious. The forty-fourfold is a thunderbolt, the sixteenfold is a thunderbolt; in that he puts down these two bricks, he hurls the bolt after the foe born and to be born whom he has repelled, to lay them low. He puts down in the middle (a brick) full of dust, the middle of the body is faeces (*pūriṣa*); verily he piles the fire with its own body, and with his

¹ The play here on words is not translatable; the identification of Agni and the Arka is hardly of Agni with light or flame (cf. QB x. 4. 1. 9; Eggeling, SBE. xliii. 342, 402), but rather with *arka* as hymn of praise. The simple Arka is made into an Arkya Sāman and Stotra by the arrangement (*vidhā*) of the Mantras of TS. iv. 3. 8 and 9, the first Anuvāka the Stotra, the second the Castra, according

to the comm. For the constant play on Arka cf. also v. 2. 5. 5; 4. 3. 2.

² Cf. KS. xxi. 2; KapS. xxii. 17; MS. iii. 2 10; 3. 1; QB. viii. 5. 1. 8 8. 2. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 3. 12 of the Asapatna and Virāj bricks, and those of iv. 4. 1, the Stomabhāgās, the treatment of which runs on in v. 3. 6, all in the fifth layer.

own body he is in yonder world. In the bricks are called the unrivalled: no rival is his for when they are put down [1]. The fire is an animal; he puts down the Viraj (bricks) in the highest layer: verily he confers upon earth the highest Viraj; therefore he that is possessed of cattle speaks the highest speech. Ten by ten he puts (them) down, to confer power on them. Transversely he puts (them) down: therefore cattle move their limbs transversely, for support. By those metres which were heavenly, the gods went to the world of heaven; for that the seers toiled [3]: they practised fervour, these they saw by fervour, and from them they fashioned these bricks. 'The course metre; the space metre', (with these words) they put them down; with these they went to the world of heaven; in that he puts down these bricks, the sacrifice goes to the world of heaven with the metres that are heavenly. By the sacrifice Prajāpati created creatures; he created them by the Stomabhāgas; in that [4] he puts down the Stomabhāgas, the sacrificer creates offspring. In the Stomabhāgas Bṛhaspati collected the brilliance of the sacrifice, in that he puts down the Stomabhāgā (bricks) he piles the fire with its brilliance. In the Stomabhāgas Bṛhaspati saw the support of the sacrifice; in that he puts down the Stomabhāgās, (it is) for the support of the sacrifice. Seven by seven he puts down, to confer strength, three in the middle, for support.

v. 3. 6. (With the words) 'ray', he created Āditya; with 'advance', right, with 'following', the sky; with 'union', the atmosphere; with 'propping', the earth; with 'prop', the rain; with 'blowing forward', the day, with 'blowing after', the night; with 'eager', the Vāsur; with 'intelligence', the Rudras; with 'brilliant', the Ādityas; with 'force', the Pits; with 'thread', offspring; with 'enduring the battle', cattle; with 'wealthy', plants. 'Thou art the victorious, with ready stone [1], for Indra thee quicken Indra', (with these words) he fastened the thunderbolt on his right side, for victory. He created offspring without expiration, on them he bestowed expiration (with the words) 'Thou art the overlord', inspiration (with the word) 'Restrainer'; the eye (with) 'the gliding', the ear (with) 'the bestower of strength'. Now these offspring, though having expiration and inspiration, hearing and seeing, did not couple; upon them he bestowed copulation (with the words) 'Thou art the Trivrt'. These offspring though coupling [2] were not propagated; he made them propagate (with the words) 'Thou art the mounter, thou art the descender'. These offspring being propagated did not find support; he made them find support in these worlds (with the words) 'Thou art the wealthy, thou art the brilliant, thou

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 2; KapS. xxxii. 17; MS. iii. 2.

10-31-QB. viii. 5 3 3-8 The verses

commented on are in TS. i. 4. 1; and
cf. SL 5. 2

art the gainer of good. verily he makes offspring when propagated and support in these worlds. he with his body mounts the atmosphere, with his expiration he finds support in yonder world, of expiration and inspiration he is not liable to be deprived who knows thus.

v 3. 7. By¹ the 'sitters on the vault' the gods went to the world of heaven, that is why the 'sitters on the vault' have their name. In that he puts down the 'sitters on the vault', the sacrificer thus goes by the 'sitters on the vault' to the world of heaven; the vault is the world of heaven; for him for whom these are put down there is no misfortune (*nā-ākam*); the 'sitters on the vault' are the home of the sacrificer, in that he puts down the 'sitters on the vault', the sacrificer thus makes himself a home. The 'sitters on the vault' are the collected brilliance of the *Prṣṭha* (Stotras): in that he puts down the 'sitters on the vault' [1], verily he wins the brilliance of the *Prṣṭhas*. He puts down the five crested; verily becoming *Apsarasas* they wait on him in yonder world; verily also they are the bodyguards of the sacrificer. He should think of whomever he hates as he puts (them) down; verily he cuts him off for these deities, swiftly he goes to ruin. He puts (them) above the 'sitters on the vault'; that is as when having taken a wife one seats her in the house [2]; he puts the highest on the west, pointing east; therefore the wife attends on the west, facing east. He puts as the highest the naturally perforated and the earless (bricks); the naturally perforated is breath, the earless is life: verily he places breath and life as the highest of the breaths, therefore are breath and life the highest of the breaths. No brick higher (than these) should be put down: if he were to put another brick higher, he would obstruct the breath and life of cattle [3] and of the sacrificer; therefore no other brick should be put down higher. He puts down the naturally perforated brick, the naturally perforated brick is yonder (sky); verily he puts down yonder (sky). He makes the horse sniff it; verily he places breath in it; again the horse is connected with *Prajāpati*; verily by *Prajāpati* he piles the fire. It is naturally perforated, to let out the breaths, and also to light up the world of heaven. The earless is the triumph of the gods, in that he puts down the earless, he triumphs with the triumph of the gods; to the north he puts it down; therefore to the north of the fire is action carried² on; (the verse) has the word 'wind',³ for kindling.

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 2, 3; KapS. xxiii. 18; MS. III. 8. 1; ÇR. viii. 6. 1, 8-20; 7. 3. 9-20. This section explains the Mantras in TS. iv. 4. 2 and 3, accompanying the *Nākasad*, *Codā*, *Svayamātrāṇā*, and *Vikarṇi* bricks of the fifth layer.

specifically described, the action is to be to the north (e.g. the choice of the *Brahmana*, &c.). Probably the sense is merely 'on the north the fire is paid attention'.

² *Vāta* in the Mantra.

³ The comm. explains that, whenever not

v 3. 8. He¹ puts down the metre bricks; the metres are cattle; verily he wins cattle; the good thing of the gods, cattle, are the metres; verily he wins the good thing, cattle. Yajñasena Caitriyayana taught this layer: by this he won cattle; in that he puts it down, he wins cattle. He puts down the Āyatriś on the east; the āyatriś is brilliance; verily at the beginning he places brilliance [1]; they contain the word 'head'; verily he makes him the head of his equals. He puts down the Trīṣṭubhś; the Trīṣṭubh is power; verily he places power in the middle. He puts down the Jagatiś; cattle are connected with the Jagati; verily he wins cattle. He puts down the Anuṣṭubhś; the Anuṣṭubh is breath; (verily it serves) to let the breaths out. Bhṛtaś, Uṣiṣ, Pañktiś, Akṣarapañktiś, these various metres he puts down: cattle are various, the metres are cattle [2]; verily he wins various cattle; variety is seen in his house for whom these are put down, and who knows them thus. He puts down an Atichandas; all the metres are the Atichandas; verily he piles it with all the metres. The Atichandas is the highest of the metres; in that he puts down an Atichandas, he makes him the highest of his equals. He puts down two-footed (bricks); the sacrificer has two feet; (verily they serve) for support.

v 3. 9. For² all the gods is the fire piled up; if he were not to put (them) down in unison, the gods would divert his fire; in that he puts (them) down in unison, verily he piles them in unison with himself; he is not deprived of his fire; moreover, just as man is held together by his sinews, so is the fire held together by these (bricks). By the fire the gods went to the world of heaven; they became younger Kṛtikāś; he for whom these are put down goes to the world of heaven, attains brilliance, and becomes a resplendent thing. He puts down the circular bricks; the circular bricks are these worlds; the citadels of the gods are these worlds; verily he enters the citadels of the gods; he is not ruined who has piled up the fire. He puts down the all-light (bricks); verily by them he makes these worlds full of light; verily also they support the breaths of the sacrificer; they are the deities of heaven; verily grasping them he goes to the world of heaven.

v. 3. 10. He² puts down the rain-winning (bricks); verily he wins the rain. If he were to put (them) down in one place, it would rain for one season,

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 4; KapS. xxxii. 19; MS. III. 3. 2; CB. viii. 6. 2. 1-17. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 4. 4, accompanying the metre bricks.

² This section comments on the Mantras of TS. iv. 4. 5 and 6, accompanying the Sayuj, Kṛtikā, Maṇḍaleśṭaka, and Vajroyotis bricks.

³ Cf. KS. xxii. 6; KapS. xxxiv. 1; CB. viii. 7. 1. 13, 14, 23, 24, in which the use of Samyānt, 'stepping-stone', is censured and attributed to the Carakas. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 4. 6. 1, 2, accompanying the Vajrasa, the Samyānt, the Āditya and Gṛta and Yaṣodā bricks.

he puts down after carrying them round in order; therefore it rains all the seasons. 'Thou art the bringer of the east wind', he says; that is the form of rain; verily by its form he wins rain. With the Samyānīs the gods went (*sām ayus*) to these worlds; that is why the Samyānīs have their name; in that he puts down the Samyānīs, just as one goes in the waters with a ship, so [1] the sacrificer with them goes to these worlds. The Samyānīs are the ship of the fire; in that he puts down the Samyānīs, verily he puts down a boat for the fire; moreover, when these have been put down, if the waters strive to drag away his fire, verily it remains unmoved. He puts down the Āditya bricks; it is the Ādityas who repel from prosperity him who being fit for prosperity does not obtain prosperity; verily the Ādityas [2] make him attain prosperity. It is yonder Āditya who takes away the brilliance of him who having piled up a fire does not display splendour; in that he puts down the Āditya bricks, yonder sun confers radiance upon him; just as yonder sun is radiant, so he is radiant among men. He puts down ghee bricks; the ghee is the home dear to Agni; verily he unites him with his dear home [3], and also with brilliance. He places (them) after carrying (them) round; verily he confers upon him brilliance not to be removed. Prajāpati piled up the fire, he lost his glory, he saw these bestowers of glory, he put them down; verily with them he conferred glory upon himself; five he puts down; man is fivefold; verily he confers glory on the whole extent of man.

v. 3. 11. The¹ gods and the Asuras were in conflict; the gods were the fewer, the Asuras the more; the gods saw these bricks, they put them down; 'Thou art the furtherer', (with these words) they became multiplied with the trees, the plants; (with) 'Thou art the maker of wide room', they conquered this (earth); (with) 'Thou art the eastern', they conquered the eastern quarter; (with) 'Thou art the zenith', they conquered yonder (sky); (with) 'Thou art the sitter on the atmosphere; sit on the atmosphere', they conquered the atmosphere; then the gods prospered [1], the Asuras were defeated. He for whom those are put down becomes greater, conquers these worlds, and prospers himself; his foe is defeated. 'Thou art the sitter on the waters; thou art the sitter on the hawk', he says; that is the form of Agni; verily by his form he wins Agni. 'In the wealth of earth I place thee', he says; verily with these (bricks) he makes these worlds wealthy. He puts down the life-giving (bricks); verily he bestows life upon him [2]. 'O Agni, thy highest name, the heart', he says; that is the home dear to Agni; verily he obtains his dear home. 'Come, let us join together', he says; verily with him to aid he encircles him. 'Bethou, O Agni,

¹ This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv.

Agnirūpāni, the Dravinodā, the Āyusyā, and the Agnihṛdayā bricks.

1. 7, dealing with the Bhūyaskṛt, the

they receded he sacrifice. In that he puts down the bodies of the sacrifice the sacrificer by them was the sacrifice. Then and thirty he puts down, the gods are three and thirty; verily he wins the gods; verily also he piles up the fire with itself and with a body; he becomes with his body in yonder world [2] who knows thus. He puts down the lighted (bricks); verily he confers light upon it; the fire blazes piled up with these (bricks), verily with them he kindles it; in both worlds is there light for him. He puts down the constellation bricks: these are the lights of the sky; verily he wins them; the Nakṣatras are the lights of the doers of good deeds;¹ verily he wins them; verily also he makes these lights into a reflection [3] to light up the world of heaven. If he were to place them in contact, he would obstruct the world of rain, Parjanya would not rain; he puts them down without touching; verily he produces the world of rain, Parjanya is likely to rain, on the east he puts down some pointing west, on the west some pointing east: therefore the constellations move both west and east.

v. 4. 2. He puts down the seasonal (bricks), to arrange the seasons. He puts down a pair; therefore the seasons are in pairs. This middle layer is as it were unsupported; it is as it were the atmosphere; he puts down a pair on the other layers, but four in the middle one, for support. The seasonal (bricks) are the internal cement of the layers; in that he puts down the seasonal (bricks), (it is) to keep apart the layers. He puts down next an Avakā plant, this is the birthplace of Agni, verily he piles up the fire with its birthplace [1]. Vīśvāmitra² says, 'He shall eat food with holy power, for whom these shall be put down, and he who shall know them thus'. It is the year which repels from support him who having piled up the fire does not find support; there are five layers preceding, and then he piles up the sixth. the year has six seasons; verily in the seasons the year finds support. These are the bricks [2], called the over-ladies; he for whom they are put down becomes the overlord of his equals; he should think of him whom he hates as he puts (them down); verily he cuts him off for those deities; swiftly he goes to ruin. The Aṅgirasas, going to the world of heaven, made over to the seers the accomplishment of the sacrifice, it became gold; in that he anoints with fragments of gold, (it is) for the completion of the sacrifice: verily also he makes healing for it [3]; moreover he unites it with its form, and with golden light he goes to the world of heaven. He anoints with that which contains the word 'of a thousand';

¹ This does not yet give us the identification of the souls of the pious dead and the Nakṣatras which bhāṣya sees here, as given in the later tradition.

² Cf., for § 1, QB. vii. 4, 2. 29-31; viii. 3. 2. 6-13. 4. 2. 11. 6. 4. 1-8, and, for § 4

QB. ix. 1. 2. 13-17, and MS. iii. 3. 3, 4; KS xxi. 6; KapS. xxxii. 6. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 1. 11, accompanying the R̥gveda, the Adhupatni bricks, and the basprinkling.

³ See above- TS. v. 2. 10. 2.

Prajāpati is of a thousand: (verily it serves) to win Prajāpati. 'May these bricks, O Agni, be for me milch cows' he says; verily he makes them milch cows; they, milking desires, wait upon him yonder in yonder world.

v. 4. 3. The¹ fire is Rudra. He is born then when he is completely piled up, just as a calf on birth desires the teat, so he here seeks his portion; if he were not to offer a libation to him, he would suck the Adhvaryu and the sacrificer. He offers the *Ātarudriya* (oblation), verily he appeases him with his own portion; neither Adhvaryu nor sacrificer goes to ruin. If he were to offer with the milk of domesticated animals [1], he would afflict domestic animals with pain: if (with that) of wild (animals), wild (animals); he should offer with groats of wild *sesame* or with groats of *Gavidhuka* grass; he harms neither domesticated nor wild animals. Then they say, 'Wild *sesame* and *Gavidhuka* grass are not a proper offering'; he offers with goat's milk, the female goat is connected with Agni; verily he offers with a proper offering, he harms neither domesticated nor wild animals. The *Aṅgirasas* going to the world of heaven [2] spilled the cauldron on the goat; she in pain dropped a feather (like hair), it became the *Arka* (plant);² that is why the *Arka* has its name. He offers with a leaf of the *Arka*, to unite it with its birthplace. He offers standing facing north; this is the quarter of Rudra; verily he propitiates him in his own quarter. He offers on the last brick, verily at the end he propitiates Rudra. He offers dividing it into three; these worlds are three; verily he makes these worlds of even strength; at this height he offers [3], then at this, then at this; these worlds are three; verily he appeases him for these worlds. Three further libations he offers; they make up six, the seasons are six; verily with the seasons he appeases him. If he were to offer while wandering round, he would make Rudra come within (the sacrifice). Or rather they say, 'In what quarter is Rudra or in what?' He should offer them while wandering round; verily he appeases him completely [4]. The highest (bricks) are the heavenly deities; over them he makes the sacrificer speak; verily by them he makes him attain the world of heaven; he should throw (the leaf) down in the path of the cattle of him whom he hates; the first beast that steps upon it goes to ruin.

v. 4. 4. 'The³ strength on the stone', (with these words) he moistens (the

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 6; KapS. xxii. 21; MS. III. 2. 4; QB. ix. 1. 1. 1-13. This section contains the explanation for the whole *Ātarudriya* litany (TS. iv. 5).

² For *Arka* cf. v 2.5.5. 5. 2. 4 (pp 409 & 7

478. n. 1).

³ Cf. KS. xxi. 7; MS. III. 2. 5. 6; QB. ix. 1. 2. 5-2. 1. 2. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 5. 1. 1-3, accompanying the *P* and *Vikramas* of the fire.

fire), and so purifies it; verily also he delights it; it delighted attends him, causing him neither hunger nor pain in yonder world; he rejoices in offspring, in cattle who knows thus. 'That food and strength, do ye, O Maruts, bounteously bestow on us', he says; strength is food, the Maruts are food; verily he wins food. 'In the stone is thy hunger; let thy pain reach N.N. [1], whom we hate', he says; verily he afflicts him whom he hates with its hunger and pain. He goes round thrice, moistening; the fire is threefold; verily he calms the pain of the whole extent of the fire. Thrice again he goes round; they make up six, the seasons are six; verily with the seasons he calms its pain. The reed is the flower of the waters, the Avakā is the cream¹ of the waters [2]; he draws over (it) with a branch of reeds and with Avakā plants; the waters are appeased; verily with them appeased he calms his pain. The beast that first steps over the fire when piled, it is liable to burn it up with its heat. He draws over (it) with a frog; this of animals is the one on which one does not subsist, for neither among the domesticated nor the wild beasts has it a place; verily he afflicts it with pain. With eight (verses) he draws across [3]; the Gāyatrī has eight syllables, the fire is connected with the Gāyatrī; verily he calms the pain of the whole extent of the fire. (He draws) with (verses) containing (the word) 'purifying', the purifying (one) is food; verily by food he calms its pain. The fire is death; the black antelope skin is the form of holy power; he puts on a pair of black sandals; verily by the holy power he shuts himself away from death. 'He shuts himself away from death, and away from eating food', they say; one he puts on, the other not; verily he shuts himself away [4] from death and wins the eating of food. 'Honour to thy heat, thy blaze', he says, for paying honour they wait on a richer man; 'may thy bolts afflict another than us', he says; verily him whom he hates he afflicts with its pain; 'be thou purifying and auspicious to us', he says; the purifying (one) is food; verily he wins food. With two (verses) he strides over (it), for support; (with two) containing (the word) 'water', for soothing.

v. 4. 5. 'To² him that sits in man hail!' (with these words) he pours butter on; verily with the Pañkti and the offering he takes hold of the beginning of the sacrifice. He pours on butter transversely; therefore animals move their limbs transversely, for support. If he were to utter the Vasaṭ cry, his Vasaṭ cry would be exhausted; if he were not to utter

¹ This must be the same as *çara* in ĀpÇS. viii. 10. 7; 11. 19, which Garbe renders 'sour cream'; the comm. here has *dadmo maṇḍam ita*

² Cf. KS. xxi. 7, 8; MS. iii. 3. 6, 7; ÇB. ix 2.

1. 3-2. 6, and, for § 8, PB. xiii. 5. 22. This section explains the Mantras in TS iv. 6. 1. 3-2. 6, accompanying the Vyāgharaṇa and the Vaiṣṇavarmanābūti.

bara wood, the Udumbara is strength; verily he gives him strength. 'May the All-gods thee', he says; the All-gods are the breaths; verily with the breaths [1] he raises him up; 'bear up with their thoughts, O Agni', he says; verily he unites him with the thought for which he lifts him up. 'May the five regions divine aid the sacrifice, the goddesses', he says, for he moves forward along the quarters. 'Driving away poverty and hostility', he says, for smiting away the Rakṣases. 'Giving to the lord of the sacrifice increase of wealth,' he says; increase of wealth is cattle [2]; verily he wins cattle. He takes (him) with six (verses); the seasons are six, verily with the seasons he takes him; two have (the word) 'embracing', for the smiting away of the Rakṣases. 'With the rays of the sun, with tawny hair, before us', he says, for instigation. 'Then let our pure invocations be accepted', he says; the pure (one) is food; verily he wins food. The gods and the Asuras were in conflict; the gods saw the unassailable (hymn) and with it they conquered the Asuras [3]; that is why the unassailable (hymn) has its name. In that the second Hotr¹ recites the unassailable (hymn) the sacrificer conquers his foes therewith unassailablely; verily also he conquers what has not been conquered. (The hymn) has ten verses;² the Virāj has ten syllables, by the Virāj are kept apart these two worlds; (verily it serves) to keep apart these two worlds. Again the Virāj has ten syllables, the Virāj is food; verily he finds support in the Virāj, in eating food. The atmosphere is as it were unreal; the Agnidh's altar is as it were the atmosphere; on the Agnidh's altar [4] he puts down a stone for reality; with two (verses), for support. 'As measurer, he standeth in the midst of the sky', he says; verily with this he measures; 'in the middle of the sky is the dappled stone set down', he says; the dappled is food; verily he wins food. With four (verses) he goes up to the tail; the metres are four; verily (he goes) with the metres. 'All have caused Indra to wax', he says; verily he attains increase. 'True lord and lord of strength' [5], he says; strength is food; verily he wins food. 'Let the sacrifice invoke favour, and bring the gods', he says; favour is offspring and cattle; verily he bestows on himself offspring and cattle. 'Let the god, Agni, offer and bring to us the gods', he says, to make the cry, Godspeed! 'He hath seized me with the impulse of strength, with elevation', he says; elevation is yonder sun in rising; depression is it when setting; verily with holy power he elevates himself, with holy power he depresses his foe.

¹ The term is a curious one, and is repeated in Baudh.; presumably it means the first assistant of the Hotr.

² : e. the Brāhmaṇa does not recognize the last five of the hymn, which are clearly

an illegitimate addition, unknown to any of the authorities, KS. or MS., but recognized in VS. The matter is further discussed in the Introduction, pp. xlv, xlv.

v. 4. 7. - Along¹ the eastern quarter of the altar, Agni, O Agni, he says; verily with this verse he moves to the world of heaven. 'Mount ye, with Agni, to the vault', he says; verily with this he mounts these worlds. 'From earth have I mounted to the atmosphere', he says; verily with it he mounts these worlds. 'Going to the heaven they look not away', he says; verily he goes to the world of heaven. 'O Agni, advance [1] first of worshippers', he says; verily with it he bestows eyesight upon both gods and men. He steps upon the altar with five verses; the sacrifice is five-fold; verily he goes to the world of heaven with the full extent of the sacrifice. 'Night and dawn', he recites as the *Paruvakyas* for preparation;² 'O Agni, of a thousand eyes', he says; Prajapati is of a thousand; (verily it serves) to obtain Prajapati. 'To thee as such let us pay homage; to strength hail!' he says; strength is food; verily he wins food [2]. He offers on the naturally perforated brick (a hollow of *Udumbara* wood filled with curds; curds are strength the *Udumbara* is strength, the naturally perforated is yonder (sky); verily he places strength in yonder (sky); therefore we live on strength coming hitherward from yonder. He puts it) in place with three (verses); the fire is threefold; verily he makes the whole extent of the fire attain support. 'Enkindled, O Agni, shine before us', (with these words) he takes (the kindling-stick) of *Udumbara* wood; this is a pipe with projections;³ by it [3] the gods made piercings of hundreds of the *Astras*; in that he takes up the kindling-stick with this (verse), the sacrificer hurls the hundred-slaying (verse) as a bolt at his enemy, to lay him low without fail. 'Let us pay homage to thee in thy highest birth, O Agni', (with these words) he takes up (the kindling-stick) of *Vikankata* wood; verily he wins radiance. 'That various of Savitr, the adorable', (with these words) he takes up (the kindling-stick) of *Çamū* wood, for nothing. The fire milks the piler-up of the fire; the piler-up milks the fire; 'that [4] various of Savitr, the adorable', he says; this is the milking of the fire. This of it *Kapva Çrāyasa* knew, and with it he was wont to milk it; in that he takes up the kindling-stick with the verse, the piler-up of the fire milks the fire. 'Seven are thy kindling-sticks, O Agni, seven tongues'; verily he delights seven sevens of his. With a full (ladle) he offers, for Prajapati is as it were full, to obtain Prajapati [5]. He offers with a half filled⁴ (ladle), for from

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 9, 10; MS. III. 3. 2, 10; ÇB. ix. 3. 3. 24-3. 1. 26. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 5. 5, accompanying the placing the fire on the altar.

² The sense is clear, the form being *prātara*, though the Pāda does not apparently recognize the origin of the term; the comm., however, has *astipradānaya*.

The same variation of *pran* and *pran* is found in JUB. i. 68. 6; iii. 6. 1, 3.

³ For the construction cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramma.* ii. i. 31. The comm. explains *śānta* as *śānta* *śānta* *śānta*; cf. p. 77, n. 2.

⁴ *śūnyā* cannot mean 'empty', as one cannot offer with an empty ladle.

the half-filled Prajāpati created creatures, for the creation of offspring. Agni departed from the gods; he entered the quarters; he who sacrifices should think in his mind of the quarters; verily from the quarters he wins him; with curds he offers at first, with butter afterwards; verily he bestows upon him brilliance and power in accord. There is (an offering) to Vaiṣvānara on twelve pot-herds; the year has twelve months, Agni Vaiṣvānara is the year; verily straightway [6] he wins Vaiṣvānara. If he were to offer the fore- and after-sacrifices, there would be a bursting of the sacrifice; he offers an oblation with a ladle, for the support of the sacrifice. Vaiṣvānara is the kingly power, the Maruts the people; having offered the offering to Vaiṣvānara, he offers those to the Maruts; verily he attaches the people to the kingly power. He utters aloud (the direction to the Agnīdh) for Vaiṣvānara, he offers the offerings of the Maruts muttering; therefore the kingly power speaks above the people. (The offerings) are for the Maruts; the people of the gods are the Maruts; verily he wins for him by the people of the gods the people among man. There are seven; the Maruts are in seven troops; verily in troops he wins the people for him; running over troop by troop he offers; verily he makes the people obedient to him. v. 4. 8. He¹ offers the stream of wealth; 'May a stream of wealth be mine', (with this hope) is the offering made; this stream of ghee waits upon him in yonder world, swelling up. He offers with butter; butter is brilliance, the stream of wealth is brilliance; verily by brilliance he wins brilliance for him. Again the stream of wealth is desires; verily he wins desires. If he desire of a man, 'May I separate his breaths and his eating of food' [1], he should offer separately for him; verily he separates his breaths and his eating of food; if he desire of a man, 'May I continue his breaths and his eating of food', he should offer for him in a continuous stream; verily he continues his breaths and his eating of food. Twelve sets of twelve he offers; the year has twelve months; verily by the year he wins food for him. 'May for me food, for me freedom from hunger', he says; that [2] is the form of food; verily he wins food. 'May for me fire, for me the waters', he says; this is the birthplace of food; verily he wins food with its birthplace. He offers those where Indra is half; verily he wins the deities; since Indra is half of all and a match, therefore Indra is the most appropriating of gods; he says Indra later; verily he places strength in him at the top. He offers the weapons of the sacrifice; the weapons of the sacrifice are the sacrifice [3]; verily he wins the sacrifice. Again this is the form of the sacrifice; verily he wins the

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 11; MS. iii. 4. 1, 2; QB. ix. 9.
2. 1-8. 14. This section explains the

Mantras of the Vasoḥ Dhārā in TS. iv. 7.
1-11.

sacrifice by its form. May for me the final bath and the cry of Godspeed! he says, to utter Godspeed! 'May the fire for me, the cauldron', he says, that is the form of splendour; verily by the form he wins splendour. 'May the *Rc* for me, the *Sāman*', he says [1], that is the form of the metres; verily by the form he wins the metres. 'May the embryo for me, the calves', he says; that is the form of cattle: verily by the form he wins cattle. He offers the orderers, to order the disordered. He offers the even and the odd, for pairing: they are in ascending ratio, for ascent 'May one for me, three', he says; one and three are the metres of the gods [5], four and eight the metres of men; verily he wins both the metres of gods and men. Up to thirty-three he offers; the gods are three and thirty; verily he wins the gods; up to forty-eight he offers, the *Jagati* has forty-eight syllables, cattle are connected with the *Jagati*: verily by the *Jagati* he wins cattle for him. 'Strength, instigation', (with these words) he offers a set of twelve; the year has twelve months, verily he finds support in the year.

v. 4. 9. Agni¹ departed from the gods, desiring a portion: the gods said to him, 'come back to us, carry the oblation for us.' He said, 'Let me choose a born; let them offer to me the *Vājaprasaviya*'; therefore to Agni they offer the *Vājaprasaviya*. In that he offers the *Vājaprasaviya*, he unites Agni with his own portion; verily also this is his consecration. He offers with fourteen (verses); there are seven domesticated, seven wild [1] animals; (verily it serves) to win both sets. He offers of every kind of food, to win every kind of food. He offers with an offering-spoon of *Udumbara* wood; the *Udumbara* is strength, food is strength: verily by strength he wins for him strength and food. Agni is the concentrated of gods, the piler of the fire of men; therefore when it rains a piler of the fire should not run, for he has thus obtained food; rain is as it were food; if he were to run he would be running from food. He should go up to it; verily he goes up to food [2]. 'Night and dawn', (with these words) he offers with the milk of a black cow with a white calf; verily by the day he bestows night upon him, by night day: verily day and night being bestowed upon him milk his desire and the eating of food. He offers the supporters of the kingly power; verily he wins the kingdom. He offers with six (verses); the seasons are six: verily he finds support in the seasons. 'O lord of the world', (with these words) he offers five libations at the chariot mouth;² the chariot is a thunderbolt; verily with the thunderbolt he conquers the quarters [3]. In yonder world the wind

¹ Cf. KS. xxi. 12; MS. III. 4. 3, 4; CB. ix. 3.

the *Vājaprasaviya*.

1. 1-4. 2. 3. This section gives the explanation of the Mantras in TS. iv. 7. 12,

² i. e. the point of the pole.

blows over the piler of the fire; he offers the names of the winds; verily over him in yonder world the wind blows; three he offers, these worlds are three; verily from these worlds he wins the wind. 'Thou art the ocean, full of mist', he says; that is the form of the wind; verily by the form he wins the wind. He offers with his clasped hands, for not otherwise can the oblation of these be accomplished.

v 4. 10. The¹ chariot of the gods is yoked for the world of heaven, the chariot of man for wherever his intention is fixed; the fire is the chariot of the gods. 'Agni I yoke with glory, with ghee', he says; verily he yokes him; he, yoked, carries him to the world of heaven. If he were to yoke with all five together, his fire yoked would fall away, the libations would be without support, the Stomas without support, the hymns without support. He strokes (the fire) with three (verses) at the morning pressing; the fire is threefold [1], verily he yokes the full extent of the fire; that is as when something is placed on a yoked cart; the oblations find support, the Stomas find support, the hymns find support. He strokes with two (verses) in the Stotra of the Yajñayajñīya; the sacrifice is as great as is the Agniṣṭoma; a further extension is performed over and above it; verily he mounts at the end the whole extent of the sacrifice. (He strokes) with two (verses), for support: when it is not completed by one (verse), then [2] does he stroke; the rest of the sacrifice resorts to him; (verily it serves) for continuity. He who piles up the fire falls away from this world; his libation cannot be performed in a place without bricks; whatever libation he offers in a place without bricks, it runs away, and with its running away the sacrifice is ruined, with the sacrifice the sacrificer; in that he piles up a second piling, (it is) to support the libations; the libations find support [3], the sacrifice is not ruined, nor the sacrificer. He puts down eight; the Gāyatri has eight syllables; verily he piles it with the Gāyatri metre; if eleven, with the Tristubh, if twelve with the Jagati; verily he piles it with the metres. The fire that is re-piled is called the descendant; he who knowing thus re-piles the fire eats food up to the third generation. The re-piling is like the re-establishment of the fire; he who does not succeed through the establishment of the fire [4] re-establishes it. he who does not succeed by the piling up of the fire re-piles it. In that he piles up the fire, (it is) for prosperity. Or rather they say, 'one should not pile it up.' The fire is Rudra, and it is as if one stirs up a sleeping lion.²

¹ Cf. KS. xii. 1, 2; MS. III. 4. 4, 5; ÇB. ix. 4. 4. 1-7; vii. 6. 3 8-17. This section explains the Mantras of TS. iv. 7. 13, the yoking of the fire and the re-piling.

² This interesting phrase is not in Kṣ. or MS., which agree closely here and have only

'who can (or shall) awaken a richer man when in sleep'. The awakening is to remembrance of the petitioner who duly gives his present in hope of a generous return.

But again they say, One should pile it up. It is as if one awakens a richer man with his due portion. Manu piled the fire: with it he did not prosper; he saw this re-piling, he piled it, with it he prospered; in that he piles the re-piling, (it is) for prosperity.

v. 4. 11. He¹ who desires cattle should pile a piling with the metres;² the metres are cattle; verily he becomes rich in cattle. He should pile in hawk shape who desires the sky; the hawk is the best flier among birds; verily becoming a hawk he flies to the world of heaven. He should pile in heron form who desires, 'May I be possessed of a head in yonder world'; verily he becomes possessed of a head in yonder world. He should pile in the form of an Alaja³ bird, with four furrows, who desires support; there are four quarters; verily he finds support in the quarters. He should pile in the form of a triangle, who has foes [1]; verily he repels his foes. He should pile in triangle form on both sides, who desires, 'May I repel the foes I have and those I shall have'; verily he repels the foes he has and those he will have. He should pile in the form of a chariot-wheel, who has foes; the chariot is a thunderbolt; verily he hurls the thunderbolt at his foes. He should pile in the form of a wooden trough who desires food; in a wooden trough food is kept; verily he wins food together with its place of birth. He should pile one that has to be collected together, who desires cattle; verily he becomes rich in cattle [2]. He should pile one in a circle, who desires a village; verily he becomes possessed of a village. He should pile in the form of a cemetery, who desires, 'May I be successful in the world of the fathers'; verily he is successful in the world of the fathers. Viçvāmitra and Jamadagni had a feud with Vasiṣṭha; Jamadagni saw these Vihavyā (bricks); he put them down, and with them he appropriated the power and strength of Vasiṣṭha; in that he puts down the Vihavyā, the sacrificer with them appropriates the power and strength of his foe. He puts down on the altar of the Hotṛ; the Hotṛ is the abode of the sacrificer [3]; verily in his abode he wins for him power and strength. Twelve he puts down; the Jagatī has twelve syllables, cattle are connected with the Jagatī; verily with the Jagatī he wins cattle for him. Eight each he puts down in the other altars; cattle have eight half-hooves; verily he wins cattle. (He puts down) six

¹ Cf. MS. III. 4. 7. This section gives the comment on the Mantras of TS. iv. 7. 11, the Vihavyā bricks, and prefaces to that an account of certain optional forms of the altar. The particulars of these forms are given in the *Āpastamba Śrauta Sūtra*, xiv. 1 seq. (Bürk, ZDMG. lvi. 371, 372), and BCS. xvii. 26-30.

² I.e. the Vajus verses are not used, but the verses (TS. iv. 4. 1.).

³ The comm. says that the Kaṅka and Alaja are species of the Cyena, the former being distinguished by a round head, the latter by the feet. The Cyena has a *śukrapuṅgo nyastapucchā*. See *Vedic Index*, s. vv.

on the Mārjāliya: the seasons are six, the gods, the fathers, are the seasons; verily he delights the seasons, the gods, the fathers.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

v. 4. 12. 'Be' pure for the winning of strength', this is the Anuṣṭubh strophe;² three Anuṣṭubhs make four Gāyātris; in that there are three Anuṣṭubhs, therefore the horse when standing stands on three feet; in that there are four Gāyātris, therefore he goes putting down all four feet. The Anuṣṭubh is the highest of metres, the fourfold Stoma is the highest of Stomas, the three-night sacrifice the highest of sacrifices, the horse the highest of animals; verily by the highest he makes him go to the highest state. It is the twenty-onefold³ day [1], on which the horse is slain, there are twelve months, five seasons; these worlds are three; the twenty-onefold (Stoma) is yonder sun; this is Prajāpati, the horse is connected with Prajāpati; verily he wins it straightway. The Prṣṭha (Stotra) is of Ṣakvārī verses,⁴ to make the horse complete, there are various metres, different sets of animals are offered, both domesticated and wild; in that the Prṣṭha is of Ṣakvārī verses, (it is) to complete the horse. The Sāman of the Brahman is that of Prṥthuraçmi;⁵ by the rein the horse is restrained [2], a horse unrestrained and unsupported is liable to go to the furthest distance; (verily it serves) to restrain and support the horse. The Achāvāka's Sāman is the Saṁkṛti;⁶ the horse sacrifice is an extensive⁷

¹ Cf. QB. xii. 3. 3. 1-3; 2. 2; PB. xxi. 4. 1-12. This section gives certain details of the rites of the Agvamedha, namely the verses from the Bahiṣpavamāna Stotra on the first day of the Sutyā days, the kind of Stoma, the twenty-onefold, for the second day, and the Sāmans of the Brāhmaṇācchādin and the Achāvāka's Prṣṭha Stotras, and the Prṣṭha Stotra of the Hotṛ, viz. the Mahanāmni verses on the Ṣakvārī tune.

² The reference is to SV. ii. 386-8 (RV. ix. 100. 6, 7, 9 with a different beginning) as recognized by Śāyana on PB. xxi. 4. 5; cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlii. 330 n. It is important to note that this passage (not used by Eggeling) shows the real sense of catuṣṭoma as a fourfold Stoma, i.e. one chanted in four turns of verses, not as usual three, a fact recognized also by LGS. vi. 3. 1; this is proved by the reference here to three Anuṣṭubhs becoming four Gāyātris, and the same reference is found in PB., though not in

QB. See also Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*, p. 344, who shows that this passage recognizes the text of the SV.

³ The day of the Ekaviṁṣa Stoma, i.e. when all Stotras take the twenty-onefold form; Āditya is ekaviṁṣa as being the central day of a twenty-one days' rite; see Eggeling, p. 331, n. 1.

⁴ For the Mahanāmni see SV. ed. BI. n. 371, and cf. AA. iv. The metres are decidedly various; cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlii, xliii, n. 2; Oldenberg, *Prolegomena*, pp. 33, 309 seq.

⁵ This Sāman is either SV. ii. 352-354, or ii. 355-357, the latter being intended, according to Eggeling, xlii. 333. n. 2. For the usual Sāmans see SBE. xxvi. 234, n. 1.

⁶ This Sāman is either SV. ii. 663, 664, or ii. 669, 670, or ii. 679-681; Eggeling suggests the second as meant.

⁷ Bhaskara seems to hit the truth in his version *utsannabhūyīṣṭhārayacūḥ*; see Keith, ZDMG. lxxv. 729; above, p. 413, n. 2

sacrifice; 'who knows', they say, 'if all of it is done or not?' In that the Achāvāka's Saman is the Samkṛti, (it serves) to make the horse whole, to win it entirely, to prevent interference. The last day is an Atirātra with all the Stomas, to obtain all, to conquer all; verily he obtains all, he conquers all with it.

PRAPĀTHAKA V

The Piling of the Fire Altar (continued)

v. 5. 1. In¹ that he completes (the sacrifice) with one animal (it is) for the continuity of the sacrifice and to avoid cutting it in two. The male animals belong to Indra; in that being Indra's they are offered to the fires,² he causes strife among the deities. He should use Tristubh verses, appertaining to Agni, for the Yājyās and Anuvākyās; in that they appertain to Agni, (the verses) are Agni's, in that they are Tristubhs (they are) Indra's; (verily they serve) for prosperity; he does not cause strife among the deities. To Vāyu of the team he offers a hornless (animal); Vāyu is the brilliance of Agni; it is offered to brilliance; therefore wheresoever the wind [1] blows, the fire burns; verily it follows its own brilliance. If he were not to offer to him of the team, the sacrificer would go mad: (an offering) is made to him of the team, to prevent the sacrificer going mad. The Yājyā and the Anuvākyā contain³ (the words) 'win' and 'white', to secure brilliance. 'The golden germ first arose',⁴ (with these words) he pours out the butter portion; the golden germ is Prajāpati; (verily it serves) for likeness to Prajāpati. This (animal) is slain to make up all forms of animals; its hairs are [2] the form of man, its lack of horns that of horses, the possession of one set of incisors only⁵ that of cows, the sheep-like hooves that of sheep, that it is a goat, that is the form of goats. The wind is the abode dear to cattle; in that it is offered to Vāyu, in accord cattle wait upon him.

¹ Cf. KS. xix. 8, 2; KapS. xxx. 6, 7; MS. iii. 1. 10; CB. vi. 2. 2. 1-15. = §§ 1, 2, where the Carakas are mentioned; iii. 1. 8, 1, 2 (= § 4). This section returns to the fire ritual, and deals briefly with the offering to Prajāpati, mentioned in TB. v. 1. 8, 3, that to Vāyu Niyuvant which is employed in place of the offering of the other animals when desired, and three offerings, to Agni and Viṣṇu, to Aditi, and to Vaiśvānara, which are made on the day of consecration, the

last of which offered first serves to atone for the failure of the maker to keep the fire in the pan for a whole year, the normal period; see ApCS. xvi. 7. 1, 8, 10, 8. 1-12; ŚY. x. 10. 12.

² See above, TB. v. 1. 8, 8.

³ The verses are RV. vii. 69. 3; vi. 49. 4, which contain the desired words; they are also used in another rite for Vāyu; so TB. ii. 8. 1. 1.

⁴ For this verse cf. iv. 1. 8a.

⁵ See Fodor *loc. cit.*, i. 97, 98.

'Should an animal be offered to Vāyu, or to Prajāpati?' they say; if he were to offer it to Vāyu, he would depart from Prajāpati; if he were to offer it to Prajāpati, he would depart from Vāyu [3]; in that the animal is offered to Vāyu, therefore he does not depart; in that a cake is offered to Prajāpati, therefore he does not depart from Prajāpati; in that it is offered on twelve potsherds, therefore he does not depart from Vaiṣvānara. When about to consecrate himself, he offers to Agni and Visnu on eleven potsherds; all the deities are Agni; the sacrifice is Visnu; verily he lays hold of the deities and the sacrifice; Agni is the lowest of the deities, Visnu the highest; in that he offers to Agni and Visnu on eleven potsherds, the sacrificer envelops the gods [4] on both sides and wins them. By the cake the gods prospered in yonder world, by the oblation in this, he who desires, 'May I prosper in yonder world', should offer a cake; verily he prospers in yonder world. In that it is offered on eight potsherds, it is connected with Agni, in that it is offered on three potsherds, it is connected with Visnu; (verily it serves) for prosperity. He who desires, 'May I prosper in the world', should offer an oblation; the ghee belongs to Agni, the rice grains to Visnu, therefore [5] an oblation should be offered, verily he prospers in this world. It is (an offering) to Aditi; Aditi is this (earth); verily he finds support in this (earth); verily also he extends the sacrifice over this. He who piles the fire without keeping it in the pan for a year—(it is with him) as when an embryo is dropped prematurely—would go to ruin; he should offer before (the others) on twelve potsherds to Vaiṣvānara; Agni Vaiṣvānara is the year; even as (an embryo) attaining a year's growth [6] is born when the due season is come, so he having obtained the year when the due season is come, piles the fire; he goes not to ruin. Vaiṣvānara is the form dear to Agni; verily he wins the form dear to him. These offerings are three; these worlds are three; (verily they serve) for the mounting of these worlds.

v. 5. 2. Prajāpati² after creating creatures in affection entered into them; from them he could not emerge; he said, 'He shall prosper who shall pile me again hence.' The gods piled him; then they prospered; in that they piled him, that is why the piling has its name. He who knowing thus piles the fire is prosperous. 'For what good is the fire piled?' they say. 'May I be possessed of the fire' [1], (with this aim) is the fire piled; verily he becomes possessed of the fire. 'For what good is the fire piled?' they

¹ Cf. Weber, *Nazara*, ii. 315, n. 1.

² For § 1 there is an imitation in TS. iii. 9. 8.1 of the *Agvamedha*; the section deals with the purposes of the piling of the fire, and the length of time the fire should be kept in the pan. The

cited in § 4 are those of TS. iv. 2. 9. 1, 2. The part regarding the piling would naturally be found before TS. v. 1. 1; that regarding the touching of the earth before TS. v. 2. 6. 4 (*Qamya-Bāhaspatya*), and the *Ukha* part in TS v. 1. 10.

say. 'May the gods know me', (with this hope) is the fire piled, the gods know him. 'For what good is the fire piled?' they say. 'May I have a house', (with this hope) is the fire piled: verily he becomes possessed of a house. 'For what good is the fire piled?' they say. 'May I be rich in cattle', (with this hope) is the fire [2] piled: verily he becomes rich in cattle. 'For what good is the fire piled?' they say. 'May the seven men live upon me', (with this hope) is the fire piled: three before, three behind, the self the seventh; so many live upon him in yonder world. Prajāpati desired to pile the fire; to him spoke earth; 'Thou shalt not pile the fire on me: thou wilt burn me excessively, and I being burned excessively will shake you apart [3]; thou wilt fall into a sorry state.' He replied, 'So shall I act that it will not burn thee excessively.' He stroked it, (saying), 'May Prajāpati seat thee; with that deity, in the manner of Aṅgiras, do thou sit firm': verily making this a brick he put it down, to prevent excessive burning. That on which he is to pile the fire he should stroke, (saying), 'May Prajāpati seat thee; with that deity in the manner of Aṅgiras, do thou sit firm' [4]; verily making this a brick he sets it down to prevent excessive burning. Prajāpati desired, 'Let me be propagated', he saw this (fire) in the pan, he bore it for a year, then was he propagated. Therefore for a year must it be borne, then is he propagated. To him the Vasus said, 'Thou hast been propagated; let us be propagated.' He gave it to the Vasus, they bore it for three days, thereby [5] they created three hundred, three and thirty, therefore should it be borne for three days; verily is he propagated. To them the Rudras said, 'Ye have been propagated, let us be propagated.' They gave it to the Rudras; they bore it for six days, thereby they created three hundred, three and thirty: therefore should it be borne for six days; verily is he propagated. To them the Ādityas said, 'Ye have been propagated; let us [6] be propagated'. They gave it to the Ādityas, they bore it for twelve days, thereby they created three hundred, three and thirty: therefore should it be borne for twelve days; verily is he propagated. Thereby they created a thousand, the pan being the thousandth; he who knows thus the pan as the thousandth obtains a thousand cattle.

v. 5. 3. 'With¹ a Yajus it is made, with a Yajus it is cooked, with a Yajus it is set loose, this pan; it is therefore exhausted, it cannot be used again', they say. 'O Agni, yoke thy (steeds)', 'Yoke them that best invoke the gods', (with these words) he offers in the pan; verily he yokes it again

¹ For § 3 of KS. xx. 6; QB. vii. 4. 2. 35. This section deals with the Ukha, the head of the man victim, and the Vāśabhṛt brick; this latter passage would be in

place after the treatment of the Dūrva brick in TS. v. 3. 8. 3, and the rest could be placed in TS. v. 2. 9.

and thereby is it not exhausted. He, who yokes Agni where the yoking is to be performed, yokes him (best) among those who are yoking. 'O Agni [1], yoke thy (steeds)', 'Yoke them that best invoke the gods', he says,¹ this is the yoking of Agni; verily he yokes him, and yokes him (best) among those who are yoking. The theologians say, 'Should the fire be piled up with face down, or face upwards?' Now the fire is piled in the likeness of birds, if he were to pile it face downward, the libations would reach it behind; if upwards, it could not fly, it would not be heavenly for him; he puts down the human head towards the east, face upwards [2], verily the libations reach it in the mouth; he does not pile it face upwards; verily it is heavenly for him. He offers with (a verse) addressed to Sūrya;² verily he bestows sight upon it; twice he offers, for there are two eyes; he offers with the same verse, for sight is the same, for prosperity. The gods and the Asuras were in conflict, they deposited their desirable wealth; the gods appropriated it by means of the Vāmabhr̥t (brick); that is why the Vāmabhr̥t (supporting the desirable) has its name. In that he puts down the Vāmabhr̥t, the sacrificer by it appropriates the desirable wealth of his foe. It has a head of gold; gold is light, the desirable is light; verily by light he appropriates the desirable which is light; there are two Yajuses,³ for support.

v. 5. 4. The⁴ waters were the wives of Varuna; Agni longed for them, he had union with them; his seed fell away, it became this (earth); what second fell away became yonder (sky); this is the Virāj, yonder the Svarāj; in that he puts down two Virāj (bricks)⁵ he puts down these two (worlds). Now the seed which yonder (sky) impregnates, finds support in this (earth), it is propagated, it becomes plants [1] and shoots; them the fire eats. He who knows thus is propagated, and becomes an eater of food. If a man be full of seed, one should put both down in the first layer for him; verily these in accord pour seed for him; if a man have poured his seed, he should put one in the first layer for him and one in the last; verily he encloses by the two (worlds) the seed he has impregnated. For a year to no man [2] should he descend in honour; for these two (worlds) descend in honour for no man; that is their rule. He who piles the fire without a head, becomes headless in yonder world, he who piles it with a head becomes possessed

¹ See above, TS. iv. 2. 9 q and r.

² See TS. i. 4. 48 b.

³ See TS. iv. 2. 9 a and c.

⁴ In this section are dealt with the Itatsic bricks, an oblation for the Svayamāṅga brick, and the stroking of the layer of bricks. The Itatsic brick should have come in after TS. v. 5. 2, and the rest

would be expected in TS. v. 2. 10. There is a Brāhmaṇa on § 3 in TS. v. 7. 4. 1

⁵ For the Itatsic bricks see TS. iv. 2. 9 p. There are three and, according to Āpṛṣ. xvi. 24. 3, 4, they should all be put in the middle for one who is *virāṇas*, two in the first for a youth, and one each in first and last for an old man.

of a head in yonder world. To the 1. I first with mind with ghee that the gods may come hither, delighting in the offerings, increasing holy order; on the path of the moving ocean I offer all the days to Viśvakarman the undying oblation' (with these words) he puts down the naturally perforated brick and offers [3], that is the head of the fire; verily he piles the fire with its head. He becomes possessed of a head in yonder world who know thus. The fire is piled for the world of heaven; whatever is done out of order, that is not heavenly; the fire is heavenly; having put down the layer he should stroke it, (saying), 'May the wise discern wisdom and folly, like backs straight and crooked like men. For wealth and good offspring, O god, grant us freedom and keep bondage from us.' Verily he puts it down in order. He piles (the fire) facing east: it becomes heavenly for him.

v. 5. 5. Viśvakarman, 'lord of the quarters, may he protect our cattle, may he protect us, to him homage! Prajapati: Rudra; Varuna; Agni: lord of the quarters; may he protect our cattle, may he protect us, to him homage!'

These are the deities, overlords of these animals; to them he is cut off who puts down the heads of the animals. He puts down the gold bricks; verily he pays honour to these deities. The theologians [1] say, 'In the fire he places the domesticated animals, with pain he afflicts the wild animals; what then does he leave?' In that he puts down the golden bricks, and gold is immortality, by immortality he makes healing for the domesticated animals, he hurts them not. The first naturally perforated brick is expiration, the second cross-breathing, the third inspiration. Having put down the first naturally perforated brick he should breathe out along it: verily he unites expiration with expiration; having put down the second [2] he should breathe across; verily he unites cross-breathing with cross-breathing; having put down the third, he should breathe in; verily he

¹ Found also in KS. xxxix. 2; MS. ii 10, 6; VS. xvii. 78. KS. and MS. read *clim*, which is merely a blunder and should have been corrected; cf. note 2. MS. adds *uḥ* after *śamudraṃ*; VS. has *paṭya cīpṛaṇaś* (*śamudraṃ*). For the use of this verse see ĀpŚ. xvi. 22. 2, xvii. 1. 17; 8. 9; MŚ. vi. 1. 7; BŚ. x. 16. Another use is seen in TB. v. 7. 4 a.

² This is RV. iv. 2. 11; KS. xl. 5, where von Schröder rightly replaces *clim* *clim* for the single *l* of the MS. The sense is not easy: Śāyana supplies 'horses' for *prāṇā*, and Oldenberg (*Śāyana-Notes*, i. 265) avoids the need of reading *śamudra* by supplying (good and

bad). *śamudra* and *śamudra* are uncertain in sense; Max Müller refers them to the life that is and that to come, both to wealth and poverty, cf. Oldenberg, SBE xvi. 221. For the use of the verse see ĀpŚ. xvi. 22. 2, 4; BŚ. x. 16, 17, 18.

³ This section deals with the gold bricks and the naturally perforated bricks; they are placed down five and four in number respectively after the Nakṣatra bricks (TS. iv. 4. 10), and so should have been dealt with in TS. v. 4. 1. 3; see ĀpŚ. xvii. 7. 2, 3, and cf. BŚ. x. 16, which agrees as to the *śamudra*; 24 as to the gold bricks.

⁴ For the Mantra of KS. = iv. 4.

unites inspiration with inspiration; verily he kindles him with the breaths. 'Bhūh, Bhuvah, Suvar', (with these words) he puts down the naturally perforated bricks; the naturally perforated bricks are these worlds; with these exclamations Prajapati was propagated; in that he puts down the naturally perforated bricks with these exclamations, he puts down these worlds, and over these [3] worlds he is propagated.

For expiration, for cross-breathing, for inspiration; for speech thee; for sight thee; with that deity, in the manner of Agirās, do thou sit firm¹

By Agni the gods sought to go to the world of heaven, with him they could not fly; they saw these four naturally perforated bricks, they put them down in the quarters, with him with eyes on all sides they went to the world of heaven. In that he puts down four naturally perforated bricks in the quarters, the sacrificer with Agni with eyes on all sides goes to the world of heaven.

v. 5. 6. a 'O² Agni, come to enjoy',³ he says; verily he summons him.

b 'Agni we choose as envoy',⁴ he says; verily having called he chooses him.

c 'By Agni Agni is kindled',⁵ he says; verily he kindles him.

d 'May Agni slay the foes',⁶ he says; verily he confers power on him when kindled.

e 'O Agni, we exalt the praise',⁷ he says; verily he exalts him.

These are the forms of the days [1]; verily each day he piles him, and wins the forms of the days. The theologians say, 'For what reason are other bricks exhausted, the space-filler not?' 'Because it is connected with Indra and Agni and with Bṛhaspati', he should say, for Indra and Agni and Bṛhaspati are those among the gods who are not exhausted. It has a follower,⁸ to avoid monotony. He follows it with an Anuṣṭubh; the space-filler is the body; the Anuṣṭubh the breath; therefore breath comes through all the limbs. 'The y of him, streaming with milk' [2], he says; therefore there is sap in every joint; 'the dappled mix the Soma', he says; the dappled (cow) is food; verily he wins food; Agni is praise, food is praise; verily he wins food; 'the clans in the birthplace of the gods, in the three realms of sky', he says; verily he makes these worlds full of light for him. He who knows the support of the bricks finds support. 'With that deity, in the manner

¹ The fourth is rare too; the rest is common to all.

² This section deals with the bricks called the forms of the days, four bricks, one for each layer (Apṛs. xlv. 7. 4) and the Lokamprāṇa, given in TS. iv. 2. 4 a and c. Its place is in TS. v. 2. 8; cf. Bṛs. x. 41.

³ See TS. ii. 5. 8. 1, 2.

⁴ See TS. ii. 5. 8. 5.

⁵ See TS. i. 4. 46 l.

⁶ See TS. iv. 3. 13 a.

⁷ This verse is not in the Saṁhitā; it is RV. v. 13. 2.

⁸ I. e. the Lokamprāṇa verse, TS. iv. 2. 4 a, is accompanied by *ibid.* c.

of Angiraa, do thou sit firm: he says this is the support of the bricks: he who knows thus finds support.

v. 5. 7. The¹ fire is piled up for the world of heaven: the set of eleven stakes is a thunderbolt; if he were to set up eleven stakes in the fire, he would shut it off from the world of heaven with the thunderbolt; if he were not to set it up, he would sever the animals from the chips; one stake he sets up; verily he does not shut it off from the world of heaven, nor sever the animals from the chips. He who piling the fire steps down on it is deprived of power and strength: he should, with a verse addressed to Indra² [1], put down a brick opposite his step; verily he is not deprived of power and strength. The fire is Rudra, his are three missiles, one that comes straight on, one that strikes transversely, and one that follows up. To them he is cut off who piles the fire: having piled the fire he should give (a bow) with three arrows to a Brahman, unasked; verily to them he pays homage, and also he ransoms himself from them.

The bow of thine, O Rudra, in the east [2], may the wind blow after it for thee, to thee, O Rudra, with the year I pay homage.³

The bow of thine, O Rudra, on the south, may the wind blow after it for thee, to thee, O Rudra, with the full year I pay homage.

The bow of thine, O Rudra, on the west, may the wind blow after it for thee, to thee, O Rudra, with the Ida year I pay homage.

The bow of thine, O Rudra, on the north, may the wind blow after it for thee [3], to thee, O Rudra, with the Idu year I pay homage.

The bow of thine, O Rudra, above, may the wind blow after it for thee, to thee, O Rudra, with the year I pay homage.

Agni is Rudra; just as a tiger stands in anger, so he also (stands): when piled with these he reverences him; verily with homage he soothes him.

The fires [4] of the dust

That have entered within the earth,

Of them thou art the highest;

Do thou instigate us to life.⁴

¹ Cf. KS. xxii. 8; KapŚ. xxxv. 2; MS. III. 4. 8. This section contains (1) a rule in favour of the use of one stake only in place of eleven, which is an optional number; then (2) it prescribes the use of a brick to cover the step of the priest on the altar, and (3) then gives the Mantras for the gift of a bow unasked to a Brahman, which follows the Çatarn-driya litany, and finally (4) the Mantras for one who is about to go on a journey. The step episode belongs logically with

TS. v. 2. 6, the Çatarn-driya with TS. v. 4. 3: the last has no special place as it is a pure addition, while the first contradicts the text.

² The verse used is TS. iv. 6. 8 *m*, and its use is prescribed here by ĀpÇS. xvi. 21. 12.

³ For the ritual see ĀpÇS. xvi. 12. 3: BÇS. x. 48.

⁴ This is found also in KS. xxii. 10; VS. xviii. 67 (ÇB. ix. 6. 1. 531; K⁴. has *paripnāḥ*, and both have *am tadm*; but VS. has *ayām pṛthivīm adha*, and KS. *avipñā*).

Thee, O Agni, with the mind have I obtained, thee, O Agni, with the fervour have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the consecration have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the observances have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the pressing-day have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the sacrificial fees have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the concluding bath have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the barren cow have I obtained; thee, O Agni, with the cry of Godspeed! have I obtained', he says:¹ this is the obtaining of Agni; verily therewith he obtains him.

v 5. 8. He² pays reverence in front with the Gāyatrī (Sāman); verily he confers breath upon him. (He reverences) the wings with the Brhat and the Rathantara; verily he confers might upon him. (He reverences) the tail with the seasonal Yajñayajñīya;³ verily he finds support in the seasons. He pays reverence with the Prstha (Stotras): the Prsthas are brilliance; verily he confers brilliance upon him. Prajapati created Agni; he, created, went away from him; him he checked (*udārayata*) by the Vāravantiya, and that is why the Vāravantiya⁴ has its name. By the Āyāta⁵ he congealed him, and that is why the Āyāta has its name [1]. In that he reverences with the Vāravantiya, he restrains him, and by the Āyāta he congeals him. At the joinings of the wings he reverences with the heart of Prajapati;⁶ verily he attains his affection.

With the eastern quarter I place thee, with the Gāyatrī metre, with Agni as the deity; with the head of Agni I put down the head of Agni.⁷

With the southern quarter I place thee, with the Tristubh metre, with Indra as the deity; with the wing of Agni I put down the wing of Agni.

With the western quarter I place thee [2], with the Jagatī metre, with Savitr as the deity; with the tail of Agni I put down the tail of Agni.

For the ritual see ĀpŚ. xvii. 23. 12; MŚ. vi. 2. 6; BṛS. x. 69.

¹ Found also in KS. xxi. 5 in a different form.

² Cf. KS. xxi. 5; KapŚ. xxxii. 20; MS. iii. 3. 5, all of *pn*. This section describes the reverence paid to the *ṛta* and the *Ātmaśakāśa*. The former subject belongs to TS. v. 4. 4, and the latter to TS. v. 4. 1. See ĀpŚ. xvii. 7. 6 and 12. 9-11; BṛS. x. 49. See also ÇB. ix. 1. 2. 33-43; LṛS. i. 5. 11; and Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xii. 275, 276; Eggeberg, *SBK.* xliii. 160a.; Friedlander, *Śākhayana Āraṇyaka*, pp. 39, 40.

³ The comm. as edited in the BI. finds the basis of this in TS. i. 8. 21. But this suggestion is based on a correction of *vasanta* in the comm. to *vasantam* and is quite wrong; the Sāman is that based on ĀrS. iv. 2 (*vasanta* in *va san'pāh*), and it is named

in Āraṇyaka Gana, iv. 1. 9, where Anuśthā is a misreading (*Ind. Stud.* iii. 202). The correct term appears in Āp. and Baudh.

⁴ Based on RV. i. 27. 1; SV. ii. 984.

⁵ Based on RV. viii. 49. 1; SV. i. 235; ii. 161.

The text clearly treats *gāta* as derived from *gāt*, 'congeal'; the comm. thinks it means 'overpowers' in *gāt akurata*, but that is impossible and the connexion with *gāt* is easy. For the form, cf. Whitney, *Sansk. Gramm.* §1098. Āp. does not mention this but the Vamadevya Sāman; Baudh. is very elaborate and has both.

⁶ *śāmanīyam* says Āp. For similar Upasthānas cf. the citations in Friedlander, *Śākhayana Āraṇyaka*, pp. 39, 40.

⁷ This is found in KS. xxi. 5; MS. ii. 8. 11. Cf. MŚ. vi. 2. 2.

k Some Rudras have shares in the libations (*āhuti*), others have shares the oblations (*karva*) [3]: having offered the Çatarudriya, he should lay down on the last brick an oblation of Gavīdhuka; verily he soothes him with his portion. 'For him indeed is the Çatarudriya offered in truth', they say, 'for whom this (oblation) is made on the fire.'

l May the Vasus, with the Rudras, protect thee on the east; may the Pitṛs whose lord is Isana, with the Pitṛs, protect thee on the south; may the Adityas, with the All-gods, protect thee on the west; may Dyutāna Maruṣa, with the Maruts, protect thee on the north [4]; may the gods, whose chief is Indra, protect thee from below and from above.

m It is not purified, nor made worthy of sacrifice, nor really anointed, but is anointed before this point; in that he anoints it with ghee after it has been piled, thereby is it purified, made worthy of sacrifice and really anointed.¹

5. 10. a Thou art the eastern quarter, the favourable by name; of thee as such Agni is the overlord, the black (snake) the guardian; the overlord and the guardian, to them homage; may they be gentle to us; him whom we hate and who hateth us I place within the jaws of you two.²

Thou art the southern quarter, the mighty by name; of thee as such Indra is the overlord, the scorpion, &c.

Thou art the western quarter, the forward by name; of thee as such [1] Soma is the overlord, the viper, &c.

Thou art the northern quarter, the stable by name; of thee as such Varuṇa is overlord, the striped snake, &c.

Thou art the great quarter, the lady paramount by name; of thee as such Bṛhaspati is overlord, the white, &c.

Thou art this quarter, the powerful by name; of thee as such Yama is the overlord, the spotted necked (snake) the guardian; the overlord and the guardian, to them homage; may they be gentle to us; him whom we hate and [2] who hateth us I place within the jaws of you two.

between the two offerings for the Rudras is not a great one, but the second is laid down on the brick (as *dhāpatti*) as a *caru*, and not offered as an ordinary offering. Not in the other texts. It is a polemic against the use of TS. iv. 4. 11 a for anointing with golden chips, see *ĀpŚS.* xvii. 11. 1, though the Sūtras allow of the use of both in the different places. f. MS. ii. 13. 21. This section contains the Mantras and the Brāhmaṇa for (1) the five serpent offerings (a); (2) the six

great offerings (c), and (3) the freeing of the yoked Agni (e); the first two are placed naturally by the comm. after TS. v. 4. 9, the last has no special place as not being any part of the rite as contemplated above. For (1) see *ĀpŚS.* xvii. 20. 14; *MŚS.* vi. 2. 6; *BṛŚS.* x. 49; for (2) see *ĀpŚS.* xvii. 20. 15; *BṛŚS.* x. 50; for (3) see *ĀpŚS.* xvii. 23. 10; *BṛŚS.* x. 59; *MŚS.* vi. 2. 6; *KṛŚS.* xviii. 4. 26.

¹ There is a similar list in MS. ii. 13. 1, and cf. MP. ii. 17. 14.

b These deities guard the fire when he piles it: if he were not to offer libations to them, they would suck the Adhvaryu and the sacrificer; in that he offers these libations he soothes them with their proper portion; neither Adhvaryu nor sacrificer goes to ruin.

c Ye are missiles by name: your houses are in the east; your arrows are Agni; the water, &c.¹

Ye are smearers by name [3]; your houses are in the south, your arrows are the fathers; the ocean, &c.

Ye are the bearers of the salt by name; your houses are in the west, your arrows are sleep; the elert, &c.

Ye are the stable by name; your houses are in the north: your arrows are the waters; the sea, &c.

Ye are overlords by name: your houses are above; your arrows are the rain: the helper, &c.

Ye are the raw-flesh eaters by name, of the earth; your houses are here [4]; your arrows are food; winking is the name of the wind; to you homage; be ye gentle to us; him whom we hate and who hateth us I put in your jaws.

d Some gods eat the offerings, others do not: verily the piler of the fire delights both sets. He offers these libations with curds mixed with honey, verily he delights them with their proper portion. Or rather they say, 'The gods who eat not the oblations are the bricks' [5]. He offers going round in order: verily he delights them completely.

e Suck this mighty breast of the waters,
Filled in the midst of the flood, O Agni;
Rejoice in the spring of sweetness, O ocean,
Enter thy seat of the sea.²

f If one having yoked the fire does not set it free, then just as a horse yoked and not set free in hunger is overcome, so his fire is overcome, and with it being overcome the sacrificer is overcome; he having piled the fire becomes ahead [6]; 'Suck this mighty breast of the waters', (with these words) he offers a ladle full of butter; this is the freeing of the fire; verily setting it free he gives it food. Therefore they say, both he who knows

¹ Here as before there are six quarters, no doubt the *tykās* and *uḡāri* are identical as the zenith, and *uḡā* and *śā* denote the point of observation of the speaker; cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 396, 398. The use of these verses is clearly supplementary to the verses given in TS. iv. 6. 1 n and treated of in TS. v. 1. 5, and the comm.'s attempt to reconcile them as really

complimentary is wasted. The use of a *Stoma* as well as an *agantika* is an addition with no obvious point.

² Found also in KH. xi. 6 and VS. xvii 57; both have *prapinam* and KS. *urmita*, VS. *urva* for the probably incorrect *urva*; in ĀpMB. ii. 17. 20 *madhūmantam* appears for *śrāpamantam*.

and he who knows not. 'A horse well loaded carries well'; the horse is Agni; verily he delights him, he delighted delights him; he becomes richer.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

v. 5. 11. To¹ Indra, the king, a bow; to Varuna, the king, a black (antelope); to Yama, the king, a deer; to the bull, the king, a Gayal, to the tiger, the king, a Bos Gavaeus; to the king of men a monkey, for the swift falcon² a quail; for the Nilāṅgu (snake) a worm; for Soma, the king, a gazelle; for the ocean a crocodile; for the snowy mountain an elephant

v. 5. 12. The³ ape is for Prajāpati; the owl, the Halikṣya, the cat, are for Dhātṛ; to Sarasvatī the white starling, of human speech; the wild goat, the ichneumon, the Čakā, these are for Pūṣan; the curlew to speech.⁴

v. 5. 13. To⁵ the offspring of waters a fish; the crocodile, the dolphin, the Kulikaya are for the ocean; to speech the Paṅgarāja; to Bhaga the sea-crow; the swan, the Vāhasa, the woodpecker, these are for Vāyu; to the quarters the Cakravaka.⁶

v. 5. 14. To⁷ night, a lion-constrictor, the mole, the Sṛjaya, the lizard,

¹ Cf. KSAśvamedha, vii. 1; MS. iii. 14. 11; VS. xxiv. 30. This section begins the list of victims, insets for the eleven sacrificial parts; 11-21 contain the wild animals; 22-24 domesticated animals. In the whole 11-24 KS. agrees save for misreadings with the TS. MS. and VS. are less in accord. Cf. ĀpŚ. xi. 14. 4; BṛS. x. 23, 26; MṂS. ix. 3. 4. The beasts here enumerated are all treated of in the *Vedic Index*, and the little known are given there. The comm., both Bhāsk. and Śaṅkara, merely guess like Mahidhara on VS., and Śaṅkara falsely asserts that each alternate Anuvāka has eleven animals in it. Bhāskara says there are eighty-one animals in eleven sections, and they can be in some people's view drawn merely, as being hard to catch.

² The change of case is noteworthy. The comm. makes the Nilāṅgu a black serpent, the *kuśāṅgu* a *vinegar*, *kuśaka* = *vinegar*, while Bhāskara has *kuśa* (cane) *kuśaka* = *vinegar*; both readings seem corrupt.

³ Cf. KSAśvamedha, vii. 2; MS. iii. 14. 12; VS. xxiv. 31, 33. Cf. BṛS. xv. 22, which prescribes five animals south

and five north on the stakes for the ten sections 12-21.

⁴ MS. and KS. agree in *Ula* and *Halikṣya*. The comm. beside 'ape' for *māyā* suggests a 'forest peacock'; Halikṣya is a *tyrannos* (grasshopper) or *haritacataka*, the Čakā is a fly or a long-eared beast. Bhāskara gives Kaṅka as one version of *Ula*, or 'long-eared'.

⁵ Cf. KSAśvamedha, vii. 3; MS. iii. 14. 2, 3, 15, 16; VS. xxiv. 34, 35.

⁶ KS. has *Paṅgarāja*; *puṅgarāja* (VS. xxiv. 25) *kuṅgarāja*; MS. (iii. 14. 2, 16) *puṅgarāja* and *kāmarāja*, for which von Schroeder suggests *kubārasya* (cf. AK. i. 2. 3. 1 sch.). The comm. calls the Paṅgarāja a red-eyed *Amradiajā*, or a great bird that wanders on the sea-shore, or a Cakora; an *Āti* is a *karori* or a *Čapa* (*Coracias indica*), a *Nakra* and a *Makara* have *dirgha* and *pargata* beaks respectively, and a woodpecker is also a water-bird; these curiosities are found in Bhāskara.

⁷ Cf. KSAśvamedha, vii. 4; MS. iii. 14. 14; VS. xxiv. 36. The comm. explains *Ājaya* as a black fly, a white serpent or dark buffalo; the pot nosed is a *kud*

v. 5. 20. The¹ Alaja is for the atmosphere; the otter, the diver, the swimmer, these for the waters; to Aditi the Haṁsasāci; to Indrāṇi the Kirṣā; the vulture, the white-breasted, the Vārḍhrāṇasa, these are for the sky; the hedgehog is for sky and earth.²

v. 5. 21. The³ eagle for Parjanya; the swan, the wolf, the cat, these are for Indra; the otter for the waters; the jackal is (to be offered) to Aryaman; the lion, the ichneumon, the tiger, these are (to be offered) to great Indra, the rhinoceros to desire.⁴

v. 5. 22. For⁵ Agni the black-necked; for Sarasvatī the ewe; the brown one for Soma; the dark for Pūṣan; the white-backed for Brhaspati; the variegated for the All-gods; the ruddy one for Indra; the speckled one for the Maruts; the mixed one for Indra and Agni; the one spotted below for Savitr, the ram for Varuṇa.⁶

v. 5. 23. The⁷ horse, the hornless one, the Gayal, these are for Prajāpati; for Agni the two with black necks; for Tvaṣṭr the two with hairy thighs; the two white-backed for Brhaspati; to Dhātṛ the speckled-bellied one; for the sun the white ram.

v. 5. 24. To⁸ Agni of the front the red-limbed⁹ ox, the two spotted below for Savitr; the two red-navelled for Pūṣan; the two hornless tawny ones for the All-gods; the speckled for the Maruts; the black goat for Agni; the ewe for Sarasvatī; the black ram with one white foot for Varuṇa.

PRAPĀTHAKA VI

The Piling of the Fire Altar (continued)

v. 6. 1. a Golden¹⁰ of colour, pure, purifying,
In which was born Kaṣyapa, in which Indra,

¹ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, vii. 10; MS. iii. 14. 16, 20; VS. xxiv. 34, 39.

² KS. has Kirṣā; the comm. explains *ṣṭikakṣi* as a vulture, and *vārḍhrāṇasā* as a *khaḍgamya*, while Bhāskara gives as a variant *kaṭkanācārika*.

³ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, vii. 11, KS. xxiv. 34-37.

⁴ The comm. gives the Parastant as a buffalo, but cf. *Vedic Index*, I. 492. Bhāskara gives buffalo or ass as the sense.

⁵ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, viii. 1; MS. iii. 13. 2; VS. xxix. 58.

⁶ This and the next section give the colours for the gods; cf. Hillebrandt, *Tiere und Götter im vedischen Ritual* (Breslau, 1905).

⁷ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, viii. 2; MS. iii. 13. 2; VS. xxiv. 1. BṚS. xv. 33 prescribes their

binding to the central post.

⁸ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, viii. 3; VS. xxiii. 59; BṚS. xv. 23, which prescribes their binding to the central post. In the MSS. AC. the number is given as 19, 15-18 being called 14. 2-5 and 20 and 21 being made 20. 1 and 20. 2. This is interesting, for in *ĀpṢS.* xvii. 14. 4 the number is given as ten, which corresponds with the omission of 15-18, but not with that of 21.

⁹ *rohitaliṅga* or *rakta* is the version of Bhāskara.

¹⁰ Cf. KS. xxix. 2; MS. ii. 13. 1; MP. i. 2. 2-5. This section contains the verses accompanying the rite for the Kumbhes-takās, with a-u he addresses the Kum-bhes-takās when deposited, and with c he

They have conceived Agni as a god in, of varied forms

May these waters be gentle and kindly to us.¹

b Those in whose midst Varuna doth go.

Gazing on the truth and falsehood of men,

Dripping honey, pure, purifying :

May these waters be gentle and kindly to us.²

c Those of which in the sky the gods make their food,

Those that are in many places in the sky,

Those that inundate the earth with their sap [1], the pure ones ;

May these waters be gentle and kindly to us.³

d With auspicious eye gaze on me, O waters :

With auspicious body, do ye touch my skin ;

I invoke all you Agnis that sit in the waters ;

Do ye confer upon me radiance and might and force.⁴

e When as ye went below

Ye cried (*anadatu*) on the slaying of the serpent.

Therefore are ye criers (*nadyih*) by name ;

These are your names, O streams.⁵

f When instigated by Varuna

Ye wallowed speedily [2],

Then Indra obtained (*agnot*) you as ye went ;

Therefore ye are waters (*āpaḥ*).⁶

g As ye glided against his will,

He stayed (*astirata*) your courses,

Indra with his might, O goddesses ;

Therefore your name is water (*ráḥ*).⁷

h One god stepped upon them,

As they glided, according to his will,

deposits in their midst an oblation (*caru*) of wild rice in milk, for Bṛhaspati ; see *ĀpŚ.* xvi. 33. 2, 3 ; the bricks come after the *Āpānabṛts* (*TS.* iv. 2. 8), the twelve *Samantas*, the five *Vaṇas* (*ĀpŚ.* xvi. 32. 3. 4). Cf. *MŚ.* vi. 1. 5. *BQŚ.* x. 26. 22 specifies the lines in which they are deposited running from the right shoulder to the *Swayamātrina* (a and b) ; from the left hip (c and d), from the right hip (e and f), from the left shoulder (g and h), from the right side (i and k), and from the left (l and m).

has in *AV.* i. 38. 1, which, however, has *and* for *haryāpāḥ* (cf. Bloomfield, *AJP.* xvii. 406), and *agnāḥ*, and with *MS.* has *yāḥ* — *and* in a, but *MS.* has *yāḥ* before *gārbhām* ; *AV.* has *and* ; *MP.* has *te* in d.

¹ This is *AV.* i. 33. 3 as regards a, b, and d ; also *RV.* vii. 49. 3 throughout, without variant. *AV.* in c has the c of i. 33. 1.

² This is *AV.* i. 33. 3, except as regards c, which *AV.* repeats from i. 33. 1 ; *MP.* has *nadyih*.

³ This is *AV.* i. 33. 4, which in c has *ghṛtācālakāḥ pāṇyāḥ yāḥ pīnukāḥ* ; *MP.* has *ghṛtāḥ cālakāḥ pāṇyāḥ yāḥ* and in d *ghṛtāḥ*, with *te* as before.

⁴ This is *AV.* iii. 18. 1, with *dt* for *dh* ; *KS.* has *dt* and *MS.* *yat* and *and* ; *KS.* begins here.

⁵ This is *AV.* iii. 18. 2 ; *AV.* *KS.* and *MS.* singularize the phrase. *KS.* has *yātṛcāḥ*.

⁷ This is *AV.* iii. 18. 3 ; the Pāda like the comm. on *AV.* treats *hikam* as one word ; *KS.* has *cāḥ pīnam*.

(Saying) The great ones have breathed forth (ud)

Therefore they are called water ¹

i The waters are kindly, the waters were ghee ;

These waters bear Agni and Soma ;

The bitter sap of those dispensing sweetness [3], the satisfying,
Hath come to me with breath, with radiance.²

k I behold, or I hear ;

The cry cometh to me, the voice of them to us ;

I consider that I have enjoyed the ambrosia then,

When I delighted you, O ye of golden hue.³

l Ye, waters, are healing ;

Further us to strength,

To see great joy.⁴

m The most auspicious flavour that is yours,

Accord to us here,

Like eager mothers.

n To him may we come with satisfaction,

To whose dwelling ye quicken us,

O waters, and propagate us.

o Arise to the sky, aim at the atmosphere, be united with the earth ;
thou art splendour ; for splendour thee !

v. 6. 2. He⁵ draws cups of water ; the cups are the royal consecration ; the fire is the consecration ; the royal consecration is the consecration of Varuṇa ; (the fire) to be piled is Agni's consecration ; verily by them is he consecrated ; verily also he conquers both the worlds, that of him who has offered the royal consecration and that of the piler of the fire. There are waters ; the waters are foes of Agni ; in that he puts the waters down below the fire,

¹ This is AV. iii. 13. 4 ; AV. and MS. insert a needless *saḥ*, but not KS. The sense is uncertain ; the comm. here takes it that made great by Indra they showed energetic action (*ceṣṭitavatsyaḥ*) ; that on AV. that they breathed freely or heaved a sigh of relief ; Weber (*Ind. Stud.* xvii. 240) that they sighed under his weight (*āpi = dāhi* according to comm. on AV.) ; Roth (in Whitney's trans. of AV.) thinks Indra politely inquires, 'their worships have given themselves an airing'. Bhāskara renders 'they breathed out (*ucchvāsita-matyaḥ*) "we have become great through him"', and points out that *yathāvacam* may apply to Indra or the waters.

² Here KS. ends ; this is AV. iii. 13. 5, which, however, has *āsan*, as has MS. MS. inverts

the order, putting a and b of k in place of a and b of i, and has *āpo devāḥ ghr̥taminā u āpaḥ*.

³ This is AV. iii. 13. 6, which has *mā* for the *naḥ* of b ; MS. has in text *vār nu āsām*, but in Pada *vār nu āsām* ; KS. has *vār nāma* ; both AV. and MS. have *yadā*.

⁴ l-n are given in full above, TS. iv. 1. 5 b-d.

⁵ This section gives the Brāhmaṇa for the Mantras of TS. v. 6. 1, dealing with the pot bricks, and the oblation (*caru*) to Brhaspati. There are twelve so-called pot bricks, being in the shape of a male and female pot filled with water respectively, deposited in each furrow with four in the centre ; see ĀpÇS. xvi. 32. 5 ; BÇS. x. 28. This section would naturally be found in TS. v. 2. 10. Cf MS. iii. 4. 10.

(they serve) to overcome his foe, he prospers himself, his foe is defeated. The waters are ambrosia [1]; therefore they sprinkle with water him who is faint; he does not go to ruin, he lives all his life, for whom these are put down, and who knows them thus. The waters are food, the waters are cattle, cattle are food; an eater of food and rich in cattle he becomes, for whom these are put down, and who knows them thus. They are twelve; the year has twelve months; verily by the year he wins food for him [2]; there are vessels used; in a vessel is food eaten; verily he wins food with its birthplace; up to the twelfth generation he eats food; moreover, he is not cut off from his vessel for whom these are put down, nor he who knows them thus. The pots and the pans¹ make pairs, for the propagation of pairing; with offspring, with cattle, with pairings is he propagated for whom these are put down and he who [3] knows them thus. Agni is pain; he afflicts the Adhvaryu, the sacrificer, and offspring with pain, in that he puts down water, he soothes his pain; neither Adhvaryu nor sacrificer goes to ruin, offspring are soothed where these are put down. The waters are the hearts of the waters, in that he puts these down, he unites these with (the waters) of the sky; Parjanya becomes likely to rain [4]. He who knows their home and their arrangement becomes possessed of a home, things go in order for him. Along the furrows he puts (them) down; this is their home, their arrangements; he who knows thus becomes possessed of a home and things go in order for him. The others he puts down in pairs, but four in the middle, for support. The bricks are food, this oblation is food in very presence; in that he puts down this oblation, verily straightway [5] he wins food for him; in the middle he puts (them) down; verily he bestows food on him in the middle; therefore in the middle is food eaten. It is offered to Brhaspati; Brhaspati is the holy power of the gods; verily by holy power he wins food for him. 'Thou art splendour; for splendour thou!' he says; brilliant and resplendent does he become, for whom these are put down, and he who knows it thus.

v. 6. 3. He² puts down the bricks of being;³ in every place is death

¹ The pots are given distinctive marks to ascribe to them male and female characteristics.

² This section gives the Brahmana and in part the Mantrae for (1) twelve Bhūteṣṭakās; (2) eight deśaturāṣa, harṣaḥ, and (3) the pouring over the sacrificer seated on a throne, covered with a skin, on the right wing of the altar; see for (1), ĀpŚS. xvii. 2. 6; BṚS. x. 46; for (2) and ĀpŚS. xvii. 22. 9, 10, and cf. BṚS. x. 53, 54; for (3) ĀpŚS. xvii. 19. 4-11; BṚS. x. 55. The

Bhūteṣṭakās follow the Valakutya and as this Śukrapada follows on TS. v. 3. 2, the Abhiśāka is subsequent to the Vajaprayāgya explained in TS. v. 4. 9.

³ The Mantrae are given in the whole and in part S. xvii. 2. 6 as *prasaṅgaḥ saptaṁśatāḥ* (1) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (2) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (3) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (4) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (5) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (6) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (7) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (8) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (9) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (10) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (11) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (12) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (13) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (14) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (15) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (16) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (17) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (18) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (19) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (20) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (21) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (22) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (23) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (24) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (25) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (26) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (27) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (28) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (29) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (30) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (31) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (32) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (33) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (34) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (35) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (36) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (37) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (38) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (39) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (40) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (41) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (42) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (43) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (44) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (45) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ* (46) *hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ hṛīḥ 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born; wherever death is born, thence he removes it by sacrifice; therefore the piler of the fire lives all his life, for all deaths are removed by him; therefore the piler of the fire is not to be practised against; his witchcraft turns upon him (who does so) and lays him low. He who piles the fire is consecrated; these are the offerings of the divine consecrators;¹ so many are the consecrations of the gods, and they [1] confer consecrations upon him; they consecrate him, the fire is consecration; the royal consecration is the consecration of Varuna; (the fire) to be piled is the consecration of holy power. 'On the instigation of the god Savitr, thee', he says, verily instigated by Savitr he consecrates him with holy power, with the deities². He pours down every sort of food, to win every sort of food. He pours down over him from the front face to face; for from the front face to face is food eaten. He pours down from the head, for from the head is food eaten; he causes (the water) to flow over up to the mouth [2]; verily on the mouth he bestows food-eating upon him. 'With the lordship of Agni I consecrate thee', he says; this is the consecration of Agni; verily he consecrates him with it. 'With the lordship of Brhaspati I consecrate thee', he says; Brhaspati is the holy power of the gods; verily with holy power he consecrates him. 'With the lordship of Indra I consecrate thee', he says; verily he confers power from above upon him. That [3] is the form of the royal consecration. He who knowing thus piles the fire conquers both the worlds, that of him who has offered the royal consecration and that of the piler of the fire. When Indra had been consecrated, his power and strength fell away in ten places; the gods brought it together with the Sautrāṃṣi; 'he who piles the fire is consecrated, having piled the fire he should sacrifice with the Sautrāṃṣi; verily collecting power and strength he places them in himself.

v. 6. 4. The³ year in unison with the Ayavans;⁴ the dawn in unison with the

¹ These are offered after the cake for Agni and Soma.

² This is part of the Vajrasaviya: these are offerings made of both wild and domesticated plants, in liquid form according to ĀpṛS. xvii. 12. 4 11. Āp. differs from TS. in taking the position as that the pouring of the offerings takes place while the priest stands facing east (xvii. 19 10); this flatly contradicts the Mahātā; he also evidently accepts the order of the Mantras *anvādasya*. After *parā*, the second for a Rājanya and the next for a Vaiśya, but he recognizes also this form; the reverse order is found in the parallel passage TB. i. 8. 8. 2, 3. VS. xviii. 27 has a parallel but only with Agni to this rite.

³ For the Sautrāṃṣi cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 213 seq.; BṛS. xvii. 81-88; ĀpṛS. ix. 1-10.

⁴ For §§ 1, 2, cf. KS. xxi. 5 (Mantra), 6 (Brāhmaṇa); MS. ii. 12. 3 (Mantra); iii. 4. 4 (Brāhmaṇa); VS. xii. 74; CB. vii. 2. 8. 8. For §§ 2-6 cf. KS. xxii. 9; KapS. xxxiv. 5. This section contains the treatment of five offerings on a Darbha stem; the grass is taken up with root and all, and put down in the middle of the altar and five libations made over it; see ĀpṛS. xvi. 17. 7; MṛS. vi. 2. 5, 6; KṛS. xvii. 3. 2; BṛS. x. 24. This Brāhmaṇa would naturally be found before TS. v. 2. 5.

⁵ KS. has *āyavāṅś*, MS. *āyavāṅś*, VS. *āyavāṅś*; the form is strange; these Sah-

ruddy (cows) Sūrya in unison with the steed the Aśvins in unison with the wondrous works. Agni Vaiç in unison with the food offerings; with ghee; hail!

The year is the year the Ayāvas are the months, the red one the dawn, the steed Sūrya, the Aśvins these two (worlds), Agni Vaiçvānara the year, the food offerings cattle. ghee cattle. With the year cattle are born; verily with the year he produces cattle for him. He offers on a blade of Darbha grass [1]: the Darbhas are the ambrosia the strength of the (earth); he offers on it, verily he is propagated. An eater of food he becomes for whom they offer thus. These deities are the foremost portions of Agni; verily he delights them; verily too he places the eye of Agni in front; he becomes not blind who knows thus. Waters were the world at first, the moving ocean; Prajāpati, becoming wind, rocked about on a lotus leaf; he [2] could find no support: he saw that nest of the waters, on it he piled the fire, that became this (earth), then indeed did he find support. (The brick) which he put down in front became the head, that is the eastern quarter; (the brick) which he put down on the right became the right side, that is the southern quarter; (the brick) which he put down behind became the tail, that is the western quarter: (the brick) which he put down on the left [3] became the left side, that is the northern quarter; (the brick) which he put down above became the back, that is the zenith. Agni of the five bricks is this (earth); therefore when they dig in it they knock up against the brick, against gravel. Now all this (earth) in the eyes of the birds shines at night, therefore birds do not at night rest upon it. He who knowing this piles a fire finds support, and conquers all the quarters. The Brahman is connected with Agni, therefore the Brahman finds prosperity in all the quarters; verily every quarter he goes to is his own. The fire is the nest of the waters; therefore waters draw the fire; verily they enter their own birthplace.

v. 6. 5. Having¹ kept the fire in the pan for a year in the second year he should offer on eight potsherds to Agni, to Indra on eleven potsherds, to the All-gods on twelve potsherds, to Brhaspati an oblation, to Viṣṇu on three potsherds; in the third year he should sacrifice with the Abhijit (offering). In that there is (an offering) on eight potsherds, the Gāyatri has eight syllables, and the morning pressing is connected with Agni and the Gāyatri, verily he supports by it the morning pressing and the

hills agree in *śraṇ* and *idāṅ*. The last two words go with each libation.

¹ Cf. KS. xxii. 2. This section deals with the case of those who perform a year's consecration, and a year's Upasads; before

them these five offerings are required, and after them the Abhijit is offered; see ĀpŚ. xvii. 26. 2, 4, 12; BQŚ. xvii. 23 (*apasadām ayanam*).

Gāyatrī metre. In that there is (an offering) on eleven potsherds, the Tristubh has eleven syllables, and the midday pressing is connected with Indra and the Tristubh, verily he supports by it the midday pressing and the Tristubh [1] metre. In that there is (an offering) on twelve potsherds, the Jagatī has twelve syllables, and the third pressing is connected with the All-gods and the Jagatī, verily he supports by it the third pressing and the Jagatī metre. In that there is an oblation to Bṛhaspati, and Bṛhaspati is the holy power of the gods, verily he supports by it holy power. In that there is (an offering) to Viṣṇu on three potsherds, and Viṣṇu is the sacrifice, verily he supports by it the sacrifice. In that he sacrifices with the Abhijit in the third year, (it serves) for conquest. In that he keeps the fire in the pan for a year, he [2] saves this world by it; in that he piles the fire in the second year, he saves the atmosphere by it; in that he sacrifices in the third year, he saves yonder world by it. This (fire) Para Ātmanā, Kaksivant Aucija, Vitahavya Ṣṛāyasa, and Trasadasyu Paurukutsya¹ piled, being desirous of offspring, then indeed did they win thousands each of children; he is extended with offspring, with cattle, that measure he attains which they attained, who knowing thus piles the fire.

v 6. 6. α Prajāpati² piled the fire; it kept being razor-edged; the gods in terror did not approach it; they, clothing themselves in the metres, approached it, and that is why the metres have their name. The metres are holy power: the black antelope skin is the form of holy power; he puts on a pair of black antelope skin shoes; verily clothing himself with the metres he approaches the fire, to prevent injury to himself.

β The fire is put down as a treasure of the gods [1]. Now a treasure unguarded others find, or he cannot recollect where it is; he steps on the fire-pan; verily he makes himself its overlord, for guardianship. Or rather they say, 'It should not be stepped on'; the pan is connected with Nirṛti; if he were to step on it, he would hand himself over to Nirṛti; therefore it

¹ KS. omits Vitahavya Ṣṛāyasa, and has Paurukutsa; in IB. xxv. 16 3 similar motifs are ascribed to the Ayanas, and the same list as here but in different order and with Paurukutsa is given; in JUE. ii. 6. 11 the same list as KS. is found as *parā ātmanā kaksivant aucija vitahavya ṣṛāyasa trasadasyu paurukutsya*; see Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* iii 155, n. 6; *Vedic Index*, ii. 317.

² This section elaborates previous Brāhmaṇa passages as follows: (1) It explains the use of black sandals enjoined in TS. v. 4. 4; it is noteworthy that it ignores the

decision of that passage to put on one shoe only; (2) it justifies the putting of the man's head on the pan as a way of preserving the treasure of the fire; see TS. v. 2. 2. 2; (3) it adds a meaningless episode to the connexion of Prajāpati and the piling, TS. v. 5. 2. 2 (itself an addition); (4) it explains the offering on twelve potsherds to Vaiṣvānara mentioned in TS. v. 4. 7. 5; and (5) it specifies the verse for the putting in of dust as mortar, see TS. v. 2. 2. 7.

should not be stepped on. He puts down the human head for guardianship, and moreover this is just as if one should say 'Guard that for me' [2].

c Atharvan is Prajāpati; Dadhyañe Atharvāna is the fire, his bones are the bricks; as to that the seer says, 'Indra with the bones of Dadhyañe'.¹ In that he piles the fire with the bricks, he piles up the fire with itself; he has his own self in yonder world who knows thus.

d (The fire) to be piled is the body of Agni, Vaiṣvānara is the self, in that he offers to Vaiṣvānara after the piling, he prepares its [3] body and mounts it; the sacrificer thus prepares his body, in that he piles the fire; in that he offers to Vaiṣvānara after the piling, verily having prepared his body he mounts it with the self; therefore they do not cut off from it; verily living he goes to the gods.

e He puts on dust with a verse addressed to Vaiṣvānara; Agni Vaiṣvānara² is this (earth), the dust is its piling, verily he piles Agni Vaiṣvānara; Vaiṣvānara is the form dear to Agni; verily he wins the form dear to him.

v. 6. 7. The³ gods obtained the brilliance (*virājama*) of Agni by means of the consecration; for three nights should he be consecrated, the Virāj has three feet, he obtains the Virāj. For six nights should he be consecrated; the year consists of six seasons; the Virāj is the year, he obtains the Virāj. For ten nights should he be consecrated; the Virāj has ten syllables; he obtains the Virāj. For twelve nights should he be consecrated; the year has twelve months; the Virāj is the year; he obtains the Virāj. He should be consecrated for thirteen nights; the year has thirteen months [1]; the Virāj is the year; he obtains the Virāj. For fifteen nights should he be consecrated; the nights of the half-month are fifteen; the year is made up by the half-months; the Virāj is the year; he obtains the Virāj. For seventeen nights should he be consecrated; the year has twelve months and seven seasons; the Virāj is the year; he obtains the Virāj. For twenty-four nights should he be consecrated; the year has twenty-four half-months; the Virāj is the year; he obtains the Virāj. For thirty nights should he be consecrated [2]; the Virāj has thirty syllables; he obtains the Virāj. For a month should he be consecrated; the year is the month; the Virāj is the year; he obtains the Virāj. For four months should he be consecrated; for four months the Vasus bore him, they conquered the earth, the Gāyatri metre; for eight the Rudras, they

¹ The verse is given in full at TS. i. 5. 8. 1, ĀpŚ. xvii. 8. 2. It is RV. i. 24. 18.

² The verse is TS. i. 5. 11 d.

³ Cf. KS. xxi. 8; KapŚ. xxxii. 20; MS. iii. 3.

5. This section gives variants of the

length of the Dikṣā; cf. TS. v. 1. 9. The whole depends on the play of the words *viraj* as brilliance and the name of a metre.

conquered the atmosphere, the Tristubh metre; for twelve the Ādityas, they conquered the sky, the Jagatī metre; then they attained distinction, supremacy over the gods. Therefore after keeping the fire for twelve months, should one pile it up; the year has twelve months, the fire to be piled is the year, the bricks are days and nights; he piles him with the bricks obtained; verily also he attains distinction, supremacy over his equals. v. 6. 8. *a* Agni¹ is piled for the world of heaven; if he were not to mount after him the sacrificer would be excluded from the world of heaven. 'I have mounted on the earth; let not breath forsake me'; 'I have mounted on the atmosphere; let not offspring forsake me'; 'I have mounted on the sky, we have attained the light', he says; this is the mounting after Agni; verily by it he mounts after him, to attain the world of heaven."

b If he were to set up (the eleven posts) commensurate with the wings [1], he would make the sacrificial rite too small, his offspring would be worse off than himself. He sets (it) up commensurate with the altar; verily he makes the sacrificial rite larger, his offspring does not become worse than himself.

c He should pile (the fire) of a thousand (bricks) when first piling (it); this world is commensurate with a thousand; verily he conquers this world. He should pile (it) of two thousand when piling a second time; the atmosphere is commensurate with two thousand; verily he conquers the atmosphere. He should pile (it) of three thousand when piling for the third time [2]; yonder world is commensurate with three thousand; verily he conquers yonder world

d Knee deep should he pile (it), when piling for the first time; verily with the Gāyatri he mounts this world; navel deep should he pile (it) when piling for the second time; verily with the Tristubh he mounts the atmosphere; neck deep should he pile (it) when piling for the third time; verily with the Jagatī he mounts yonder world.

e After piling the fire he should not have intercourse with a woman of pleasure, thinking, 'I shall deposit seed in that which is no womb'; nor after piling for the second time should he have intercourse with the wife of

¹ Cf. KS. xlii. 7; KapŚ. xxxv. 1; MS. iii. 4.

3. This section again contains a number of odd comments; (1) it supplements TS. v. 4. 4, 5 as to the mounting on the fire; (2) the space for the eleven stakes is described in size; this part assumes eleven stakes, against one in TS. v. 5. 7. 1; the comm. explains the divergence by the usual Vikṛti theory; (3) the number of bricks of the altar and the depth are described (*c* and *d*), supplementing the *Brahmana*. (4) in connexion with the

Retahśic bricks various rules are laid down, supplementing TS. v. 5. 4; it contradicts it as to the use of the Mantras, which it reduces to two by omitting *scarāḥ* (TS. iv 2. 9 n); (5) the Mantras for two of the Samastayajūṅṣi (tenth and eleventh are given); (6) the Mantra said by the Adhvaryu at the end of the piling is set out, supplementing TS. v. 5. 8.

² See ĀpŚS. xvii. 13. 5; this verse is said by the sacrificer, not the Adhvaryu; cf. MŚS. vi. 1. 7; BŚS. x. 31. 39. 46.

v. 6. 9. *a* That¹ fire which is kept in the pan is consecrated of fires; if he were to put it down their embryos would be liable to abortion, and that would be like descending after consecration. He sets it on a throne,² to support and prevent the falling of embryos, and he makes thus a consecration.

b (The fire) in the pan is an embryo, the sling is the womb; if he were to remove the pan from the sling, he would strike the embryo from the womb; the sling has six ropes; man is sixfold [1], the body, the head, four limbs; verily in himself he bears it.

c The fire is Prajāpati, his breasts are the pan and the mortar; his offspring live on them; in that he puts down the pan and the mortar, with them the sacrificer milks the fire in yonder world.

d The fire is the year, its bricks are arranged threefold, those of Prajāpati, of Viṣṇu [2], of Viṣvakarman; the Prajāpati (bricks) are the days and nights; in that he keeps (the fire) in the pan, he puts down the Prajāpati (bricks); in that he takes up the kindling-sticks, and the trees are Viṣṇu's, verily he puts down the Viṣṇu (bricks); in that he piles the fire with bricks, and Viṣvakarman is this (earth), verily he puts down the Viṣvakarman (bricks). Therefore they say, 'Threefold is Agni.'

e This thus should the sacrificer himself pile; if another pile his fire, if he should not prosper him with sacrificial gifts, he would appropriate his fire; him who piles his fire he should prosper with sacrificial gifts; verily thus he preserves his fire.

v. 6. 10. Prajāpati³ piled the fire as the year by the seasons; by the spring he piled its front half, by the summer its right wing, by the rains its tail, by the autumn its left wing, by the winter its middle. By the Brahman class he piled its front half, by the lordly class its right wing, by cattle its tail, by the people its left wing, by hope its middle. He who knowing thus piles the fire piles it with the seasons; verily he wins all [1]; they hearken to him who has piled the fire, he eats food, he is resplendent. The first layer is this (earth), the mortar the plants and trees; the second is the atmosphere, the mortar the birds; the third is yonder (sky), the mortar the Nakṣatras; the fourth the sacrifice, the mortar the sacrificial fee; the fifth

88. 6, 7; in *b* KS. has *anutaḥkṣiṣuḥ*, as corrected by Caland, AB. has *achidrakṣitā kavayāḥ paṇṣan*; in *c* AB. has *nīkṣān neṣat*.

¹ Cf. for § 1, KS. xix. 11; KapS. xxxii. 1; MS. iii. 2. 1. This section contains miscellaneous matter; (1) the placing of the pan on a throne is explained, cf. TS. v. 2. 1. 5; (2) the ropes of the sling are mentioned, cf. TS. v. 1. 10. 8; (3) the mortar and pan are explained, cf. TS. v. 2. 8. 7; 9. 1. (4) the threefold character

of the fire is briefly explained; (5) the need of Dakṣiṇās is insisted on.

² The reading *āsandī* is certain; KS. has the obvious *āsandyūm*, and the only possible explanation is that *āsandīśādayati* was felt as like *ṣeṭhkurute* as a sort of compound, 'he-puts-on-a-chair.' The word *āsandīśad* may have helped the formation.

³ Cf. KS. xxii. 4; MS. iii. 4. 8. This section contains a general celebration of the fire piling.

the sacrificer, the mortar offspring; if he were to pile it with three layers, he would obstruct the sacrifice, the fee, the self, offspring; therefore should it be piled with five layers; verily he preserves all. In that there [2] are three layers, (it is) since Agni is threefold, in that there are two (more), the sacrificer has two feet, (it is) for support; there are five layers, man is fivefold; verily he preserves himself. There are five layers, he covers (them) with five (sets of) mortar, these make up ten man has ten elements;¹ he preserves man in his full extent. Again the Virāj has ten elements, the Virāj is food; verily he finds support in the Virāj and the eating of food. The sixth layer is the year, mortar is the seasons, there are six layers, six (sets of) mortar, they make up twelve, the year has twelve months; verily he finds support in the year.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

v. 6. 11. The² red, the dark red, the jujube red, these are for Prajāpati; the brown, the reddish-brown, the parrot brown, these are for Rudra. The white, the white-eyed, the white-necked, these have the fathers as their deities. Three black barren cows are for Varuṇa, three white barren cows for the Sun; the dusky-spotted³ hornless ones are for Mitra and Bṛhaspati.

v. 6. 12. The⁴ dappled, the one with cross-lines dappled, the one with dappled marks running up, these are for the Maruts, the bright,⁵ the ruddy woolled, the white, are for Sarasvatī; the piebald, the grey piebald, the slightly piebald, these are for the All-gods; three dark barren cows are for Pūṣan, three ruddy barren cows for Mitra; the red-spotted hornless ones are for Indra and Bṛhaspati.

v. 6. 13. The⁶ white limbed, the one with white limbs on one side,⁷ the one with white limbs on both sides, these are for Indra and Vāyu; the one with white ear-holes, that with one white ear-hole, the one with both white ear-holes, they are for Mitra and Varuṇa; the one with a pure tail, the one with a completely pure tail, the one with a tail in lumps,⁸ these are for the Aśvins; three barren cows of varied colours are for the All-gods, three white for the supreme lord; the white-spotted hornless ones are for Soma and Pūṣan.

¹ No doubt as in the comm. the seven Prāṇas in the head, two *antāḥ*, and the navel.

² Cf. KSAgamedha, ix. 1; MS. iii. 13. 3; VS. xxiv. 2. 3. In this section, as in TS. v. 6. 11-24 KS. differs from TS. only in readings. There are ten sets of eighteen each, half of the animals being fastened on the south, half on the northern stakes; see BCS. xv. 23.

³ i.e. with a mark painted on the forehead, according to the comm.

⁴ Cf. KSAgamedha, ix. 2; MS. iii. 13. 3, 5; VS. xxiv. 2, 4.

⁵ *brūhaspataḥ* according to the comm.

⁶ Cf. KSAgamedha, ix. 3; MS. iii. 13. 6; VS. xxiv. 5.

⁷ The comm. explains as white on one place, not on another, of the limb, and so on.

⁸ *guktāguktu*, comm.

v. 6. 14. The¹ humped, the bull, the dwarf (animal), these are for Indra and Varuna; the one with white hump, the white-backed, the white-rumped, these are for Indra and Brhaspati; the white-footed, the white-lipped, the white-browed, these are for Indra and Viṣṇu; the three white-flecked² barren cows are for Viṣvakarman; the three with piebald bellies are (to be offered) to Dhātṛ; the white-spotted hornless ones are for Indra and Pūṣan.

v. 6. 15. Three³ long-eared⁴ ones are for Yama; three white-footed⁵ for Soma; three ichneumons are (to be offered) to Agni, the youngest; three ruddy eighteen-month-old (sheep), these are for the Vasus; three red gallinules, these are for the Rudras; the brown-spotted hornless ones are for Soma and Indra.

v. 6. 16. Three⁶ small-eared⁷ are for Viṣṇu; three with red-tipped ears⁸ are (to be offered) to Viṣṇu, the wide strider; three with dewlaps⁹ are (to be offered) to Viṣṇu, the wide goer; three of two and a half years old are for the Ādityas; three of three years old are for the Aṅgirasas; the yellow-spotted hornless ones are for Indra and Viṣṇu.

v. 6. 17. To¹⁰ Indra, the king, are (to be offered) three white-backed; to Indra, the overlord, three with white humps; to Indra, the self-ruler, three with white buttocks; three four-year-old¹¹ (cows) are for the Sādhyas; three draught cows are for the All-gods; the black-spotted hornless ones are for Agni and Indra.

v. 6. 18. To¹² Aditi are (to be offered) three ruddy-spotted;¹³ to Indrānī three black-spotted; to Kuhū three red-spotted; three calves to Rākā; three heifers to Sinivāli; the red-spotted hornless ones are for Agni and Viṣṇu.

¹ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, ix. 4; MS. iii. 16. 7, 8; VS. xxiv. 6, 7.

² *sidhma* denotes a white spotted beast, with patches like those of leprosy; cf. *sidhma*, 'leprosy', *Vedic Index*, ii. 449.

³ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, ix. 5; MS. iii. 18. 4.

⁴ The version of the comm. *chinna-karnāḥ* is wholly improbable; the 'eared' ones are ones with distinctive, long ears; cf. its use in TS. i. 8. 9. 3; AV. v. 18. 39 (of the hedgehog); Bhāsk. has *mahākarnā ity eke*.

⁵ *śvetapādāḥ* is the version of the comm. The acc. form is illogical and may be compared with *patāṅga* (for whose origin cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* II. i. 201, 202), *sārāṅga*, *piśāṅga*.

⁶ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, ix. 6; MS. iii. 18. 5; VS. xxiv. 4.

⁷ The use of *gunthāhārṇa* in MS. and VS. shows with the context that ears must be alluded

to; the comm. have *āveṣṭitakarnā alpakāyū ity eke*.

⁸ VS. (xxiv. 4) has *addhyūlohakarnāḥ*, MS. *adhvūdhākarnāḥ*, the sense must be uncertain; the comm. have *karnopari praru dhakarnāḥ*.

⁹ The comm. has *lambamānapuchāḥ*, 'with dangling tail', not *kūrcāḥ* as Weber suggested and as Bhāsk. has; the sense is uncertain. The comm. on KQS. xvi. 1. 38 gives *lapsuda* as *kūrcā*, and QB. vi. 2. 2. 15 supports this.

¹⁰ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, ix. 7 (which interchanges the last sentence of 17 and 16).

¹¹ Explained in the comm. as three and a half years old, *paśṭhauṃ* denotes 'four years old'; see *Vedic Index*, i. 511; ii. 515.

¹² Cf. KSAṣvamedha, ix. 8.

¹³ The accent is that of Pāṇini. vi. 2. 3.

v. 6. 19. Three reddish-brown ones are for Soma, to Soma, the king, are (to be offered) three dappled ones; the cloud-formed are for Parjanya; three goats with dewlaps² are (to be offered) to Indrāṇi; three ewes are for Aditi: those of auspicious mark and hornless are for sky and earth.

v. 6. 20. There* are three black-spotted for Varuṇa; to Varuṇa, the king, are (to be offered) three red-spotted; to Varuṇa, destroyer of foes, three ruddy-spotted; three of varied colours are for the All-gods; three dappled for all the deities; the white-spotted hornless ones are for Indra and Sūrya⁴

v. 6. 21. To⁵ Soma, self-ruler, there are (to be offered) two oxen which drag the cart; to Indra and Agni, the givers of force, two camels;⁶ to Indra and Agni, givers of might, two sheep⁷ that drag the plough; two heifers are for earth; to the quarters are (to be offered) two mares; two heifers are for earth; two females are for the Virāj;⁸ two heifers are for earth; two oxen that drag the carriage⁹ are (to be offered) to Vāyu; two black, barren cows are for Varuṇa; two bulls with high horns, destructive,¹⁰ are for the sky.

v. 6. 22. In¹¹ the morning eleven beasts of the ox kind are offered; the goat with spots, the blue jay, the Vidigāya,¹² these are for Tvastṛ. For

² Cf. KSA₁vamedha, ca. 9; VS. xxiv. 6.

² K^s. has *madāṅga* as read here in most MSS. and clearly in the comm., which has *mahāṅga*; the word must be genuine, but its sense uncertain; it must denote a mark of some sort; *māṅgala* of some MSS. is not really a Vedic word before the Sūtra period. For the formation cf. *papāṅga*, *sirāṅga*, &c., above 15.

² Cf. KSācvaru-dhā, ix. 10.

⁴ *carrozzieri* *giacovi* *la*, *contin.*

- Cf. KSAṣvamedha, x. 1; BṚH. xv. 28, where on the ground of the reading of the *catvāṃśa* *paśū*, and the note of the Sūtra regarding the number of animals, Caland suggests a lacuna here. Cf. xv. 26.

* The comm. renders merely as *śakāśādhinoś*
śakāśādhino puruṣamīyugandhāraṇ; for
the camel see *Vedic Index*, i, 104.

⁷ These are small oxen like sheep according to the comm. They and the rest are led go after the Paryagnikarāṇa; see BGS. xvi, 28 and TS. vii. 4. 12; p. 611, n. 1.

2 KS. has *varāṇa* for *varāṇ*; the comm. explains *parusā* as man and woman, and so also *Rhāṣṭaka*; but that will not do, unless Sayana on TB, iii, 9. 8 is right in seeing in the feeding there of the *parusā* a reference to this passage, which is not very

likely. *Mañdhāraka*, xii. 2b. 42 gives *trāḥastyaṅga* as offered, which raises the same point; see Eggeling, *ABE.* xlv, xviii. n. 1.

* So the comm., as opposed to a mere wagon (anas) for goods.

19 'Round whom people die' is the natural sense (cf. the *datra parimāṇa* of ÇĀ. iv. 11; the *brāhmaṇaṭṭha parimāṇa* of AB. viii. 28; TĪ. iii. 10. 4). The comm. thinks it means cattle, whose oldest and younger offspring both die. *arāḍya* is dub.

7. Cf. KĀAgvamedha, x. 2. This section contains the names of the animals to be offered on the third, the Atirātra, day of the Agvamedha; it is not included in the set of Aikādaṃs which fill TS. v. 6. 11-20 (the term is found in ĀpŚ. xx. 13 13, and Varbe (iii. 316) interprets it incorrectly as covering 21-24), or in the Dvandinī of TS. v. 6. 21 (cf. ĀpŚ. xx. 16. 5); the animals in this case fall to be offered at the great stake, the Agniṣṭha, unlike those of the Aikādaṃs, sets of eighteen apiece; see TS. iii. 9. 1 and 2.

¹⁰ A kind of cock, according to the comm.:
KH. has *kuchikudagaya* with a dual,
which makes the animal into one!

Sūrya there are nine white barren cows to be offered; those for Agni, Indra and Agni, and the Aṣvins are offered at the great stake.

v. 6. 23. There¹ are three reddish-brown ones for spring; three dappled ones for summer; three piebald (deer) for the rains; three dappled for autumn; three with dappled thighs for winter; three smeared over² for the cool season; to the year are (offered) those with hanging bellies.³

PRAPĀTHAKA VII

The Piling of the Fire Altar (continued)

v. 7. 1. a 'He⁴ who piles the fire without regard to the deity falls a victim to the deities; he becomes poorer; he who (piles it) according to the deity does not fall a victim to the deities; he becomes richer. With a Gāyatrī (verse)⁵ addressed to Agni should he stroke the first layer; with a Triṣṭubh the second; with a Jagatī the third, with an Anuṣṭubh the fourth; with a Pañkti the fifth; verily he piles the fire according to the deity. He falls not a victim to the deities; he becomes richer. This is the dividing of the sacrificial food; the food is cattle, and he piles it with cattle [1].

b He who piles the fire after announcing to Prajāpati does not go to ruin. The horses should stand on either side, on the left the black, on the right the white; having offered them he should put down the bricks,

¹ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, x. 3. These are the beasts for the sacrifices every two months to the seasons and the year; see ĀpṠ. xx. 28. 10-12, who treats of it just before the end of the Aṣvamedha.

² The sense is uncertain; the comm. has *saṅkīrṇavarṇāḥ*, and this agrees with the fact that the rest of the animals are described by colours, and discredits the identification with *apūṣṭa* suggested in MW.

³ Perhaps rather 'with hanging dewlaps'.

⁴ In TS. v. 7. 1-10 the fire ritual is resumed from v. 6. 10. This section gives (1) a supplement to TS. v. 2. 10 as to the Mantras for each piling; it is based on TB. iii. 11. 6. 3, where, and not in TS., the Mantras make their appearance; (2) it supplements TS. v. 2. 6 by the description of the part played by the horses in the rite; (3) it describes the giving of a gold

vessel to the Brahman, see ApṠ. xvii. 23. 5.

⁵ The verses are—

- (1) *agne devān iḥā vaha jajñāno ṛtātābarhiṣe |
āsi hotā na iṣyah ||*
- (2) *āganma mahā mānasā yavīṣṭham yo didāya
samiddha sē dūronē |
citrābhānū rōdasi antār urvī svāhutam uṣ-
vātāḥ pratyāñcam ||*
- (3) *medhākārām vādāhasya prasādanam agnum
hōdram paribhūtamam mahm |
tvām ārbhasya harisah samānam it tvam
mah vṛṇate nara nānyām tvat ||*
- (4) *manuṣvāt tvā ni dhīmahi | manuṣvat sam
idhīmahi | agne manuṣvāt āngirah | devān
devāyate yaja ||*
- (5) *agnir hi vāṇnam vipē | dadāti viśvācargam |
agnī rāyē svābhūvam | sa prito yāti vāṇyam |
iṣam stotvābhya ā bhara*

They are again referred to in TS. v. 7. 9. 4.

that is the form of Prajāpati, the horse is connected with Prajāpati; verily having announced to Prajāpati in real presence he piles the fire, he does not go to ruin; the white horse is the form of day, the black of night; the bricks are the form of day [2], the mortar of night: when about to put down the bricks he should stroke the white horse, when about to put down the mortar he should stroke the black; verily with the days and nights he piles it.

c A golden vessel full of honey he gives, (saying), 'May I be possessed of honey'; with (a verse) addressed to Sūrya, containing the word 'brilliant',¹ he should gaze (on it); verily it becomes brilliant in the midday; he causes the horse to sniff it; Indra is yonder sun, Prajāpati is he; the horse is connected with Prajāpati; verily he wins him straightway.

v 7. 2. a To² thee, O Agni, the bull, the wise,
I have come, generating thee ever new;
Be our household rites not halting;
With thy keen holy power sharpen us.³

The bricks are cattle, in each layer he puts down a bull (brick); verily in his sacrifice he makes a pairing for propagation; therefore in every bend there is a bull.

b The image of the year
Which men revere in thee, O night,
Making his offspring rich in heroes,
May he obtain all life.

He puts down this Prajāpati (brick) [1]; the sole eighth day is this (earth); in that food is made on the sole eighth day, he wins it thereby; this is the wish cow of Prajāpati; verily by it the sacrificer in yonder world milks the fire.⁴

¹ The verse is given in full at TS. ii. 4. 14 p.

² This section contains more disconnected fragments: (1) the putting down of a bull brick in each layer is prescribed; (2) the putting down of a Prajāpatya brick is laid down, supplementing TS. v. 4. 1, as the previous part supplements v. 1. 10; (3) the lighting of the fire with sticks is prescribed, supplementing TS. v. 4. 1; (4) the deposit of five Ajyāni bricks, one in the centre and one on each quarter, is prescribed, in each case the Mantras being cited in full; (5) the Agrayāsa offering is mentioned with its deities. For (1) see ĀpCS. xvi. 33. 7; xvii. 9. 3; MÇS. vi. 1. 8 for (2) see ĀpCS. xvi. 9. 3

PGS. iii. 2. 2; AGS. ii. 15. 9; MGS. ii. 8. 4; for (3), see ĀpCS. xvi. 11. 1; MÇS. vi. 1. 4; for (4), see ĀpCS. xvii. 9. 4, PGS. iii. 1. 2; GGS. iii. 8. 10; KhGS. iii. 8. 7; for (5) see ĀpCS. vi. 30. 8; ĀCS. ii. 9. 10; BCS. iii. 12; Hillebrandt, *Hitaval-literatur*, pp. 119, 120.

³ Also in KS. xi. 2, which has *rau*.

⁴ This is as regards a and is identical with AV. P. 10. 3, which however ends with *updamahe*; MP. ii. 2. 18 has *pajamahe*; PGS. iii. 2. 2 *pratinā ya tam vātrān upamahe*; the second half-verse differs, which explains the difficulty of construction; *taṣa* must be understood.

- c With the light whith the gods went upward,
 Wherewith the Adityas, the Vasus, the Rudras,
 Wherewith the Aṅgirasas attained greatness,
 With that let the sacrificer go in prosperity.¹

The fire is piled for the world of heaven [2]; (with the words) 'With the light wherewith the gods went upwards', he lights the fire in the pan; finally he puts down the bricks connected with the trees, to win the world of heaven.

- d (Homage) to the hundred-weaponed, him of a hundred powers,
 Him of a hundred aids, the overcomer of hostility,
 To Indra who shall lead us over all obstacles
 Through autumns without fail.²

- e The four paths going to the gods
 Which stretch between sky and earth,
 To him, O gods, do ye all accord us
 Who brought to them unfailing power and untirelessness [3].³

- f Summer, winter, and spring for us,
 Autumn, the rains be favourable for us;
 May we enjoy the favour and protection
 Of these seasons through a hundred autumns.⁴

- g To the Idu year, the complete year, the year
 Pay ye honour great;
 In their lovingkindness that are worthy of sacrifice
 May we long be unfailing, unsmitten.⁵

- h Better than good have the gods brought together;
 With thee as aid may we win thee;
 Do thou, wonder-working, O drop [4], enter us.
 Be propitious and kindly to our children, our descendants.⁶

also in KS. xxii. 10; MS. ii. 7. 12, the latter having *yajamānāḥ* and *yantu*. a is found in AV. xi. 1. 37 with *dyām* for *ūrdhrāḥ*. found in KS. xiii. 15, but in c that has 'nayat for *ājītan* and ends *riçasya durtasya param*. For the want of accent on *nepat*, Weber (*Ind. Stud.* xiii. 93) compares TS. i. 5. 10 a; iv. 3. 11 k.

n KS. xiii. 15 a slightly similar line is found. This occurs in SMB. ii. 1. 10, which has *ajīṇim ārahāḥ*; AV. vi. 55. 1 is generally parallel.

also in QGS. iv. 18. 1 (with *tā*); SMB. ii. 1. 11: a somewhat similar line occurs in

AV. vi. 55. 2, PGS. iii. 2. 2 has a different b and ends with *rasema*. KS. xiii. 15 has *vasanto grīsmo madhumanti varṣāḥ*; *çarād hemantas surite dādhātā*.

⁵ In AV. vi. 55. 3 the first is *idā*; in SMB. ii. 1. 12 *id*; PGS. iii. 2. 2 has the five *saṃ*, *pari*, *idā*, *id*, and *ratçarāya*; AV. in d has *āpi bhadré saumanasé syāma*. KS. xiii. 15 has *saṃ*, *pari*, *idā*, *anu*, *ud*. Cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 412.

⁶ This occurs in TB. ii. 4. 8. 7; KS. xiii. 15 in c and d reads *sa naḥ pīto madhumāñ ā riçha çras tokāya tante na edāi*. Cf. also SMB. ii. 1. 13.

2 He puts down these unfailing (bricks), they are the gods unconquered; verily he enters them; he is not conquered.¹

3 The theologians say, 'Since the months, the half-months, the seasons, the years cook the plants, then why is the offering of first-fruits made to other deities?' The gods conquered these (plants); if he were to offer to the seasons, he would cause strife with the gods; having offered the offering of first-fruits, he offers these libations; verily he delights the half-months, the months, the seasons, the year; he does not cause strife with the gods. 'Better than good have the gods brought together', he says, for the eating of the offering, to prevent the defeat of the sacrificer.²

v. 7. 3. a Thou³ art the thunderbolt of Indra, slaying foes;
Guarding our bodies, lying in wait;
He who in east, south, west,
In the north, as a foe plots against us,
May he strike on this rock.⁴

The gods and the Asuras were in conflict; the Asuras sought to force them from the quarters; the gods repelled them with arrow and thunderbolt; in that he puts down the thunderbolt (bricks), he repels his foes with arrow and thunderbolt; in the quarters [1] he puts down; verily he puts round him those citadels of the gods, which guard the body.

b O Agni and Viṣṇu,
May these songs gladden you in unison;
Come ye with radiance and strength.⁵

The theologians say, 'Since they do not offer to any deity, then what deity has the stream of wealth?' Wealth is Agni, this stream is his; wealth is Viṣṇu, this stream is his; with a verse addressed to Agni and Viṣṇu he offers the stream of wealth; verily he unites them with their proper portions; verily also [2] he makes this libation to have an abode; he wins that for desire of which he makes this offering. The fire is Rudra; now two are his bodies the dread the one, the auspicious the other; in that he offers the Çatarudriya, he soothes with it his dread form; in that he offers

¹ *Jiyate* is presumably from *jya*, but the play on the two roots is noteworthy.

² For the Āgrayana, where the verse is used, see ĀpÇS. xi. 30. 8; TB. i. 6. 1. 2. Its presence here is quite out of place.

³ This section (1) prescribes the Mantras for the Vajrīnt bricks, which naturally follow TS. v. 4. 1; (2) describes at length the Vasor Dhārā, see TS. v. 4. 8; (3) prescribes certain gifts for the priests. See for (1), ĀpÇS. xvii. 9. 5, 6; if five are

used, which is not done here, *aparīkṣit* is used for the zenith; BÇS. xv. 34, for (2) see ĀpÇS. xvii. 17. 8; BÇS. v. 54; for (3) see ĀpÇS. xvii. 17. 10.

⁴ Each is laid down in a quarter with the proper verse. For *tanupānath* of the Pada, which should be *tanuān*, see Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 68; above 4. 2. 11 c; 8. 13 c.

⁵ Found also in full above at TS. iv. 7. 1 a, the repetition is here significant.

the stream of wealth, he delights with it his auspicious form. He, who knows the support of the stream of wealth [3], finds support. If there is any butter left over, in it he should cook a mess for the Brahmans, four Brahmans should eat it; the Brahman is Agni Vaiçvānara, Vaiçvānara is the form dear to Agni; verily he establishes it in his dear form. He should give four cows; verily with them the sacrificer in yonder world milks the fire.

v. 7. 4. a 'To¹ thought I offer with mind, with ghee',² he says; the oblation to Viçvakarman is called the undeceivable; the foe cannot deceive him who has piled; verily also he wins the gods.

b 'O Agni, to-day', (with these words)³ he offers with a Pañkti verse, and by the Pañkti and the libation he grasps the beginning of the sacrifice.

c 'Seven are thy kindling-sticks, O Agni; seven thy tongues', he says,⁴ verily he wins the Hotr's offices. Agni went away from the gods, desiring a portion [1]; to him they assigned this as a portion; that is the Agnihotra of Agni; then is he born indeed when he is completely piled. Verily to him on birth he gives food; he delighted delights him, he becomes richer.

d The theologians say, 'Since it is as the Gārhapatya that (the fire) is piled, then where is its Āhavaniya?' 'Yonder sun', he should reply, for in it they offer to all the gods [2]. He who knowing thus piles the fire straightway makes pleased the gods.

e O Agni, the glorious, lead him to glory;

Bring hither the fame that is Indra's;

May he be head, overlord, resplendent,

Most famed of his equals.⁵

With look auspicious first they underwent

Fervour and consecration, the seers who found the heavenly light,

Thence was born the kingly power, might and force;

May the gods in unison accord that to us.

Disposer, ordainer, and highest [3] onlooker,

Prajāpati, supreme lord, the ruler;

The Stomas, the metres, the Nivids, mine they call;

To him may we secure the kingdom.⁶

¹ In this section (1) is explained the Mantra in TS. v. 5. 4. 8; (2) then a Mantra in TS. iv. 4. 4. 7; (3) then one in TS. iv. 6. 5. 5; then (4) the Āhavaniya in the case of the fire rite is said to be the sun, and (5) the Mantras and Brāhmana of the Rāstrabhṛt bricks; according to ĀpÇS. xvii. 15. 7, between TS. iv. 6. 5 m and n, these two verses (a and b) are included with two oblations; for (5) see *ibid.* xvii. 10. 2.

² See for another use of the verse and its full text, TS. v. 5. 4. 3.

³ For the full text of this verse see TS. iv. 4. 4 w in another use.

⁴ For the text see TS. iv. 6. 5 n. This verse follows on a and b in this use. See BÇS. x. 52.

⁵ Cf. ÇĀ. xli. 15-18, an inferior version of these lines.

⁶ The Pāda a is b of TS. iv. 6. 2 b: RV. x. 82

Turn towards me come to me

May he be your ruler your overlord

On his discernment do ye depend,

Upon him henceforth do ye all serve.

He puts down these supporters of the realm; this is the realm-supporting piling of the fire: verily with it he bestows on him the kingly power. he becomes the kingly power, the kingly power does not fall away from him.

v. 7. 5. a Just¹ as a son born dies, so dies he whose fire in the pan is extinguished. If he were to make it by friction, he would divide (the fire), he would produce a foe for him. It must again be kindled (with wood) around; verily he produces it from its own birthplace. he does not produce a foe for him. Darkness seizes on him whose fire in the pan is extinguished, darkness is death; a black garment, a black heifer are the sacrificial fees; verily with darkness [1] he smites away the darkness which is death. Gold he gives, gold is light, verily with the light he smites away the darkness: moreover gold is brilliance; verily he confers brilliance upon himself.

b Like heavenly light, the heat; hail! Like heavenly light, the Arka; hail! Like heavenly light, the bright; hail! Like heavenly light, the light; hail! Like heavenly light, the sun; hail!"

The fire is Arka, the horse sacrifice is yonder sun [2]; in that he offers these libations he unites the lights of the Arka and the horse sacrifice; he indeed is an offerer of the Arka and the horse sacrifice. for whom this is done in the fire.

c The waters were first this world, the moving;² Prajāpati saw this first layer, it he put down, it became this (earth). To him Viçvakarman said, 'Let me come to thee'; 'There is no space here', he answered [3]. He saw this second layer, he put it down, it became the atmosphere. The

2; for the nom. *abundā*, cf. Keith on AA. II. 8. 8.

¹ This section contains (1) the rule for the restoration of an extinguished fire by fetching it again from the Gārhapatya and making it burn with wood; (2) the celebration of the union of the Arka and Aśvamedha, which is paralleled in KS. xi. 12; VS. xviii. 50 (Mantra); CB. ix. 4. 2. 18-26; (3) the five layers of the fire are explained; including also notions of the Digvā bricks (TS. iv. 3. 2; v. 8. 7); this partly covers the ground of TS. v. 6. 10 and v. 6. 4. 2-5, which commences

similarly but goes on to emphasize the creation of the quarters.

² Von Schroeder in KS. reads each as *scorpa-garmanā* &c., for no obvious reasons, and clearly wrongly. Arka denotes the fire sacrifice as opposed to the horse sacrifice. See BQ. x. 52 *ad fin.*; and cf., for Arka, TS. v. 8. 4. 6; 4. 3.

³ Cf. above, TS. vi. 8. 4. 2. The multiplication of Prajāpati here into Paramasthū and Viçvakarman is a confirmatory sign of the supplementary character of the narrative.

sacrifice said to Prajāpati, 'Let me come to thee'; 'There is no space here', he answered. He said to Viçvakarman, 'Let me come to thee.' 'In what way wilt thou come to me?' 'By the regional (bricks)', he replied. He came with the regional (bricks), he put them down, they became the regions [4]. The supreme lord said to Prajāpati, 'Let me come to thee'; 'There is no space here', he answered. He said to Viçvakarman and the sacrifice, 'Let me come to you two'; 'There is no space here', they answered. He saw this third layer, he put it down, it became yonder (world). Āditya said to Prajāpati, 'Let me come to thee' [5]; 'There is no space here', he answered. He said to Viçvakarman and the sacrifice, 'Let me come to you two'; 'There is no space here', they answered. He said to the supreme lord, 'Let me come to thee.' 'In what way wilt thou come to me?' 'By the space-filler', he replied. He came to him by the space-filler; therefore the space-filler is unexhausted, for yonder Āditya is unexhausted [6]. To them the seers said, 'Let us come to you.' 'In what way will ye come?' 'By greatness', they replied. To them they came with two (more) layers; (the fire) became one of five layers. He who knowing thus piles the fire becomes greater, he conquers these worlds, the gods know him; moreover he attains community with these deities.

v. 7. 6. a The¹ fire is a bird; if the piler of the fire were to eat of a bird, he would be eating the fire, he would go to ruin. For a year should he observe the vow, for a vow goes not beyond a year.

b The fire is an animal; now an animal destroys him who moves up to it face to face; therefore he should go up to it from behind while it is looking towards the front, to prevent injury to himself.

c 'Brilliance art thou, grant me brilliance, restrain earth [1], guard me from the earth. Light art thou, grant me light, restrain the atmosphere, guard me from the atmosphere. Heavenly light art thou, grant me heavenly light, restrain the heavenly light, guard me from the sky', he

¹ This section contains further scattered comments: (1) the rule against eating of bird's flesh is laid down; (2) the rule that the fire is to be stepped on from the west, i.e. from behind, is insisted on, in supplement to v. 2. 6. 1. (3) the Mantras for the gold bricks are given; cf. v. 2. 8. 1; KS. xl. 3; MS. ii. 7. 15; iii. 4. 7; (4) the Mantras for the Rue bricks are given; cf. KS. xl. 18; MS. ii. 7. 16; VS. xviii. 46-48 (Mantras); MS. iii. 4. 8; QB. ix. 4. 2. 12-14 (Brāhmana); (5) the Varuṇa verse for the stepping down on the fire is mentioned; cf. VS. xviii. 49;

QB. ix. 4. 2. 15-17, and above v. 2. 6. 1; (6) the use of an expiation in case of sexual indulgence is prescribed; (7) the fire as the seasons is celebrated; and (8) a praise of the efficacy of the fire is recorded. For (1) cf. ĀpCS. xvii. 24. 2; BCS. x. 59; for (3) cf. ĀpCS. xvi. 23. 8; xvii. 1. 14; 4. 1; MGS. vi. 1. 7; 2. 1, 3 (in the three separate places); for (4) cf. ĀpCS. xvii. 20. 17; BCS. x. 54, &c., MGS. vi. 2. 6; KCS. xviii. 6. 6; for (5) cf. ĀpCS. xvi. 22. 1; BCS. x. 37, 39, 41, 44.

says;¹ by these are these worlds supported; in that he puts them down, (it is) for the support of these worlds. Having put down the naturally perforated (bricks) he puts down the gold bricks; the naturally perforated are these worlds, gold is light; in that having put down the naturally perforated [2] he puts down the gold bricks; verily he makes these worlds full of light by means of them; verily also by them these worlds shine forth for him.

d Those flames of thine, O Agni, which rising in the sun,
With rays envelop the sky,
With all of them bring us to brilliance, to man.*
Those flames of yours in the sun, O gods,
Those flames in cattle, in horses,
O Indra and Agni, with all of these
Grant us brilliance, O Bṛhaspati.
Grant us brilliance [3] in our Brahmans,
Place brilliance in our princes,
Brilliance in Viçvas and Çandras;
With thy flame grant me brilliance.

The glory and power of him who has piled the fire go apart twofold, or to the fire which he has piled or to the man who has sacrificed. In that he offers these libations, he places in himself power and fame:

e He who having piled the fire steps on it is liable to go to ruin. 'To thee I come praising with holy power';² with this verse addressed to Varuṇa [4] should he offer; that is the soothing of the fire and the protection of himself.

f He who piles the fire is made into an offering; just as an offering spills, so he spills who having piled the fire approaches a woman;³ with clotted curds for Mitra and Varuṇa he should sacrifice; verily he approaches unity with Mitra and Varuṇa, to avoid his spilling.

g He who knows the fire to rest on the seasons, for him the seasons go in order; he finds support. The fire resting on the seasons is the year [5]; the head is the spring, the right side summer, the tail the rains, the left side autumn, the middle winter, the layers the first half-months, the mortar the second half-months, the bricks the days and nights; this is the fire resting on the seasons; he who knows thus, for him the seasons go in order; he finds support.

¹ The texts all differ somewhat in these Mantras.

² Two of these verses used here in connexion with the blue bricks are found above in iv. 2. 3 a and c. MS. in the third now verse has *dhārāya* for *nas tyakti*. KS. has no parallel verse. In xl. 18 it

merely repeats KS. xvi. 16, which only covers a and c.

³ See for the whole verse, ii. 1. 11 w.

⁴ See above v. 6. 8. 8; ĀpÇS. xvii. 24. 2-5; BÇS. x. 59. Here perhaps the verses ii. 6. 12 w and z find their place.

h Prajapati, desirous of supremacy, put down the fire, the fire in supremacy; he who knowing thus piles the fire attains supremacy.

7. a What¹ has flowed from purpose, or heart,
Or what is gathered from mind or sight.
Follow to the world of good deed,
Where are the seers, the first-born, the ancient ones.²
- b This I place around thee, O abode, the treasure
Whom the all-knower hath brought here;
After you the lord of the sacrifice will follow;
Know ye him in the highest firmament.³
- c Know ye him in the highest firmament,
O gods associates, ye know his form;
When he shall come [1] by the paths, god-travelled,
Do ye reveal to him what is sacrificed and bestowed.⁴
- d Move ye forward; go ye along together,
Make ye the paths, god-travelled, O Agni;
In this highest abode,
O All-gods, sit ye with the sacrificer.⁵
- e With the strew, the encircling-stick,
The offering-ladle, the altar, the grass (*barhis*),
With the R̥c, bear this sacrifice for us
To go to the heaven to the gods.⁶
- f What is offered, what is handed over,
What is given, the sacrificial fee,
That [2] may Agni Vaiçvānara
Place in the sky among the gods for us.⁷
- g That by which thou bearest a thousand,
Thou, O Agni, all wealth.

. KS. xl. 18; VS. xviii. 58-65, with QB. ix. 5. 1 42-51. This section gives the Mantras of ten libations made after the offering of groats when the fire is un-yoked (v. 5. 10. 7); its natural place, according to the comm., is after iv. 7. 14; see ĀpÇS. xvii. 23. 11; BÇS. x. 59; KÇS. xviii. 6. 22.

8 omits *vā* after *mānasah*, spoiling the metre; VS. with KS. omit *yé* and insert *yajmāh* after *ṛṣāyah*, and VS. has the easier *tād* for *tum*.

V. vi. 123. 1 has *sadhasihāh* and *vah*, and so KS.; it places *ṣevadhīm* before *ānānt*,

and with KS. has *svasti* for change of number in this text.

⁴ AV. vi. 123. 2 agrees generally vi. 123. 1 a for o, and has *ṣā . . . kṛnuta*: it also makes accented, and has *lokum atra*, 3, 4 has *stām jūnātā*, *vṛkāk* for *has vāda* and *kṛṇavātha*, and with VS. has *jānātha*, while KS. *devāh*.

⁵ Already in full at iv. 7. 13A.

⁶ Both KS. and VS. have *naya* for

⁷ VS. has *dattām* and *pūrtām* and a *yāh*. KS. has no such line.

By that (path) do thou bear the sacrifice of ours,
To go to the gods in heaven.

h By that (path) by which, O Agni, the priests busy,
Bear the fees, the sacrifice,
By that do thou bear this sacrifice of ours,
To go to the gods in heaven.²

i By that (path) by which, O Agni, the doers of good deeds,
Obtain the streams of honey,
By that do thou bear this sacrifice of ours,
To go to the gods in heaven.³

k Where are the streams that fail not
Of honey and of ghee,
May Agni Vaiśvānara place us
In heaven among the gods.⁴

v. 7. 8. a Thy⁵ kindling-sticks, O Agni, thine abodes,
Thy tongues, O all-knower, thy light,
Thy smellings, thy drops,
With these pile thyself, well knowing.⁶

The fire is an extended⁷ sacrifice; what of it is performed, what not? What the Adhvaryu in piling the fire omits, that of himself he omits. 'Thy kindling-sticks, O Agni, thine [1] abodes', he says; this is the self-piling of the fire; verily the fire piles the fire, the Adhvaryu omits nothing from himself.

b To the four quarters let the fires advance;
May he bear this sacrifice for us, well knowing;
Making rich the ghee, immortal, full of heroes,
The holy power is the kindling-stick of the libations.⁸

¹ Found above at iv. 7. 13 i but with a different & (*denagāno ya utamāḥ*); VS. has *utām* before *sukāraṁ*, and *mayā*, KS. agrees with TS.

² KS. has *dehānāmantaṁ*, which is much simpler; *gūḥāḥ* the comm. takes as acc., 'those duly paid'. Not in VS.

³ KS. has *mayā*. Not in VS.

⁴ KS. has (*yaṣṭa dhāra; madhūmanthi sudāḥ*) *span-danti śvetaḥ*; VS. agrees.

⁵ This section deals with three separate points: (1) the self-piling of the fire to remedy defects of the sacrificial priest is explained; cf. KS. xi. 5 for the Mantra, and TS. v. 2. 6. 1; (2) there is given a new

Mantra for the ceremony of putting down the frog before the naturally perforated brick in place of iv. 2. 3 k; (3) the colours of the bricks are mentioned; in these two cases the material given would naturally find a place in v. 2. 8. For (1) see ĀpŚ. xvi. 21. 3; Bṛh. x. 23, 23; for (2), see ĀpŚ. xvi. 25. 1, 2; for (3) see ĀpŚ. xvi. 24. 1, 2; 19. 5.

⁶ KS. has *madanāḥ*, but *madayāḥ* seems the more probable form.

⁷ This is a contraction of the longer phrase found above, v. 4. 12. 3, and it is identical with that in v. 2. 1. 1.

⁸ Also in TB. ii. 2. 8. 10.

The tortoise is put down for the world of heaven; 'To the four quarters let the fires advance', he says [2]; verily by it he recognizes the quarters; 'May he bear this sacrifice for us, well knowing', he says, for guidance to the world of heaven; 'The holy power is the kindling-stick of the libations', he says. By means of the holy power the gods went to the world of heaven; in that he puts down (the tortoise) with (a verse) containing the word 'holy power', by the holy power the sacrificer goes to the world of heaven.

c The fire is Prajāpati here; cattle are the offspring; the form the metres; all colours of bricks should he make; verily by the form he wins offspring, cattle, the metres; verily also he piles it winning it for offspring, cattle, the metres.¹

- v. 7. 9. a In² me I take first Agnī,
For increase of wealth, for good offspring with noble heroes;
In me offspring, in me radiance I place;
May we be unharmed in our body with good heroes.³
b The immortal Agnī who hath entered
Into us mortals within the heart, O fathers,
May we enclose him in ourselves;
May he not abandon us and go afar.⁴

¹ According to Āp. there are bricks with lines *dakṣiṇāṇṛty*, *savyāṇṛty*, *ṛṇulekhā*, and *tryaṅkūṭhā*, and the last kind occurs above, v. 2. 8. 4. The last are put down in the centre; this agrees with v. 2. 8. 4; the *ṛṇulekhās* on the east or west, the *dakṣiṇāṇṛty*s on the south, the *savyāṇṛty*s on the north. The bricks are evidently of one shape, i. e. square, though many different sizes are given, *pāda*^o, *aratni*^o, *urvasthi*^o, *anūkamātri*. According to Āp. xvi. 21. 9, 10 the directions as to *prācāḥ*, *pratiśāḥ* (and no doubt others, *udāḥ*, &c.) refer to the direction of the rows of bricks (*gaṇeṣu rilivādāḥ*), while *prācīm*, &c., to the direction reckoned from the face of the performer. This shows that the directions are not in TS. references to the order of the lines of the bricks as taken by Eggeling in QB. (p. 406, n. 2). Būrk (ZDMG. lvi. 359) gives the sense as 'with the long side to the west' (*pratyagāyatāḥ* in comm.), but this does not suit square bricks nor the wording of e.g. BQS. x. 35.

² This section contains (1) an account of the preparatory rite of taking the fire to oneself which precedes the actual piling,

and also the verse for Agnī's self-piling, which is omitted by one who himself piles the fire, the piling being optional to Adhvaryu or sacrificer; cf. KS. vii. 12; MS. i. 6. 1; VS. xii. 1 (Mantra); QB. vii. 4. 1. 1, 2 (Brāhmaṇa); (2) two theological doubts as to the reason why mud and water are used to make a fire; and (3) a final explanation of the gold bricks, including an explanation of the use of the verses mentioned in v. 7. 1. 1. See for (1) ĀpQS. xvi. 21. 6; BQS. x. 23, 28, 40; MQS. vi. 1. 5; KQS. xvii. 8. 27; for (3) ĀpQS. xvii. 10. 2, who puts them after the Rāṣṭrabhr̥ts (v. 7. 4 e).

³ All differ in this line; VS. agrees in a and b, but has only after them *mām u devatāḥ sacantām*; KS. *rāyās pōṣha sahā vārcaseha devāḥ | māyī prajāṁ mayā puṣṭim dadhāma mādema śalāhīmās svatrāḥ* || MS. adds *aham* before *āgre*, and in b has *sahā prajāyā vārcasā dhānena*; in c it has *ksatram* and *rāyāḥ*, in d it agrees with KS.

⁴ This is AV. xii. 2. 33, which ends *amīto mārtiyeṣu*, and in c and d reads *māyī aham tāme pāriṣṭhāpāmi devāṁ | mā sō 'asmāṁ dūṣṭpat*

If the Adhvaryu without taking the fire in himself were to pile it, he would pile his own fire also [1] for the sacrificer. Now cattle depend upon the fire: cattle would be likely to depart from him. 'In me I take first Agni', he says; verily in himself he supports his own fire, cattle depart not from him.

b The theologians say, 'Since clay and water are not food for Agni, then why is he piled with clay and water?' In that he joins with water [2] and all the deities are the waters, verily he unites him with the waters. In that he piles with clay and Agni Vaiṣvānara is this earth, verily he piles Agni with Agni.

c The theologians say, 'Since the fire is piled with clay and water, then why is it called the fire?' In that he piles with the metres and the metres are fires, therefore is it called fire. Moreover Agni Vaiṣvānara is this (earth): in that [3] he piles with clay, therefore is it called the fire.

d He puts down golden bricks; gold is light; verily he confers light upon him; again gold is brilliance; verily he confers radiance upon himself. He, who piles (the fire) with faces on all sides, eats food in all his offspring, conquers all the quarters. In the east he puts down a Gāyatrī, a Tristubh on the south, a Jagat on the west, an Anuṣṭubh on the north, a Pañkti in the middle, thus is the fire with faces on all sides: he, who knowing thus piles it, eats food in all his offspring, conquers all the quarters; verily also he weaves quarter in quarter; therefore quarter is woven in quarter.

v. 7. 10. Prajāpati¹ created the fire, it created ran away east from him; he cast the horse at it, it turned to the south; he cast the ram at it, it turned to the west; he cast the bull at it it turned to the north; he cast the goat at it, it ran upwards. He cast the man at it. In that he puts down the heads of animals, he piles it [1], winning it on every side. The heads of animals are bricks, breath supporting, full of sight; in that he puts down the heads of animals, the sacrificer breathes with them in yonder world; verily also these worlds shine forth for him by them. He puts them down after smearing with mud, for purity. The fire is an animal, animals are food, the heads of animals are this fire: if he desire of a man, 'May his food be less' [2], he should put down for him the heads of animals more closely together: his food becomes less; if he desire of a man, 'May his food be similar (to what he has now)', he should put them down for him at a mean distance; verily his food becomes the same; if he desire of a man, 'May his food become more', he should put them

mā vasyā tām. KS. has in o *ātmanā pari-
grīmahe* and *manā*, adding *mā vasyā etām
anabhya parigṛīma*; MS. has *ātmanā parigṛī-*

nimashā ned apā, and ends *parigṛī-*

¹ This section exemplifies the reference to the heads of the victims in v. 2. 9.

down separating them at the ends of the pile; verily at the ends also he wins food for him; his food becomes more.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

v. 7. 11. Flies¹ with the teeth, frogs with the grinders; the eater with the gnawer; strength with the digester; the wild with the knee-cap, clay with the gums; Avakā grass with pieces of gravel; with the Avakās gravel; with the hump the tongue; with the shouter the palate, Sarasvatī with the tongue tip.²

v. 7. 12. Strength³ with the jaws; the waters with the mouth; the Ādityas with the hair; support with the lower lip; the existent with the upper, the clearness with what is between, by the gloss the external (radiance); by the knob the thundering; by the eyes Sūrya and Agni, by the two pupils the two lightnings; the lightning-stroke by the brain, might by the marrow parts.⁴

v. 7. 13. Tortoises⁵ with the hooves; with the flesh of the hooves francolin partridges, the Sāman with the dewclaws; speed with the legs; health with the two knees; strength with the two Kuhās; fear with the two movers; the secret with the two sides; the Aṣvins with the two shoulders, Aditi with the head: Nirrti with the bald head.⁶

¹ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, xiii. 1; MS. iii. 15. 1; VS. xxv. 1. With this and the next thirteen (11-24) Anuvākas the ceremony of offering the diverse members of the horse to the various deities is dealt with; cf. ĀpŚS. xx. 21. 9; MŚS. ix. 2. 5; BŚS. xv. 35. KS. agrees generally as in v. 5. 11-24; 6. 11-23. It is perhaps best not to take these as Mantras (for e. g. 17, 21, 22 render this doubtful): they are rather Brāhmaṇa passages. But see 20 *ad fin.*

² The exact sense of the parts enumerated is not always clear, and the comm. is, as usual, of little use: *samsūdā* is *saṃtataḥṣaraṇa nāsikādīḥ*; *jāmbū* the place within where the grass is deposited; *barsā* the root-flesh of the teeth, *parikarāḥ* bones like gravel, *avakāḥ* flesh like *śaivāla*; *avakrandā* the place of pronunciation of *ka*, &c. (*kūdhika* as read in the MSS. known to Weber and BI. alike). Bhāskara, whom the comm. generally agrees with, has *antahkūyikāḥ*. In each case we must supply a verb of offering, either in the first person if they are to be regarded as

Mantras, or third if Brāhmaṇa. In the latter case the text doubtless closely follows the Mantra.

³ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, xiii. 2; MS. iii. 15. 1, 2; VS. xxv. 1, 2

⁴ According to the comm. *upayāmā* is the earth, which is sensible, as it is a support, *sād* is the sky as the good sit there; *anūḥāpā* is the atmosphere; *prakāpā* is the internal place of radiance (Mahīthara takes it as gloss on the lower part of the body; Griffith, 'bright look'). KS. has the natural *vidyutam* with MS. Bhāskara's versions are evidently followed by the comm.

⁵ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, xiii. 3; MS. iii. 15. 3, VS. xxv. 3.

⁶ KS. has *acharābhīḥ*, unknown also; *ṣaḥphala-māṇsāni* (*ṣaḥphalamūla*), Bhāskara is the commentator's version; it has *guhābhyam* for *kuhābhyām* (*hostager madhyasamāhū*, comm.), *nirjālmākaṣṇā*, while MS. has *nirjālpakena*; to the comm. *kushhikā* is *prakoṣṭhārogyajāmuni jāghābhyām adhaḥ pradēṣaḥ*; *guhā* is very strange; the

v. 7. 14. The¹ yoke-thong with the pits of the legs, the yoke with the bent part; thought with the neck; sounds with the breaths; with the gloss skin; with the Parākāṣa the interior: with hair the flies; Indra with the hard-working bearing part; Bṛhaspati with the seat of the birds, the chariot with the cervical vertebrae.²

v. 7. 15. Indra³ and Varuṇa with the two buttocks: Indra and Agni with the flesh below the buttocks; Indra and Bṛhaspati with the two thighs; Indra and Viṣṇu with the knees; Savitr with the tail; the Gandharvas with the penis; the Apsarases with the testicles; the purifying with the anus; the strainer with the two Potras;⁴ the going with the two Sthūras; the going to with the two centres of the loins.

v. 7. 16. For⁵ Indra the breast, for Aditi the flanks, for the quarters the cervical cartilages; the clouds with the heart and its covering; atmosphere with the pericardium; the mist with the flesh of the stomach; Indrāni with the lungs; ants with the liver; the hills with the intestines; the ocean with the stomach; Vaiṣvānara with the fundament.⁶

v. 7. 17. For⁷ Pūṣan the rectum; for the blind serpent the large entrails, serpents with the entrails; seasons with the transverse processes;⁸ sky with the back; for the Vastu the first vertebra: for the Rudras the second; for the Ādityas the third; for the Angirases the fourth; for the Sādhyas the fifth; for the All-gods the sixth.

comm. has *guchani* (*gukani*, Bhāskara); VS. has *nirjarajalpa* and *śakābhāṣ* ('heel ropes', Griffith); MS. *asarābhāṣ*, of which KS. is a Prakṛitized variant.

¹ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, xiii. 4; VS. xxv. 2. 3.

² *grāhṛāṣ* is *hakaṣ* according to the comm.: *prākāṣi* is here 'external form' (contra in v. 7. 12); Griffith makes *rohena* 'shoulder', and *guchanissiddhena* 'quick spring'; the place is presumably at the rear, where the birds sit—the comm. make the birds 'strong men', and the vertebrae a part of the chariot stand (*rathavāhmanadepa*). Bhāskara has *akṣāḥ*, which is probabl. a case of the older sense of *akṣa* seen in AA. i. 2. 2; QĀ. ii. 4, as 'collar bone', and apparently he considers that the men who are *pakundh* = *pakāḥ* are *dhīrāḥ*; *upāḥ* are *piroṣṭhanasa-dṛpāḥ* *kāpanisāḥ*.

³ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, xiii. 5; VS. xxv. 7.

⁴ The comm. gives *potra*, *sthāra*, and *kuṣṭha* (*guṣṭha* in KS.) as parts of the flesh near the anus; the sense of *śikhaṇḍa* rests on him also; in vii. 3. 16 *śikhaṇḍābhyaṃ* is glossed by *śāntānānāḥ* 'mane', but the

sense here is more probable. Bhāskara, however, has *keṇāḍa*, and for *potrābhyaṃ* the sense *ghoṣāsthāni*, for *sthāra* and *kuṣṭha*, *paṭ* and *hasṭiparivāhamāni*.

⁵ Cf. KSAṣvamedha. xiii. 6; MS. iii. 15. 7; VS. xxv. 8.

⁶ The comm. calls *kroṣṭa* a part of the neck; MS. has *puṣṭāni*, KS. *puṣṭāṇi*; *bhāsmān* is rendered by the comm. as *śrīvātrādi* (cf. the disease *bhāsmān*, a disease in which the fire within burns the food to ashes, instead of digesting it, Wise, *Hindu Medicine*, pp. 327, 330), and it is true that the use of *bhāsm* above in VS. and MS. points to this rendering, though here the same sense as *bhāsm* seems natural. *Bhāsmān* of course suits Vaiṣvānara well. Bhāskara has *anena dābhyaṭpādi*, which is nonsense.

⁷ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, xiii. 7; MS. iii. 15. 9; VS. xxv. 6, 7. The use of the cases in the nom., gen., and dat. suggests that the Mantras are paraphrased here, not textually reproduced.

⁸ For the *Kikāś* and the *Prjās* see *Vedic Index*, ii. 358 seq.

v. 7. 18. Force¹ with the neck, Nirṛti with the bones, Indra with the hard-working bearing part; for Rudra the moving shoulder;² for day and night the second (part); for the half-months the third; for the months the fourth; for the seasons the fifth; for the year the sixth.

v. 7. 19. Joy³ with the delighter; love with the two Pratyāṣas⁴ fear with the two Īṭimans⁵ command with the two Praçāṣas: sun and moon with the two kidney parts; the dark and the light with the two kidneys; the dawning with the form, the setting with the formless.

v. 7. 20. Day⁶ with the flesh; night with the fat; the waters with the juice; ghee with the sap: ice⁷ with the fat (*vāsā*), hail with the rheum of the eyes; with tears hoar-frost; sky with the form; the Nakṣatras with the shadow; earth with the hide; the skin with the skin; to it brought up hail! To it slaughtered hail! To it offered hail!

v. 7. 21. For⁸ Agni the first rib; for Sarasvatī the second; for Soma the third; for the waters the fourth; for the plants the fifth; for the year the sixth; for the Maruts the seventh; for Brhaspati the eighth; for Mitra the ninth; for Varuṇa the tenth; for Indra the eleventh; for the All-gods the twelfth, for sky and earth the side; for Yama the side bone.⁹

v. 7. 22. For¹⁰ Vāyu the first rib; for Sarasvatī the second; for the moon the third; for the Nakṣatras the fourth; for Savitrī the fifth, for Rudra the sixth; for the serpents the seventh; for Aryaman the eighth; for Tvaṣṭr the ninth; for Dhātṛ the tenth; for Indrāṇī the eleventh; for Aditi the twelfth; for sky and earth the side: for Yami the side bone.

v. 7. 23. The¹¹ path with the two parts near the kidneys; continuance with the two sinew parts; parrots with bile; jaundice with the liver; the Halikṣṇas with the evil wind. Kūṣmas with dung; the worms with the contents of the intestines; dogs with the cutting up: serpents with

¹ Cf. KṢAçvamedha, xiii. 8.

² For *vahena* cf. above, 14. The *vocalā skandhaḥ* is the *atyantacācālo 'rayarāḥ* of the shoulder.

³ Cf. KṢAçvamedha, xiii. 9.

⁴ The untranslated words are all chosen to fit the deity: they are said to be pairs of parts in the neighbourhood of the pudendum, which is the *nandathu*. Bhāskara as usual confines his efforts to grammatical explanations.

⁵ Cf. KṢAçvamedha, xiii. 10; VS. xxv. 9. The end at least is Mantra.

⁶ VS. has *çinām* and *pruṣāḥ*, KS. *pruṣām*; the comm. makes *carma* the *paksapātala* and *chavi* the beauty of the eyes, or, as Bhāskara, of the form.

⁷ Cf. KṢAçvamedha, xiii. 11; MS. iii. 15 4, VS. xxv. 4.

⁸ The right side ribs seem to be the meant, the other two texts, MS. and VS., have thirteen a side, and omit the *pātura*, which is described as the bone in which the ribs are bound; perhaps the back-bone regarded on one side, and supplemented by the other side in v. 7. 22. KS has *pāthorāḥ*. Bhāskara renders it as *sarvapaçuṭidhāraṇo 'sthirīṣṇaḥ*.

⁹ Cf. KṢAçvamedha, xiii. 12; MS. iii. 15 5, VS. xxv. 4.

¹⁰ Cf. KṢAçvamedha, xiii. 13.

the smell of the blood birds with the smell of the cooking ants with fragments.¹

24. With² strides the courser hath strode out,
In unison with the All-gods worthy of sacrifice;
Do thou bear us to the world of good deeds;
May we rejoice in thy strength.

25. a Thy³ back is the sky; thy place earth; thy breath the atmosphere,
thy birthplace the ocean.⁴

b Thine eye the sun; thy breath the wind; thine ear the moon; thy
joints the months and the half-months; thy limbs the seasons; thy
greatness the year.⁵

26. Agni⁶ was the animal; with it they sacrificed; it won this world
where Agni is; this is thy world, thou wilt win it, and so snuff (it).

Vāyu was the animal: with it they sacrificed; it won this world
where Vāyu is; this is thy world, therefrom will I obstruct thee if thou
dost not snuff (it).

Āditya was the animal; with it they sacrificed; it won this world
where Āditya is; this is thy world, thou wilt win it if thou dost
snuff it.⁷

According to the comm. *galān* means here
a colour! *kaṣṇān* appears also in KS. and VS. xxv. 6, and neither Śāyana nor Mahidhara explains. Bhāskara also omits an explanation, though he knows the sense of *galān*.

f. KSAçvamedha, v. 16. It may be noted that ApÇS. xx. 21. 10 has a use for this section as a thirty-sixth *Agvastomiya*, the rest being provided by *yad akṛandak*, &c. (already used in xx. 12. 10); for BÇS. xv. 24 see the next note. This section is so manifestly out of place as one of the fourteen which are rubricated, see p. 479. n. 1) that it is very difficult to resist the conclusion that the fourteen are really v. 7. 11-23 and i. 4. 36, and then i. 4. 36, and that this section is not part of the preceding thirteen. This is strongly supported by Bhāskara who (ix. 271) expressly states that i. 4. 36 is the fourteenth, i. 4. 35 the fifteenth (cf. TB. iii. 9. 11), and that this is said over the heart of the horse. Cf. p. 62, n. 1.

g. KSAçvamedha, v. 5. These Mantras are explained in TB. iii. 9. 4. 8 as said

over the horse with others; in ApÇS. xx. 21. 6 they accompany an oblation, in BÇS. xv. 24 the priest goes to the lake on the south with this, 24, and vii. 5. 19, cf. xv. 34, where the same sets are used, xv. 5, where they accompany the washing of the horse. Bhāskara says 24 and 25 are said over the heart of the horse.

¹ This phrase is found above as the first part of iv. 1. 2 a.

² There is no exact parallel to this except in KS.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, v. 4; VS. xliii. 17. According to TB. iii. 9. 4. 8 the horse is expected to smell the food brought up to it, and this verse is used if it fails to do so; cf. KÇS. xx. 6. 8 BÇS. xv. 27 prescribes that the sets (each being repeated for Vāyu and Āditya) of the Mantras should be used first to invite, then to invite again, and then a third time; here the *parikṣat* waters are smelt. Bhāskara totally ignores this section, or the MSS. are defective in it.

⁷ The worlds are indicated by gestures, though *śān* simply is used throughout.

THE EXPOSITION OF THE SOMA SACRIFICE

PRAPATHAKA I

The Exposition of the Soma Sacrifice

vi. 1. 1. He¹ makes a hall with beams pointing east.² The gods and men divided the quarters, the gods (obtained) the eastern, the Pitr̥s the southern,³ men the western, the Rudras the northern. In that he makes a hall with beams pointing east, the sacrificer approaches the world of the gods. He covers it over, for the world of the gods is hidden from the world of men. 'It is not easy', they say, 'to go from this world; for who knows if he is in yonder world or not.' He makes at the corners⁴ apertures [1], for the winning of both worlds. He shaves his hair and beard, he trims his nails. The hair and the beard are dead and impure skin, and by thus destroying the dead and impure skin he becomes fit for the sacrifice and approaches the sacrifice. The Āṅgirasas going to the world of heaven placed in the waters consecration and penance. He bathes in the waters; verily visibly he secures consecration and penance. He bathes at a ford,⁵ for at a ford did they place (consecration and penance); he bathes at a ford [2]; verily he becomes a ford for his fellows. He sips water; verily he becomes pure within. He consecrates him with a garment; the linen garment has Soma for its deity.⁶ He who consecrates himself approaches Soma as his deity. He says, 'Thou art the body of Soma; guard my body.' He approaches his own deity; verily also he invokes this blessing. (Of the garment) the place where the border is belongs to Agni, the wind-guard to Vayu, the fringe to the Pitr̥s, the fore-

¹ Cf. KS. xxiii. 1; KapS. xxxv. 7; MS. ii. 6. 1, 2, 3; BCS. x. 1; CB. iii. 1. 1. 6-8. 24. This chapter explains the Mantras given in TS. i. 2. 1.

² The *vaiṣṭvas* are the beams running horizontally, and forming the roof. The four corner-posts are first connected by cross-beams so as to form the lintels of the eastern and western doors: upon these then are laid beams, which are covered over by mats or something similar. The central beam is the *prācinavaccha* par excellence, and it may be that it was raised so that the roof was not flat, but

like that of an ordinary thatched cottage. Cf. *Sūyana* here; BCS. x. 1; MCS. ii. 1. 1; ApCS. x. 1 *seq.*; KCS. vii. 1. 20, Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 3, n. 2.

³ *dakṣiṇ* is certainly correct, for *dakṣiṇām*, a very easy correction, is wrongly accented.

⁴ *dikṣi*, literally 'in the quarters' for the hut or hall is a microcosm.

⁵ This seems to point to the early sanctity of fords, which later developed into the pilgrimages of Hinduism.

⁶ With the double sense that it is propitious through having Soma as its deity.

edge to the pants [3], the warp to the Ad. yas. the wool to the All-gods the meshes to the Nakṣatras. The garment is thus connected with all the gods. in that he consecrates him with the garment, verily with all the gods he consecrates him. Man has breath without; his eating is his breath, he eats; verily he consecrates himself with breath. He becomes satiated. As great as is his breath, with it he approaches the sacrifice. Ghee² pertains to the gods, sour cream to the Pitṛs, well-seasoned butter to men [4], fresh butter is connected with all the gods; verily in anointing with fresh butter he satisfies all the gods. The man who is consecrated has fallen from this world and yet not gone to the world of the gods; fresh butter is as it were midway; therefore he anoints with fresh butter, along the hair, with a Yajus, for destruction.³ Indra slew Vṛtra: his eyeball fell away - it became collyrium. When he anoints, verily he takes away the eye of his enemy. He anoints his right eye first [5], for men anoint the left first. He does not rub (the ointment) on,⁴ for men rub (the ointment) on. Five times he anoints; the Pañkti has five syllables,⁵ the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he obtains the sacrifice. He anoints a limited number of times, for men anoint an unlimited number of times. He anoints with (a stalk)⁶ which has a tuft, for men anoint with (a stalk)

¹ The QB. iii. 1. 3. 13 has quite a different set of names, viz *paṇṇā*, 'wool'; *anuvāda*, 'warp'; KS. xxiii. 1 has *ag*, *śīṭ*, *praghaṭa*, *vāp*; *śīṭak*, *śantarāḥ*, *atirāṭh*; MS. has nothing corresponding. The version of *praghaṭa* is borrowed from Eggeling (SBE. xxvi. 10, 11), who thinks it is the closely woven part at either end of the cloth whence the *loṣa* threads of the *niri* or unwoven fringe (*thrum*) come out. *atirāṭh* is a metaphorical expression, not a technical term of weaving.

² KS. and MS. give the list differently; KS. xxiii. 1 as *ghṛta* for the gods, *nispakṛa* for men, *dyuta* for the Gandharvas, and *śayanīṣṭha* for Āditya, while *śrāvāṇa* is neutral; MS. iii. 6. 2 as *ghṛta* for the gods, *dyuta* for men, *nispakṛa* for the Gandharvas, and *śayanīṣṭha* for the Pitṛs, and *śayanīṣṭha* for all the gods. In QB. iii. 1. 3. 8 the Madhyandina recension has beside *ghṛe*, *phāṇa*, explained as the first particles of butter that appear in churning: the Kāṇva has *āyana nispāṇam* instead. In AB. 1. 3 the series is *dyu* and the gods, *śarab*, *ghṛta* and men, *dyuta* and the Pitṛs; and *śayanīṣṭha* and fortunas

(*garbhā*). Cf. Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 14, n. 1.

³ *anuvāda* refers to the natural direction of the hair. *śīṭikṛta*, because all human acts must differ from the divine. Cf. QB. iii. 1. 2. 4.

⁴ *śīṭ* is then taken by the comm.; the usual meaning 'wash the teeth' is perhaps less likely. MS. iii. 6. 2 asserts that *śīṭ* *dhā* *śīṭ*; so also the Nātra.

⁵ This is rather curious, for the ordinary *pañkti* as a metre is five sets of eight syllables. So that *pañkti* then must be taken rather as 'element'; the *pañkti* is of five elements. Probably the sense is syllable, the Pañkti being the 5+5 metre usually called Paṇḍapāñkti. The *śarab* is *pañkti* as fivefold, and is connected with the *pañkti* metre, but the sense can hardly be expressed in a translation. In QB. iii. 1. 3. 17 the sacrifice is *pañkti* as connected with the seasons.

⁶ *śīṭ* as opposed to *śarab*, which is used by men, according to KS. and MS. According to QB. iii. 1. 3. 13 a reed-stalk (*parāṇḍ*) is used.

which has no tuft; (verily he anoints them) for discrimination. If he were to anoint with (a stalk) having no tuft, he would be as it were a thunder-bolt. He anoints with one which has a tuft, for friendship [6]. Indra slew Vṛtra, he died upon the waters. Of the waters what was fit for sacrifice, pure, and divine, that went out of the waters, and became Darbha grass. In that he purifies (the sacrificer) with bunches of Darbha grass, verily he purifies him with the waters which are fit for sacrifice, pure, and divine. He purifies (him) with two (stalks);¹ verily he purifies him by days and nights. He purifies (him) with three (stalks); three are these worlds; verily he purifies him by these worlds. He purifies (him) with five stalks [7]; the Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he purifies him by the sacrifice. He purifies (him) with six (stalks), six² are the seasons; verily he purifies him by the seasons. He purifies (him) with seven (stalks); seven are the metres; verily he purifies him by the metres. He purifies (him) with nine (stalks); nine are the breaths in man; verily he purifies him along with his breaths. He purifies (him) with twenty-one (stalks); there are ten fingers and ten toes, and the body is the twenty-first;³ he thus completely purifies the man [8]. He says, 'Let the lord of thought purify thee'; the mind is the lord of thought; verily by the mind he purifies him. He says, 'Let the lord of speech purify thee'; verily by speech he purifies him. He says, 'Let the god Savitr purify thee'; verily being instigated by Savitr, he purifies him. He says, 'O lord of the purifier, with thy purifier, for whatsoever I purify myself, that may I have strength to accomplish.' Verily does he invoke this blessing.

vi. 1. 2. All⁴ the gods who purified themselves for the sacrifice waxed great. He who knowing thus purifies himself for the sacrifice waxes great. Having purified him without he makes him go within. Verily having purified him in the world of men, he leads him forward purified to the world of the gods. 'He is not consecrated by one oblation', they say; verily he offers four with the dipping-ladle for consecration; the fifth he offers with the offering-ladle; the Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice. 'To the purpose, to the impulse, to Agni, [1] hail!' he says, for with purpose does a man employ the sacrifice, planning to sacrifice. 'To wisdom, to thought, to Agni, hail!' he says, for

¹ The options vary considerably; in ÇB. iii. 1. 3. 19 seq. they are one, three (the three breaths), seven (the seven breaths), or twenty-one. KS. gives two (*prāṇa* and *apāna*); three (*prāṇa*, *vyāna*, *apāna*); five (man is *pāñkti*); seven (the metres); nine (the breaths), or twenty-one. MS. iii. 6. 8 has two (two purifiers); three

(*prāṇa*, *apāna*, *vyāna*); seven (metres); twenty-one.

² For the numbers of the seasons cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 110, 111.

³ Cf. the enumeration in AĀ. i. 1. 2; 2. 2

⁴ Cf. KS. xxiii. 2; KapS. xxv. 8; MS. iii. 6. 4, 5; ÇB. iii. 1. 4. 6-23. This Brāhmaṇa explains TS. i. 2. 2. 1.

by wisdom and thought man approaches the sacrifice. 'To Sarasvatī, to Pūṣan, to Agnī, hail!' he says. Sarasvatī is speech, Pūṣan the earth; verily with speech and the earth he performs the sacrifice. 'O ye divine, vast, all-soothing waters', he says. The waters of the rain [2] are the divine, vast, all-soothing waters; if he said not that praise, the divine waters would descend in anger on this world. He says, 'O ye divine, vast, all-soothing waters.' Verily he makes them soothing for this world; accordingly being soothed they approach this world. 'Heaven and earth', he says, for the sacrifice is in heaven and earth. 'Wide atmosphere', he says, for the sacrifice is in the atmosphere. 'May Bṛhaspati rejoice in our oblation' [3], he says. Bṛhaspati is the holy power (Brahman) of the gods; verily by the holy power he wins this sacrifice for him. If he were to say *vidhek*¹ then he would stumble on the sacrificial post; he says *vythitu*; verily he avoids the sacrificial post. Prajāpati created the sacrifice. Being created it went away. It crushed the Yajus, it crushed the Sāman: the R̥c raised it; in that the R̥c raised (it), hence the 'elevating' offering has the name. With a R̥c [4] he sacrifices, to support the sacrifice. 'It was the Anuṣṭubh among the metres which supported it', they say. Therefore he sacrifices with an Anuṣṭubh, to support the sacrifice. 'It was the twelve "calf-binders" which supported it', they say. Therefore with twelve those who know the 'calf-binders',² consecrate. This R̥c is an Anuṣṭubh; the Anuṣṭubh is speech; in that he consecrates him with this R̥c, he consecrates him with the whole of speech. 'Let every (man) of the god who leads', he says. By that (the R̥c) is connected with Savitṛ. '(Let every) man choose the companionship' [5], he says. By that (the R̥c) has the Pitr̥s for its deity.³ 'Every man prayeth for wealth', he says. By that (the R̥c) is connected with the All-gods. 'Let him choose glory that he may prosper', he says. By that (the R̥c) is connected with Pūṣan. This R̥c indeed is connected with all the gods. In that he consecrates with this R̥c, he consecrates him with all the gods. The first quarter-verse is of seven syllables; the other

¹ The term here must have the sense of 'spiritual power' vaguely conceived. There is no doubt a play also on the fact that Bṛhaspati is the Brahman priest of the gods (KB. vi. 13; CB. i. 7. 4. 21; CP. iv. 6. 9); cf. Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* ii. 144; above, p. 99, n. 2.

² This is not either in MS., KS., or VS., and must be the reading of a lost Śakha. The comm. of course renders *vidhek* as *vidadhāte*; for those who read *vidhek* must have meant by it 'Bṛhaspati, offer for us with the oblation'. For the nom., cf.

Keith, JHAS. 1908, p. 1124; above, TS. i. 4. 19; p. 58, n. 1.

³ This verse, *vythitu*, &c., is especially styled the 'elevating', as raising the sacrificer from this to the other world. CB. iii. 1. 4. 1 applies the term (with older form *audgra-bhāra*) to all five oblations.

⁴ The verse contains only twelve words, and apparently the twelve calf-binders are the twelve words used to bind the sacrifice (cf. comm.).

⁵ That is because *marm*, 'man', recalls Pitr̥.

three are of eight syllables. The three approach the eight; the four the eight.¹ Because it has eight syllables [6] it is a Gāyatrī. Because it has eleven syllables it is a Triṣṭubh. Because it has twelve syllables, it is a Jāgati. This R̥c indeed is all the metres. In that he consecrates him with this R̥c, he consecrates him with all the metres. The first quarter-verse is of seven syllables; the Çakvari is of seven syllables, the Çakvari is cattle; verily he wins cattle. The first quarter-verse is defective by one syllable. Therefore men live on what of speech is defective. He offers with a full (verse) to win Prajāpati; full as it were is Prajāpati. He offers with a defective (verse), for the creation of offspring, for from what is defective² Prajāpati created offspring.

vi. 1. 3. The³ R̥c and the Sāman, unwilling to remain with the gods for the sacrifice, taking the form of a black antelope⁴ departed and remained away. The (gods) reflected, 'He whom they shall resort to will become all this world.'⁵ They called to them, and they depositing their might in day and night came up to them. This is the colour of the R̥c, the white of the skin of the black antelope; the black is the colour of the Sāman. 'Ye are images of the R̥c and Sāman', he says; verily he wins the R̥c and the Sāman [1]. The white of the black antelope skin is the colour of the day, the black of the night. Whatever is imbued in those two, he wins. He consecrates (him) with a black antelope skin. The black antelope skin is the form of the holy power; verily he consecrates him with the holy power. 'O god, this prayer of him who imploreth', he says. That is according to the text.⁶ The man who is consecrated is a foetus; the clothing is the caul; he covers. Therefore [2] foetuses are born covered (with the caul). He should not uncover before the purchasing of the Soma. If he were to uncover before the purchasing of the Soma, the foetuses of offspring would be liable to miscarriage. He uncovers when the Soma has been purchased; verily he is born. It is also as when one uncovers to a superior.⁷ The Aṅgirasas going to the world of heaven divided their strength. What was left over became Çara grass; Çara grass is strength. In that the girdle is of Çara grass [3],

¹ i. e. $3 + 3 = 11$; $4 + 8 = 12$; *apa + i* is a technical expression for 'be added to'.

² Cf. AĀ. i. 1. 2; BR. iv. 389. Oldenberg (*Prolegomena*, p. 372) uses this statement as showing that the 'orthoepic diaksenasis' of the RV. was not yet carried out before the text of the Saṁhitās was produced. TS. v. 1. 9. 1 may be also compared.

³ Cf. KS. xxiii. 4; KapS. xxxv. 8; MS. iii. 6. 6, 7; ÇB. iii. 2. 1. 1-31. This explains TS. i. 2. 2.

⁴ For the construction see Weber, IS. xiii. 111, who cites v. 2. 6. 5; vi. 1. 5. 6; 2. 4. 2, 4; 7. 1; vii. 1. 6. 2, 3, 4; TB. i. 1. 3 3; AB. vi. 35.

⁵ For the construction cf. Keith, JRAS. 1910, pp. 525, 573.

⁶ The sense seems to be simply that the verse is of clear meaning, needing no comment.

⁷ Sāyana explains by a reference to the removal of the curtains which separate

he wins strength. He girds it in the middle; verily he gives him strength in the middle. Therefore in the middle men enjoy strength. The part of man above the navel is pure, that below is impure. In that he girds him in the middle he discriminates between the pure and impure parts. Indra hurled his thunderbolt against Vṛtra; it divided into three parts; one-third the wooden sword, one-third the chariot, and one-third the sacrificial post [4]. The internal arrows¹ which were split (*aciryaṇta*) became Çara grass, and that is why Çara grass is so called. The thunderbolt is Çara grass; hunger indeed is the foe of man. In that the girdle is of Çara grass, he clearly drives away the enemy hunger from the middle (of man's body). It is threefold. The breath is threefold; verily he places the threefold breath in the middle of the sacrificer. It is broad, for the discrimination of the strands. He consecrates the sacrificer with a girdle, with a yoke his wife for the sake of offspring [5]. The sacrifice reflected on the gift (to the priests).² He had intercourse with her. Indra perceived this and reflected, 'He who will be born from this union will be this world.' He entered her; from her verily was Indra born: he reflected, 'He who hence other than I will be born will be this world'. Stroking her womb he split it, she became barren after birth, and that is the origin of the (cow) which is barren after birth [6].³ He wrapped it (the *yoni*) in his hand, he deposited it among the wild beasts, it became the horn of the black antelope. 'Thou art the birthplace of Indra; harm me not', (with these words) he hands the horn of the black antelope. Verily he makes the sacrifice united with the womb, the gift with the womb, Indra with the womb, for union with the womb. 'For ploughing thee, for good crops', he says. Therefore plants grow up without ploughing. For those of good fruits thee, for the plants', he says. Therefore plants bear fruit. If he were to scratch himself with his hand [7] his offspring would be liable to the itch; if he were to smile, they would become naked.⁴ He scratches

a prince from the people in his palace when he gives an audience. Bhāṣk. has *piṣyagurādākam prati prāvṛtām vāso* 'porcupine'. The practice, however obscure, must rather be to the removal of some garment as a token of respect to a superior, a practice of common occurrence in other parts of the world.

The bolt is conceived, it seems, as containing arrows within it, which become Çara grass or reeds, used for arrows. For the reed arrows of the Indians cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 857.

² For the *dakṣiṇā* and its demoralizing effect on the Vedic priest and poet, cf. Bloom

field, *Religion of the Veda*, pp. 71 seq.; *Vedic Index*, ii. 82, 83.

³ *la-vaṣā* seems naturally to mean 'barren, after bearing', in this case Indra. The ÇB. iii. 2. 1 27, 28 has a form of the legend by which Indra is born as the one and only offspring of Yajña and Vac.

⁴ I.e. as the comm. puts it, would have no clothes, because of their poverty. The accusatives in *nagnam-bhārukāḥ* and *pa-mānam-bhārukāḥ* are interesting, usually they are explained as based on the analogy of similar accusatives with forms of *ky* when the accusative is predicative (cf. Macdonell, *Ved. Gramm.*

himself with the horn of the black antelope and smiles, holding it for the protection of his offspring. He should not let go the horn of the black antelope before the bringing of the gifts (to the priests). If he were to let go the horn of the black antelope before the bringing of the gifts, the womb of his offspring will be liable to miscarriage. When the gifts have been brought, he casts away the horn of the black antelope in the pit.¹ The pit is the womb of the sacrificer: the horn of the black antelope is the womb, verily he places womb in womb, that the sacrificer may have a womb.

vi 1. 4. Speech² went away from the gods, not being willing to serve for the sacrifice. She entered the trees. It is the voice of the trees, the voice that is heard in the drum, the lute, and the flute.³ In that he offers the staff of the initiated, he wins speech. The (staff) is of Udumbara wood; the Udumbara is strength; verily he wins strength. It is level with his mouth, verily from the mouth (downwards) he wins strength for him. Therefore from the mouth they enjoy strength [1]. After the buying of the Soma he hands the staff to the Maitrāvaruna (priest). For the Maitrāvaruna⁴ first assigns to the priests their utterance, and the priests plant it in the sacrificer. 'Hail! with my mind the sacrifice', he says: for man approaches the sacrifice with his mind. 'Hail! from heaven and earth', he says; for the sacrifice is in heaven and earth. 'Hail! from the broad atmosphere', he says; for the sacrifice is in the atmosphere. 'Hail! from the wind the sacrifice I grasp', he says [2]. The sacrifice is he who blows here;⁵ verily he clearly wins him. He clenches his fist; he restrains his speech for the support of the sacrifice. 'This Brahman⁶ has consecrated himself', he says

p. 165, n. 1) while Delbrück (*Vergl. Synt.* iii. 21) adds cases like RV. iii. 53. 8 *rūpam-rūpam maghavā bobhavān* when *rūpam*, a nominative, was taken as an accusative (cf. n. 5, p. 487). On the other hand, Finck (*Berl. Philol. Wochens.* 1901, p. 500) compares the English 'it is me', and suggests that like 'me' the accusative represents a reaction from the nominative or predicative. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* II. i. 203. This suggestion can hardly be deemed acceptable, when the influence of analogy is so obvious and easy an explanation.

¹ The *cūrāla* is a deep pit, the earth from which is used for the *uttaravedi* or high altar. It is just outside the Mahāvedi, a little north-west of the north-east corner: see Caland and Henry, *L'Agnistoma*, pl. iv.

² Cf. KS. xxiii. 4, 6; KapS. xxxvi. 1-3; MS. iii. 6, 8-10; ÇB. iii. 2. 1. 32-2. 27. This

explains TS. i. 2. 2. 3-3. 3.

³ Cf. Lévi, *La doctrine du sacrifice*, p. 34, who quotes PB. vi. 5. 10-13.

⁴ Cf. for this priest, Weber, IS. ix. 188-190, x. 140 seq.

⁵ I. e. the wind who purifies (*pū*). Cf. AA. ii. 1. 1.

⁶ ÇB. iii. 2. 1. 39, 40, expressly holds that *brāhmaṇa* is to be used even of a *rājanya* or a *vaiśya*, as the origin of a man is uncertain, for the Raksases pursue women on earth and implant their seed therein. But a man is born a *Brāhmaṇa* by the sacrifice, even if he be a *Rājanya* or a *Vaiśya*. The BGS., in a passage mentioned by Caland and Henry (*L'Agnistoma*, p. 20, n.), allows the use of the proper terms. For the activity of the Raksases, cf. the discussion of *gan-dharva* by Pischel, *Ved. Stud.* i. 77 seq.; ii. 233, 234, and Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, p. 249, n. 1, and the further treat-

thrice in a whisper, verily he proclaims him to the gods. Thrice aloud (he says it); verily he proclaims him to both gods and men. He should not utter speech until the Nakṣatras appear. If he were to utter speech before the Nakṣatras appear, he would divide the sacrifice [3]. When the Nakṣatras have arisen, he utters speech, 'Prepare the fast food.' The consecrated is bound by a vow of sacrifice; verily with regard to the sacrifice does he utter speech. Should he utter speech, he should then repeat a *Rc* addressed to Viṣṇu. Viṣṇu is the sacrifice: verily he unites the sacrifice with the sacrifices. 'The thought divine we meditate', he says. Thus he makes smooth the sacrifice. 'May it guide us safely according as we will', he says. Verily he wins the dawn [4]. The theologians say, 'Should an offering be made in the house of one who is consecrated, or should an offering not be made?' The man who is consecrated is the oblation, and if he were to sacrifice he would offer a part of the sacrificer: if he were not to sacrifice, then he would omit a joint of the sacrifice.² 'The gods, mind born, mind using', he says. The gods, mind born, mind using, are the breaths, verily in them he sacrifices secretly, and the sacrifice is both offered as it were and yet not offered. Now the Rākṣases are fain to hurt him who is consecrated while he sleeps. Agni [5] indeed is the slayer of the Rākṣases. 'O Agni, be thou wakeful. Let us be glad', he says; verily having made Agni his guardian, for the smiting away of the Rākṣases, he sleeps. Now, if a man who is consecrated sleeps, he does something that as it were is contrary to his vow. 'Thou, O Agni, art the guardian of vows', he says. Agni indeed is among the gods the guardian of vows, verily he causes him to take up his vow again. 'Among the gods and men', he says; for he, being a god [6], is (guardian of vows) among men.³ 'Thou art to be invoked at our sacrifices', he says; for him they invoke at the sacrifices. Now power and the gods depart from the man who is consecrated when he is asleep. 'All the gods have surrounded me', he says; verily he unites him with both power and the gods.⁴ If he were not to utter that formula (*yajus*), so many cattle would be as he might consecrate himself for. 'O Soma, give so much [7] and bear more hither', he says; verily he obtains innumerable cattle. 'Thou art gold: be for my enjoyment', he says,

ment by Windisch, *Buddha's Geburt*, pp. 12-14; Keith, *JRAS.* 1910, p. 213.

¹ i. e. other than that allowed when the Nakṣatras have appeared.

² The result is that he does not sacrifice in the ordinary way the new and full moon sacrifices, but he sacrifices in the breaths (*prāṇa*), an idea not rare; cf. *ĀA.* iii. 2. 6; *QĀ.* viii. 21.

³ It seems pretty clear that the Brahmana regards the word *dava* in *davaś* as standing for *davā*, not for *dā*, which it must really do, and the mistake of the Pāda is therefore a very old one.

⁴ It is clear that this Mantra in the view of the Brāhmana does not apply to the taking of the Dakṣiṇā, but is said on waking.

verily he takes each according to its deity. He says, 'To Vayu thee, to Varuṇa thee!' If he did not so specify them, he would put the gifts out of correspondence with the deities, and would be brought low to the deities.¹ Because he thus specifies them, he puts the gifts in correspondence with the deities, and is not brought low to the deities. 'O divine waters, son of the waters', he says. 'That divine part of yours, which is pure and fit for the sacrifice, may I not step upon', that he says in effect. 'The unbroken web of earth may I follow', he says; verily making a bridge he crosses over vi. 1. 5. The² gods, having fixed up a place of sacrifice, could not distinguish the quarters. They ran up to one another, (saying) 'By thee shall we distinguish them, by thee.' They fixed upon Aditi, (saying), 'By thee shall we distinguish them.' She said, 'Let me choose a guerdon. Let the opening oblation in the sacrifice be mine, and the concluding oblation be mine.' Therefore the opening oblation of the sacrifice belongs to Aditi, and the concluding oblation belongs to Aditi.⁴ He offers to five gods; there are five quarters. (and so it serves) for the distinction of the quarters [1] Now the Paṅkti is of five elements, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice. They made sacrifice to Pathyā Svasti. The eastern quarter they distinguished by her, by Agni the southern, by Soma the western, by Savitr the northern, by Aditi the zenith. He offers to Pathyā Svasti, verily he distinguishes the eastern quarter. Having offered to Pathyā Svasti, he offers to Agni and Soma. Agni and Soma indeed are the eyes of the sacrificer; verily he sees with them [2]. Having offered to Agni and Soma, he offers to Savitr; verily on the instigation of Savitr he sees. Having offered to Savitr, he offers to Aditi; Aditi indeed is this (earth), verily taking his stand on it he sees. Having offered to Aditi, he repeats the verse to the Maruts. The Maruts are the subjects of the gods. As the subjects of the gods are in harmony, so he brings the human subjects into harmony.⁵ In that he repeats the verse to the Maruts,

¹ *enāh* refers to the cattle which serve in the rite. Those which are lost, dead, &c., he devotes to the several gods, the living and whole ones to the several priests. See KS. xxiii. 6; MS. iii. 6. 10, where the sense is made clear.

² For *ā-vṛccyate* with the dat., Delbrück (*Alind. Synt.* p. 143) sees an equivalent of an ablative, 'he is removed from the gods'. This is doubtful: the dative seems used rather in the sense 'fall a victim to' the gods. Cf. TS. v. 3. 7. 2; Oldenberg, SBE. xvi. 19 seq.; *Āgveda-Nāṭa*, i. 23, 24, with Charpentier, VOJ.

xxv. 377, n. 4; 384, n. 2 (on AV. xv. 2, 1; 12 6), who seems to waver in his interpretation. Cf. p. 139, n. 4.

³ Cf. KS. xxiii. 8; KapS. xxxvi. 5, 6; MS. iii. 7. 1, 2; QB. iii. 2. 3. 1-28.

⁴ The *prāyaṇīya* is an offering preliminary to the purchase of Soma, its *udayanīya* an offering after the sacrificial bath has taken place; cf. QB. iv. 5. 1. 2; Caland and Henry, *L'Agnostoma*, pp. 28, 29, Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 48, n. 1.

⁵ For the Maruts as the subjects of the gods, cf. Bloomfield, SBE. xlii. 668, and for *ṛp*, see Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* ii. 308; *Vedic Index*,

it is to bring subjects into harmony. The theologians say, 'The opening oblation should be performed with a fore-offering, but without an after-offering, the concluding oblation should be performed with an after-offering [3], but without a fore-offering.' These are the fore-offerings, and these the after-offerings, and this is the course of the sacrifice.¹ This is not to be followed. The fore-offerings are the self, the after offerings the offspring. If he were to omit the fore-offerings, he would omit the self; if he were to omit the after-offerings, he would omit offspring. In so far as the whole of the sacrifice² is not performed, in so far does the sacrifice come to ruin, and the sacrificer comes to ruin along with the sacrifice [4]. Verily the opening oblation should be performed with both fore- and after-offerings, and the concluding oblation should be performed both with fore- and after-offerings. He does not omit the self, nor offspring: the sacrifice does not come to ruin, nor the sacrificer. He offers the concluding oblation in the scrapings of the opening oblation: this is the course of the sacrifice. Now if he were to make the Yajyā verses of the opening libation the Yajyā verses of the concluding libation, he would mount to the other world away from this, and would be liable to die. The Puroṣvakya verses of the opening libation should be made the Yajyā verses of the concluding libation; verily he finds support in this world.

vi. 1. 6. Kadrū⁴ and Suparnī had a dispute (for the stake of) each other's form.⁵ Kadrū defeated Suparnī. She said, 'In the third heaven from here is the Soma; fetch it, and by it buy your release.' Kadrū is this (earth), Suparnī yonder (heaven), the descendants of Suparna the metres. She said, 'For this do parents rear children: "in the third heaven from here is the Soma; fetch it, and by it buy your release" [1], so has Kadrū said to me.' The Jagatī flew up, of fourteen syllables, but returned without obtaining it; it lost two syllables, but returned with the (sacrificial) animals and consecration. Therefore the Jagatī is the richest in cattle of the metres, and consecration waits upon a man who is rich in cattle.

ii. 305. The acc. is governed by *acc.*, but it approximates to the acc. absol. found, e.g. by Geldner (*Fal. Stud.* iii. 111, n. 3), in RV. For the verse see RV. viii. 7. 11; TS. i. 5. 11. 4, &c.

¹ That is, the fore-offering and the opening libation should be connected, and the latter should not be accompanied by an after-offering. But this is deliberately rejected.

² The constr. is intelligible, but loose.

³ MS. iii. 7. 2 has *niṣṭhā*, which may be the more correct reading, as it is supported by KS. xxi. 10. The QB. iii. 2, 3. 21

recognizes the practice of making the second rite a repetition of the first, but *ibid.* 22 condemns it.

⁴ Cf. KS. xxi. 10; xiv. 1; Kaps. xxvii. 2; MS. iii. 7. 3, 4; QB. iii. 2. 4. 1-6; 2. 1 13-16.

⁵ i.e. they staked themselves on the issue (regarding a horse's tail, see *Suparna-dhyaya*, iii. 8. 1; iv. 7. 1), not that they disputed what was the more beautiful. Cf. QB. iii. 6. 2. 2 seq.; Oldenberg, ZDMG. xxvii. 67 seq.; Weber, IS. viii. 81. For the question of the *Suparna-dhyaya*, see

The Trīṣṭubh flew up, of thirteen syllables, but returned without obtaining it, it lost two syllables, but returned with the (sacrificial) gifts [2] and penance. Therefore in the world of the Trīṣṭubh, the midday oblation,¹ the gifts are brought. 'That in truth is penance', they say, 'if a man gives his wealth.' The Gāyatrī flew up, of four syllables, together with a female goat with light. Then the goat won (Soma) for her, and so the goat has the name.² The Gāyatrī brought back the Soma and the four syllables, and so became of eight syllables. The theologians say [3], 'For what reason is it that the Gāyatrī, the smallest of the metres, holds the forefront of the sacrifice?' Because it brought down the Soma, it held the forefront of the sacrifice; therefore it is the most glorious (of the metres). By the feet it grasped two of the oblations, and by the mouth one. The one it grasped by the mouth it sucked, therefore two oblations are made of the pure Soma,³ the morning and midday oblations; therefore at the third oblation they pour out the dregs of the Soma; for they regard it as sucked as it were [4]. He removes any admixture so that it may be pure; verily also he makes ready it (the *ṛjṣā*). When the Soma was being borne away, the Gandharva Viṣvāvasu stole it. It was for three nights stolen; therefore after purchase the Soma is kept for three nights. The gods said, 'The Gandharvas love women;⁴ let us redeem it with a woman.' They made speech unto a woman of one year old, and with her redeemed it. She adopted the form of a deer and ran away from the Gandharvas [5]; that was the origin of the deer. The gods said, 'She has run from you; she comes not to us; let us both⁵ summon her.' The Gandharvas uttered a spell, the gods sang, she went to the gods as they sang. Therefore women love one who sings enamoured are women of him who thus knows. So if there is in a family one person who knows thus, men give their daughters in wedlock to that family, even if there be other (wooers) in plenty [6].⁶ He buys Soma with a (cow) one year old, verily he buys it with the whole of speech. Therefore men utter speech when one year old. He buys with a cow which has no horns, small ears, is not one-eyed or lame, and has not seven hooves, verily he buys it with all. If he were to buy it with a white cow, the

Hertel, VOJ. xxiii. 300 seq; Keith, JRAS. 1911, pp 987, 1001.

Synt. p. 464.

¹ For the metres and the Savanas, see esp. Bloomfield, JAOS. xvi. 5 seq.

² *ṛjṣā* is taken with the second sentence by the comm. and makes sense thus. Still it can be taken with the first part, the *ajā* being radiance.

³ See Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* i. 204 seq.

⁴ See RV. x. 35. 22; Macdonell, *Ved. Myth.* p. 137.

⁵ The *va* denotes rivalry: Delbrück, *Altind.*

⁶ So the comm. It might mean that, even if the family is a large one, the presence in it of one wise man leavens it adequately to give it a pre-eminence in marriage matters. Bhāsk. suggests that the proviso means either that no other virtues produce this result, or that several so endowed greatly enhance the position (*utā yad = kim tu*). There is no real suggestion of polyandry.

sacrificer would become leprous.¹ If he were to buy with a black one, it would be a funeral cow,² and the sacrificer would be likely to die. If with one of both colours, it would be one sacred to Vṛtrahan, and he would either overcome his foe or his foe him.³ He buys with a ruddy, yellow-eyed one. This is the form of Soma: verily he buys it with its own deity.

vi. 1. 7. That⁴ became gold. Therefore they purify gold forth from the waters.⁵ The theologians say, 'How is it that offspring are produced through that which is boneless, and yet are born with bones?' Because he offers the gold, placing it in the ghee, therefore are offspring produced, through that which is boneless, and yet are born with bones. The ghee is Agni's loved abode, the gold is radiance. 'This is thy body, O pure one. This is thy splendour', he says; verily he unites Agni with his radiance and his body [1]; verily also he makes him ready. If he were to deposit (the gold) without fastening it on, then the foetuses of offspring would be liable to miscarriage. He deposits it fastening it on, to secure the foetuses. He fastens it so that it cannot be untied, for the production of offspring. The cow with which the Soma is bought is speech. 'Thou art the strong', he says, for what he strengthens in his mind,⁶ that he expresses in speech. 'Grasped by mind', he says; for by mind is speech grasped. 'Acceptable to Viṣṇu', he says [2]. Viṣṇu is the sacrifice; verily he makes her acceptable to the sacrifice. 'Through the impulse of thee, of true impulse', he says; verily he wins speech which is impelled by Savitr. As each part is performed, the Rakṣases are fain to injure the sacrifice; the path of Agni and Sūrya is one which the Rakṣases cannot injure. 'I have mounted the eye of the sun, the pupil of the eye of Agni', he says. He mounts the path which is not injured by the Rakṣases [3]. The cow with which the Soma is bought is speech. 'Thou art thought, thou art mind',

¹ This is probably what is meant, the same thing being denoted by *kūḍṣa*, &c.

² *amastirani*, the cow killed at the burial rite, with which are covered the limbs of the dead man; cf. RV. x. 16. 7; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, p. 576, n. 5. See also TS. vi. 1. 7. 5.

³ The point is that the cow would at once impart victory and defeat, the defeat of Vṛtra, the victory of Indra, and there would be no certainty of securing the victory. All the authorities (Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* i. 25-29) agree on the colour of the cow as like the colour of Soma, and as red or brownish-red (*babru*). Cf. QB. iii. 3. 1. 13-16. The reference to seven hooves is of course to the fact that

some animals have one of the feet with a single hoof, instead of a double one with a clear division as usual. *akarna* is a little obscure; the Kāṇva recension of the QB. has *anupāṣṭalarna*, perhaps 'with unperforated ears'. The rendering 'net eared' of Eggeling, SBH. xxvi. 68, is difficult, and it may be better to assume that it means 'with unutilized ears'.

⁴ Cf. KS. xiv. 3; KapS. xxxvii. 4; MS. iii. 7. 5, 6; QB. iii. 2. 4. 2-21. It comments on TS. i. 2. 4.

⁵ Cf. Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, p. 50.

⁶ *ju* here has the sense of a thought meditated on, and so made effective by issuing in speech, an idea familiar to modern psychology.

he says; verily he instructs her. Therefore children are born instructed. 'Thou art thought', he says: for what one thinks in the mind one expresses in speech. 'Thou art mind', he says; for what one grasps by the mind one performs. 'Thou art meditation', he says, for what one meditates with the mind one expresses in speech [4]. 'Thou art the gift (to the priests)', he says: for (the cow) is the gift. 'Thou art of the sacrifice', he says, verily he makes her fit for the sacrifice. 'Thou art of kingly power', he says, for she is of kingly power. 'Thou art Aditi, double-headed', he says. In that to Aditi belong the opening and the concluding oblations of the sacrifices, therefore does he say that.¹ If (the cow) were not bound, she would be unrestrained; if she were bound by the foot, she would be the funeral cow,² and the sacrificer would be likely to perish [5]. If she were held by the ears, she would belong to Vṛtrahan, and the sacrificer would oppress another, or another would oppress him. 'May Mitra bind thee by the foot', he says. Mitra is the auspicious one of the gods; verily with his help he binds her by the foot. 'May Pūṣan guard the ways', he says. Pūṣan is this (earth); verily he makes her lady of this (earth), for the gaining thereof. 'For Indra the guardian!' he says; verily he makes Indra her guardian [6]. 'May thy mother approve, thy father', he says; verily he buys with her approved.³ 'Go, O goddess, to the god', he says; for she is a goddess, and Soma is a god. 'To Indra Soma', he says, for the Soma is borne to Indra. If he were not to say that text, the cow with which the Soma is bought would go away. 'May Rudra guide thee hither', he says. Rudra is the harsh [7] one of the gods: verily he places him below her, for guiding hither.⁴ He does as it were a harsh thing when he recites that (text) of Rudra's. 'In the path of Mitra', he says, for soothing. He buys indeed by speech when he buys by the cow with which the Soma is bought. 'Hail! Return with Soma as thy comrade, with wealth', he says; verily having purchased by means of speech, he restores speech to himself. The speech of him who knows thus is not likely to fail. vi. 1. 8. He⁵ follows six steps. Speech does not speak beyond the sixth day. He wins speech in the size in which she is found in the path of the year.⁶ He offers in the seventh footprint. The Çakvari has seven feet,

¹ Differently explained in ÇB. iii. 2. 4. 16, as due to the fact that by speech one puts the wrong thing first, and so on. The version here is much more simple.

² See vi. 1. 6; p. 494, n. 1.

³ i. e. he buys the Soma, with the permission of the relatives of the cow. The instr. is properly used as the price, but it is an example of the ease by which an instru-

mental absolute could be developed. See Speijer, *Sanskrit Syntax*, § 372. Cf. p. 626, n. 11.

⁴ For *āṛtyai*, corresponding to *ā vartayatu*, cf. TS. vi. 1. 8; p. 496, n. 2.

⁵ Cf. KS. xxiv. 4; KapS. xxvii. 5; MS. iii. 7. 6, 7; ÇB. iii. 8. 1. 1-11. This section comments on TS. i. 2. 5.

⁶ i. e. there are only six Prsthya Stotras in

the Çakvarī is cattle. verily he wins cattle. There are seven domesticated animals, and seven wild, there are seven metres to win both sets of animals. 'Thou art a Vāsū, thou art a Rudrā' he says; verily thus by her form he expounds her greatness [1].¹ May Brhaspati make thee rejoice in happiness', he says. Brhaspati is the holy power of the gods; verily by means of the holy power he wins cattle for him. 'May Rudra with the Vasus be favourable to thee', he says, for the sake of protection.² 'I pour thee on the head of the earth, on the place of sacrifice', he says; for the place of sacrifice is the head of the earth. 'On the abode of the offering', he says, for the foot of the cow by which the Soma is bought is the abode of the offering. 'Rich in ghee: hail!' [2], he says. Because it was from her foot that ghee was pressed out, he says thus. If the Adhvaryu were to offer a libation where there were no fire, the Adhvaryu would become blind, and the Rakṣases would destroy the sacrifice. He offers after putting down the gold; verily he offers in that which has fire,³ the Adhvaryu does not become blind, and the Rakṣases do not destroy the sacrifice. As each part is performed, the Rakṣases are fain to injure the sacrifice. 'The Rakṣas is enclosed, the evil spirits are enclosed', he says,⁴ for the smiting away of the Rakṣases [3]. 'Thus I cut the necks of the Rakṣas'; 'Who hateth us and whom we hate', he says. There are two persons, one whom he hates and one who hates him: verily successively he cuts their necks. The foot of the cow with which the Soma is bought is cattle; he pours (the dust of the footprint) so far as it is mixed with the ghee;⁵ verily he wins cattle. (Saying) 'Ours be wealth', he pours it: verily the Adhvaryu [4] does not deprive himself of cattle. Saying 'Thine be wealth', he hands it to the sacrificer, and so bestows wealth on the sacrificer. Saying 'Thine be wealth', (the sacrificer hands it) to his wife. For a wife is the half of oneself, and to do so is as it were to

the Sattra called the Gavām Ayana; see Hillebrandt, *Ātvalīkṣaṭṭha*, pp. 155, 157.

¹ i.e. the cow has these various forms, and these express her greatness.

² *ḍorthyāi* or *ḍorthyāi* may equally well be read, for MSS. are not reliable on such a point (*ḍorthyāi* may always be merely graphic for *ḍorthyāi*), and the exact sense must be doubtful. Cf. vi. 1. 7. 8; 11.1; p. 499, n. 5.

³ That is, on the footstep on which the piece of gold has been placed, gold and fire being, as is natural, equated: cf. Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, p. 89.

⁴ *grīvā* is of course the ordinary form in the Veda of *grīvā*, 'neck'; and the comm. is needlessly troubled by seeking to find in it, as opposed to *Rakṣas*, the distributive

as opposed to the collected use. For *grīvā* see Hoernle, J.E.A.S. 1906, pp. 916 seq. It might also be rendered 'throat', but 'neck' is equally plausible.

⁵ The reading is a little uncertain; the MSS. have *grīvānām* or *grīvānām* or *grīvānām*; but BR. vi. 18; ApṛS. x. 23 3 have *grīvānām* pretty clearly, and that must be regarded as the traditional reading: *grīvānām* is the rendering of the comm., and it makes good sense. There is of course the possibility of reading *grīvānām* (cf. *grīvānām*). BR. and OB. render *mit* *grīvānām*, suggesting *grīvānām* from *grīvā*. Bhāsk. has *grīvānām* *grīvānām*; and *grīvā* seems the root; *grīvānām* being the correct reading.

deposit it in one's house.¹ 'Let me attend on thee with Tvaṣṭr's aid';² he says. Tvaṣṭr is the maker of the forms of offspring, of pairings; verily he places form in cattle. For this world the Gārhapatya fire is piled up; for yonder world the Āhavanīya. If he were to cast it on the Gārhapatya fire, he would be rich in cattle in this world; if on the Āhavanīya, he would be rich in cattle in yonder world; he casts it on both; verily he makes him rich in cattle in both worlds.

vi. 1. 9. The³ theologians say, 'Should the Soma be clarified or not?' Soma indeed is the king of plants; whatever falls upon it is swallowed by it.⁴ If he were to clarify it, it would be as when one expels from the mouth what has been swallowed: if he were not to clarify it, it would be as when something falls upon the eye and moves to and fro; the Adhvaryu would be hungry, the sacrificer would be hungry. 'O Soma-seller, purify the Soma', he should say. so whether it be the one [1] or the other, he involves the Soma-seller in both (faults), and therefore the Soma-seller is hungry. Aruṇa Aupaveṣi said, 'At the buying of the Soma I win the third pressing.' He measures (the Soma) on the skin of beasts; verily he wins cattle, for cattle are the third pressing. If he desire of a man, 'May he be without cattle', he should measure it for him on the rough side.⁵ The rough side indeed is not connected with cattle; verily he becomes without cattle. If he desire of a man, 'May he be rich in cattle' [2], he should measure for him on the hairy side. That indeed is the form of cattle; verily by the form he obtains cattle for him. verily he becomes rich in cattle. He buys it at the end of the waters; verily he buys it with its sap. 'Thou art a home-dweller', he says; verily he makes it at home. 'Thy libation is bright', he says; for bright is its libation. He advances (for it) with a cart; verily he advances to its mightiness.⁷ He advances with a cart [3], therefore what lives⁸ on the level is to be borne by a cart. Where, however, they bear it on their heads, therefore what lives on the hill is to be borne on

¹ *tola* is traditionally referred to the wife; see QB. iii 8. 1. 11 and Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 61, n. 2. It is a curious form, Prakritic for *tāva tāva*; p. 25, n. 3. The comparison of the wife and the house is a precursor of the later use of 'house' for wife.

² On *ta* here—the other Saṁhitās have *trā*—cf. Oldenberg, *Rigveda-Noten*, i. 28, n. 5.

³ Cf. KS. xxiv. 5; KapS. xxxvii. 6; QB. iii. 3. 2. 5-19. This section comments on TS. i. 2. 6.

⁴ The kingship is here as usual connected with the swallowing of the people; cf. QB. iii 3. 2. 8. For the danger of purifying the Soma, cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Agnicoma*, p. 80.

⁵ Like most of Aruṇa's observations, it has little point. Apparently the explanation is that which follows: viz. he measured the Soma on a skin and so won cattle, and they are equivalent to the third pressing which is accompanied by the *savanīya* and *anubandhyā* animals; cf. Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, p. 125. For Aruṇa see *Vedic Index*, i. 35.

⁶ That is the side without hair, at first sight rather a curious description.

⁷ As a token of respect he uses a cart.

⁸ *śāna* seems to be an adj. rather than a noun, though the abstract is possible. The reference to *gaurā* is interesting as

the head. With a verse, 'That god, Savitr', in the Atichandas metre¹ he measures. The Atichandas is all the metres; verily with all the metres he measures it. The Atichandas is the highest of the metres. In that he measures with a verse in the Atichandas metre, he makes it the highest of its peers. With each (finger) separately [4] he measures; verily he measures it with each fresh in turn: therefore the fingers have various strengths. He presses down the thumb on them all, therefore it has equal strength with the other fingers, therefore all it accompanies. If he were to measure with all (the fingers), the fingers would grow united; with each separately he measures, therefore they grow separate. He measures five times with the Yajus.² The Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice. (He measures) five times in silence [5]. They make up ten. The Virāj has ten syllables, the Virāj is food, verily by the Virāj he wins proper food. In that he measures with the Yajus, he wins the past; in that he measures in silence, the future. Now if there were only so much Soma as that which he measures, there would be enough for the sacrificer only, and not also for the priests in the Sadas. With the words, 'For offspring thee!' he draws (the cloth for the Soma) together: verily he makes the priests in the Sadas share in it, with a garment he ties it up; the garment is connected with all the gods [6]; verily he unites it with all the gods: the Soma is cattle; (with the words) 'For expiration thee', he ties it; verily he confers expiration upon cattle. (With the words) 'For cross-breathing thee', he looses it; verily he confers cross-breathing upon cattle; therefore the vital breaths do not desert a sleeper.

vi. 1. 10. If³ he were to barter (it) in response (to the words), 'Let me buy with one-sixteenth (of the cow) from thee, with one-eighth', he would make the Soma not worth a cow, the sacrificer not worth a cow, the Adhvaryu not worth a cow, but he would not depreciate⁴ the mightiness of the cow. 'With a cow let me buy from thee', verily he should say; verily he makes the Soma worth a cow, the sacrificer worth a cow, the Adhvaryu worth a cow, yet still he does not depreciate the mightiness of the cow. He

a reminiscence of the hilly country where the Soma is usually supposed to have grown (*Vedic Index*, ii. 475). The constr. is intelligible but condensed.

¹ Every metre over forty-eight syllables is Atichandas.

² The exact nature of the measuring is not specified: as the thumb is used with each, clearly one finger must have been used twice, but which is not decided; see Caland and Henry, p. 42.

³ With this and TS. vi. 1. 11 of. KS. xxiv. 6;

KapS. xxxvii. 7; MS. iii. 7. 7, 8; GB iii. 8. 8. 1-11. This section comments on TS. i. 2. 7. Of. Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* i. 89-92.

⁴ The *nāva tīrati* here with *nā āva tīrati* below is at first sight strange: but the sense must be as translated; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 275. In KS. xxiv. 6 the context is different and the contrast is between *āva tīrati* and *na āva tīrati*. The comm. misunderstands the passage.

buys (it) with a she-goat; verily he buys it full of fervour; he buys (it) with gold; verily he buys it bright [1]; he buys (it) with a milch cow; verily he buys it with milk for the mixing: he buys (it) with a bull, verily he buys it with Indra;¹ he buys (it) with a draught ox, the draught ox is the bearer; verily by the bearer he buys the bearer² of the sacrifice; he buys with two as a pair, to win a pair; he buys with a garment, the garment is connected with all the gods; verily he buys it for all the gods. These make up ten.³ The Virāj has ten syllables, the Virāj is food: verily by the Virāj he wins proper food [2]. 'Thou art the bodily form of penance, Prajapati's kind', he says; verily the Adhvaryu makes atonement to the cattle, that he may not be cut off. He attains prosperity, he obtains cattle who knows thus. 'The bright with the bright for thee I buy', he says, that is according to the text. The gods retook by force the gold where-with they purchased the Soma, saying, 'Who shall barter brilliance?' The gold by which [3] he buys the Soma he should retake by force; verily he bestows brilliance upon himself. 'Ours be light, darkness be on the Soma-seller', he says; verily he places light in the sacrificer, and bestows darkness on the Soma-seller. If he were to strike (the Soma-seller) without intertwining (the flock of wool), then the serpents would bite during that year. 'Thus do I intertwine the necks of the biting serpents', he says; the serpents do not bite that year, he pierces the Soma-seller with darkness. 'O Svāna [4], Bhṛāja', he says: they indeed in yonder world guarded the Soma; from them they grasped the Soma; if he were not to indicate to them those that serve as the price of Soma, he would not have purchased the Soma, and they would not guard the Soma for him in yonder world. In that he indicates to them those that serve as the price of Soma, he really purchases the Soma, and they guard the Soma for him in yonder world.

vi. 1. 11. The⁴ Soma when bought and tied up is connected with Varuna 'Come as a friend to us, creating firm friendships', he says, for atonement.⁵ 'Enter the right thigh of Indra', he says; the gods placed the Soma which they purchased in the right thigh of Indra; now the sacrificer is Indra, therefore he says thus. 'With life, with fair life', he says; verily seizing the gods [1] he rises up. 'Fare along the wide atmosphere', he says: for Soma

¹ Indra being constantly described as a bull.

² *vāhāt* is of course possible, though the correction *vāhām* is very easy, and on this point the MSS. are worthless. The neuter, however, has rather a more general sense than the masc. would have given.

³ The comm. explains *madhūndīhyām* as *caśātara caśātara* *ca*, and makes up the ten by adding a cow (*dhehū*) with its calf: cf.

Caland and Henry, *L'Agnostoma*, p. 44

⁴ Cf. TS. vi. 1. 10; KS. xiv. 6. 7; ÇB. iii. 3. 3. 10-4. 24. This comments on TS. i. 2. 7-9

⁵ The reading of the MSS, ABCDW. *chitya* suggests to Weber the possibility of derivation from *chā*, but the omission of the *r* is absolutely regular in MSS and of no moment; see Whitney, *Sansk Grammar*. § 232: above. vi. 1. 8: p. 496, n. 2

has the atmosphere for its deity. 'Thou art the seat of Aditi. Sit on the seat of Aditi', he says; that is according to the text. He severs it indeed when he makes what is connected with Varuṇa connected with Mitra; he sets it down with a verse addressed to Varuṇa; verily he unites it with its own deity. He covers it round with a garment, the garment is connected with all the gods; verily with all [2] the gods he unites it, and thus (it serves) for the smiting away of the Rākṣases. 'He hath stretched the atmosphere within the woods', he says; for within the woods he stretched the atmosphere. 'Strength in horses', he says; for (he placed) strength in horses. 'Milk in kine', he says, for (he placed) milk in kine. 'Skill in the heart', he says; for (he placed) skill in the heart. 'Varuṇa, Agni in dwellings', he says; for Varuṇa (placed) Agni in dwellings. 'The sun in the sky' [3], he says; for (he placed) the sun in the sky. 'The Soma in the hill', he says; the hills are the pressing-stones; he places the Soma in them, who sacrifices; therefore he says thus. 'Thee, all-knowing god' with this verse addressed to Sūrya he fastens the black antelope skin, to smite away the Rākṣases. 'Come hither, O ye oxen, strong to bear the yoke', he says; that is according to the text. 'Move forward, O lord of the world', he says; for he is the lord of creatures [4]; 'to all thy stations', he says; for he moves forward to all his stations. 'Let no opponent find thee', he says, since the Gandharva Viśvavasu stole the Soma when it was being carried below, he says that, to prevent its being stolen. 'Thou art the good luck of the sacrificer', he says, verily thus the sacrificer grasps the sacrifice, that it be not interrupted. The Soma when bought and tied up¹ indeed approaches the sacrificer in the shape of Varuṇa [5]. 'Honour to the radiance of Mitra and Varuṇa', he says, for atonement. They bring forward the Soma, it rests with Agni, they in uniting overpower the sacrificer. Now the consecrated person has for long been holding himself ready for the sacrifice.² In that he offers an animal to Agni and Soma, that is a buying-off of himself, therefore of it he should not eat: for as it were it is a buying-off of a man.³ Or rather they say, 'By⁴ Agni and Soma Indra slew Vṛtra'. In that he offers

¹ The sense is not, as at first sight, 'when', the sentence being an instance of the use of the past part. pass. as equivalent to a finite verb: the real subject is *krīṭāḥ soma ūpanadītho*, and the predicate is = 'as Varuṇa approaches', and in the relative clause the substantive verb is as usual omitted. In *abhy aiti* it is noteworthy that both prefixes are accented contrary to the normal TS. rule, when the second prefix is ā; see Macdonell, *Ved. Gram.* p. 107; Weber, *IS.* xiii. 43 seq.

² This is an excursus dealing with the Agnī-somiya animal offering, which precedes the pressing; see Hillebrandt, *Ritual-literatur*, p. 128.

³ This is, of course, one of the passages which can be cited for a peculiar theory of the sacrifice, and as a proof of human sacrifice for which animal sacrifice is substituted; for parallels, see Lévi, *La doctrine du sacrifice*, pp. 132 seq. The magic effect of the meal in either case is noteworthy.

⁴ The ——— citing TS. ii. 5. 2 renders this as

an animal to Agni and Soma, it slays hostile things for him; therefore he should eat of it. He honours it with a verse addressed to Varuṇa; verily he honours it with its own deity.¹

PRAPĀTHAKA II

The Exposition of the Soma Sacrifice (continued)

vi. 2. 1. If² he should offer hospitality after unyoking both (the oxen), he would break up the sacrifice.³ If (he should offer) before he has unyoked both, it would be as when hospitality is offered to one who has not yet arrived. One ox is unyoked, one ox is not unyoked; then he offers hospitality, for the continuance of the sacrifice. The wife (of the sacrificer) holds on (to the cart); for the wife is mistress of the household gear; verily he offers what is approved by the wife. The share of the wife in the sacrifice makes a pair:⁴ so the wife also [1] grasps the sacrifice that it may not be interrupted. With whatever retinue the king comes, to all of them hospitality is offered; the metres are the retinue of King Soma. 'Thou art the hospitality of Agni. For Viṣṇu thee!' he says; thus he offers (hospitality) to the Gāyatrī. 'Thou art the hospitality of Soma. For Viṣṇu thee!' he says; thus he offers (hospitality) to the Triṣṭubh. 'Thou art the hospitality of the stranger. For Viṣṇu thee!' he says; thus he offers (hospitality) to the Jagatī [2]. 'For Agni thee, giver of wealth, for Viṣṇu thee!' he says; thus he offers (hospitality) to the Anuṣṭubh. 'For the eagle, bringer of the Soma, thee, for Viṣṇu thee!' he says; thus he offers (hospitality) to the Gāyatrī. He offers five times. The Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice. The theologians say, 'For what reason is the Gāyatrī offered to on either side of the offering of hospitality?' Because the Gāyatrī brought the Soma down⁵ [3]; therefore is it offered to on both sides of hospitality, before and after. Hospitality is the head of the sacrifice, the sacrificial cake is offered on nine potsherds,

nat., but the connexion seems to require 'by'. If it is merely 'for', it is less natural to say that an animal offered to Agni and Soma would be *vācraghna*, which the comm. correctly renders as *vācraghātī*.

¹ i. e. every time the Adhvaryu approaches the Soma; see Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. 56.

² Cf. KS. xxiv. 8; KapS. xxxviii. 1; MS. iii. 7. 9; ÇB. iii. 4. 1. 1-18. This section comments on TS. i. 2. 10.

³ The rule is also approved in AB. i. 14. 5, but is disputed in ÇB.; see Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. 54.

⁴ i. e. according to the comm. the Yajña and the wife are the pair. *yajñasya* is apparently a part. gen., rather than the gen. usual later with *kr*, which is hardly Vedic.

⁵ *ā* is not compounded with *dharat*; precisely so also in TS. vi. 1. 8. 4, according to the Pada MSS. C and D.

therefore the head has nine apertures.¹ The sacrificial cake is offered on nine potsherds. The three sets of three potsherds are commensurate with the Trivṛt Stoma, the Trivṛt is brilliance; verily he places brilliance in the head of the sacrifice. The sacrificial cake is offered on nine potsherds. The three sets of three potsherds are commensurate with the threefold breath, the breath is threefold [4]; verily in order he places the threefold breath in the head of the sacrifice. Now the *Saccharum spontaneum* shoots are the eyelashes of Prajāpati, and his lids are pieces of sugar-cane.² In that the strew is of *Saccharum spontaneum* and the dividing-stakes of sugar-cane, verily he brings together the eye of Prajāpati. Now the libations made by the gods the Asuras tore³ and ate. The gods saw the *Gmelina arborea* tree. (Thinking) 'It is fit for work; by it one can perform work', they made the enclosing-sticks of *Gmelina arborea* wood [5], and by them they smote away the Rakṣases. In that the enclosing-sticks are made of *Gmelina arborea* wood, it is for the smiting away of the Rakṣases. He makes them touch, that the Rakṣases may not go through them. He does not place one in front, for the sun which rises in front smites away the Rakṣases. He places the kindling-sticks erect; verily from above he smites away the Rakṣases; (he places one) with a Yajus, the other in silence, to make a pair. He places two; the sacrifice has two feet; (verily they serve) for support. The theologians say [6], 'There are both Agni and Soma here; why is hospitality offered to Soma and not to Agni?' In that having kindled fire he places it on the fire, by that verily is hospitality offered to Agni. Or rather they say, 'Agni is all the gods.' In that he kindles fire after placing the oblation, he thus produces all the gods for the oblation when it has been placed.

vi. 2. 2. The⁴ gods and the Asuras were in conflict. The gods fell out among themselves. Being unwilling to accept one another's pre-eminence, they separated in five bodies, Agni with the Vasus, Soma with the Rudras, Indra with the Maruts, Varuna with the Ādityas, Bṛhaspati with the All-gods. They reflected, 'Our foes, the Asuras, we are profiting in that we are falling out among ourselves; let us remove (from us) and deposit together those bodies which are dear to us; from these shall he depart who [1] first of us is hostile to another.' Therefore of those who perform the Tānūnaptra rite he who first is hostile goes to destruction. In that he divides up the Tānūnaptra, (it serves) for

¹ See Keith's note on AĀ. i. 4. 1.

² *tirāṇī* must have some sense of this sort as the *tirāṇī* are compared with the *vidhī*. The comm. has only *carmapadī*.

³ *niskādam* is clearly a gerund of *niś-ku*, and should be written *niskādam*, the usual loss of the double sibilant occurring in

the MSS. The comm. renders *niskādam*, which is clearly wrong; Black. gives *niskāpa* as one rendering. Cf. vi. 2. 4; p. 505, n. 2.

⁴ Cf. KS. xxiv. 2; KapS. xxxviii. 2; MS. iii. 7. 10; QB. iii. 4. 2. 1-3. 22. This section comments on TS. i. 2. 10. 2-11. 2.

the overcoming of the foe, he himself prospers, his foe is defeated. He divides five times; for five times did they divide. Then again the Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice. 'For him who rusheth on I seize thee', he says; he who rushes on is the breath [2]; verily he delights the breath. 'For him who rusheth around', he says; he who rushes around is the mind; verily he delights the mind. 'For Tanūnapāt', he says; for they divided up these bodies. 'For the mighty', he says; for they divided them up for strength. 'For the greatest in strength', he says; for they divided up the greatest part of themselves. 'Thou art unsurmounted, the unsurmountable', he says; for that is unsurmounted and unsurmountable. 'The force of the gods' [3], he says; for that is the force of the gods. 'Guarding from imprecations, impervious to imprecations', he says; for that guards from imprecations and is impervious to imprecations. 'May the lord of consecration approve my consecration', he says; that is according to the text. The gods making the ghee a weapon smote Soma; now they come near the Soma as it were, when they perform the Tanūnaptra. 'May thy every shoot, O god Soma, swell', he says. Whatever [4] of it becomes spoiled¹ or is lost, that he purifies by it. 'May Indra swell for thee; do thou swell for Indra', he says; verily he makes to swell both Indra and Soma. 'Make thy comrades to swell with wealth and skill', he says. The priests are his comrades; verily he makes them to swell. 'With good fortune may I accomplish thy pressing, O god Soma' [5], he says; verily he invokes this blessing (on himself) Those who make the Soma to swell fall away from this world, for the Soma when made to swell has the atmosphere as its deity. 'Desired are riches exceedingly, for food, for prosperity', he says; verily by paying homage to heaven and earth they find support in this world. The gods and the Asuras were in conflict. The gods in fear entered Agni; therefore they say, 'Agni is all the gods'. They [6], making Agni their protection, overcame the Asuras. Now he as it were enters Agni who undergoes the intermediate consecration, (and it serves) for the overcoming of his foes; he prospers himself, his foe is overcome. He protects himself by the consecration, his offspring by the intermediate consecration. The girdle he makes tighter; for his offspring are closer to him than himself. He drinks warm milk, and rubs himself with bubbling water²; for fire³ is extinguished by cold, (and these serve) for kindling. 'Thy dread form, O Agni', he says; verily with its own deity he consumes the hot milk, for unity, for atonement.

¹ The comm. renders *apuvyāte* as *gūsyati*: it is of course a derivative from *apā* (RV. x. 108, 12, &c.), and the sense is clearly as rendered.

² For the *madantī* water see Caland and Henry, *L'Agnihoma*, pp. 62, 72.

³ i. e. the *udarāgni* must be kept warm.

vi 2. 3. The¹ Asuras had three citadels; the lowest was of iron, then there was one of silver, then one of gold. The gods could not conquer them; they sought to conquer them by siege; therefore they say—both those who know thus and those who do not—‘By siege they conquer great citadels.’ They made ready an arrow. Agni as the point, Soma as the socket, Vianu as the shaft.² They said, ‘Who shall shoot it?’ [1] ‘Rudra’, they said, ‘Rudra is cruel, let him shoot it.’ He said, ‘Let me choose a boon; let me be overlord of animals.’ Therefore is Rudra overlord of animals. Rudra let it go; it cleft the three citadels and drove the Asuras away from these worlds. The observance of the Upasads is for the driving away of foes. One should not offer another libation in front; if he were to offer another libation³ in front [2], he would make something else the beginning. He sprinkles clarified butter with the dipping-ladle to proclaim the sacrifice.⁴ He makes the offering after crossing over⁵ without coming back; verily he drives away his foes from these worlds so that they come not back. Then returning he offers the Upasad libation; verily having driven away his foes from these worlds and having conquered he mounts upon the world of his foes. Now the gods by the Upasads which they performed in the morning drove away the Asuras from the day, by the Upasads (performed) in the evening (they drove away the Asuras) from the night. In that both morning and evening Upasads [3] are performed, the sacrificer drives away his foes from day and night. The Yājyās used in the morning should be made Puroṇuvākyās at night, for variety. He performs three Upasads, these worlds are three; verily he delights these worlds; they together⁶ make six, the seasons are six; verily he delights the seasons. He performs twelve at an Ahīna Soma sacrifice, the year consists of twelve months; verily he delights the year. They make twenty-four [4], the half-months number twenty-four; verily he delights the half-months. He should perform an awl-shaped⁷ intermediate consecration who wishes, ‘May there be prosperity for me in this world’, (that is) one to begin with, then two, then three, then four;

¹ Cf. KS. xxiv. 10; xxv. 1; KapS. xxxviii. 3, 4; MS. iii. 8. 1, 2; QB. iii. 4. 4. 3-20, 26, 27; AB. i. 23, 25. For other variations of the Upasads, cf. Lévi, *La doctrine du sacrifice*, pp. 45 seq.; Muir, *Sansk. Texts*,² ii. 388 seq.

² For the exact sense of these terms cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 81; Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 108, n. 2.

³ The usual form of Havis sacrifices with Prayāja and so on is not to be followed.

⁴ That is, the Srauva Āghāra takes place; cf. Oland and Henry, *L'Agnihoma*, p. 68.

⁵ This refers to crossing the space between the

Āhavanīya and the Vēdi from north to south. For the Upasad he returns to the north.

⁶ i. e. the morning and evening celebration.

⁷ *drāgrā* is explained by the comm. as *drā + agra*, *drā* being a *ballivardapratidana*. But the Pāda MSS. resolve it as *drā + agra* no doubt correctly. The real sense of *drā*, Pūṣan's weapon, is probably ‘awl’ or ‘gimlet’ (*Vedic Index*, i. 61). The reference is to the making of the number of teats of the cow used for the milk required for the Dikṣā.

this indeed is the awl-shaped intermediate consecration; verily there is prosperity for him in this world. He should perform an intermediate consecration broader at the top than below who wishes, 'May there be prosperity for me in yonder world', (that is) four to begin with, then three, then two, then one; this indeed is the intermediate consecration broader at the top than below; verily there is prosperity for him in yonder world.

vi. 2. 4. They¹ go to the world of heaven who perform the Upasads. Of them he who takes out (a little food) is left behind; one² must take out carefully, (thinking) 'I have not taken out anything.' He who is left behind wearied among those who go on their own mission sticks behind and lives at (home). Therefore after once taking out, one should not take out a second time. One should take out of curd, that is the symbol of cattle: verily by the symbol he wins cattle [1]. The sacrifice went away from the gods in the form of Viṣṇu, and entered the earth. The gods sought him grasping hands. Indra passed over him. He said, 'Who has passed over me?' 'I am he who smites in the stronghold; who art thou?' 'I am he who brings from the stronghold.' He said, 'Thou art called he who smites in the stronghold. Now a boar,³ stealer of the good, [2] keeps the wealth of the Asuras which is to be won beyond the seven hills. Him smite, if thou art he who smites in the stronghold.' He plucked out a bunch of Darbhā grass, pierced the seven hills, and smote him. He said,

Thou art called he who brings from the stronghold; bring him.' So the sacrifice bore off the sacrifice for them; in that they won the wealth of the Asuras which was to be won (*vēdyam*), that alone is the reason why the Veda is so called. The Asuras [3] indeed at first owned the earth, the gods had so much as one seated can espy. The gods said, 'May we also have a share in

¹ Cf. KS. xiv. 2, 6; KpṛS. xxxviii. 5; xxxix. 3, 4; MS. iii. 8. 3, 5; Q.B. iii. 5. 1. 7-10.

² This passage is not easy, but the sense seems clearly that a *dikṣita* can only have a little extra sustenance (*dādhi*), practically what he can regard as *ud*. The difficulty is in the sentence ending *nigdyā sahi vasati*. The comm. takes it as referring to such cases as when a pilgrim misses the Prayāga *saṅkranti* but puts in the rest of the pilgrimage, and he renders *nigdyā* as *paradyā nargatya firthe gataḥ*, whence Weber suggests the reading *nigdyā* (cf. TS. vi. 2. 1. 5 *nigdyā* for the MSS. *nigdyā*). In that case the words must be pressed to give the sense, 'having aroused himself comes to dwell along with (those who have gone on).' This renders *tāsmāt* a little unnatural: one

rather expects a sentence which would give a ground for *tāsmāt*. Bhāsk. has *svārthan nargatya vigrāmya . . . punas svārthanaiḥbhāṭaḥ*. BR. take *nigdyā* for *ni-gdyā*, and if this is correct, then the rendering above must be approximately the sense, though it is not easy. *Vasati*, however, does seem to contrast with *gātām*, and the metaphor from a coagulating drop is not an impossible one. *sānnyam* is an early instance of *°nīya* as gerund (Whitney, *Sansk. Gramm.* § 963 b, calls *nīya* late, but it is recognized in *Roots*, &c., p. 91).

³ For the story of Macdonell, *Ved. Myth.* p. 141; Lévi, *Le doctrine du sacrifice*, p. 141. In MS. iii. 8. 8 *emūkhām* is a clear misreading for *emūṣam*, for the boar is *emūṣa* in KS.

the earth? How much shall we give you? Give us as much as this *Salāvṛkī*¹ can thrice run round.' Indra taking the form of a *Salāvṛkī* thrice ran round on all sides the earth. So they won the earth, and in that they won it therefore is the Vēdi so called [4]. All this earth is the Vēdi, but they measure off and sacrifice on so much as they deem they can use. The back cross-line is thirty feet, the eastern line² is thirty-six feet the front cross-line is twenty-four feet. These make up tens;³ the *Virāj* has ten syllables; the *Virāj* is food; verily by the *Virāj* he wins food. He digs up (the earth): verily he digs away whatever in it is impure. He digs up; therefore the plants perish. He spreads the sacrificial strew; therefore the plants again revive. He spreads over the strew the upper strew. The strew is the people; the upper strew is the sacrificer; verily he makes the sacrificer higher than the man who does not sacrifice; therefore the sacrificer is higher than the man who does not sacrifice.

vi 2. 5. If⁴ a weak man take up a burden, he breaks up into pieces. If there were twelve *Upasads* in the one-day rite, and three in the *Ahina*, the sacrifice would be upset. There are three *Upasads* in the one-day rite, twelve in the *Ahina*, to preserve the strength of the sacrifice: thus it is in order. One teat (of the cow) is used for a child, for that is fortunate.⁵ So he takes one teat for his milk drink, then two, then three, then four. That [1] is the razor-edged drink by which he drives away his foes when born and repels them when about to be born: verily also with the smaller he approaches the greater. He takes the four teats first for his drink, then three, then two, then one. That is the drink called 'of a beatific back', full of fervour, and of heavenly character; verily also is he propagated with children and cattle. Gruel is the drink of the *Rājanya*: gruel is as it were harsh; the *Rājanya* is as it were harsh [2], it is the symbol of the thunderbolt, (and serves) for success. Curds (is the drink) of the *Vaiçya*, it is the symbol of the sacrifice of cooked food, (and serves) for prosperity. Milk (is the drink) of the *Brahman*, the *Brahman* is brilliance, milk is

¹ A mysterious animal; see *Vedic Index*, ii. 185, 447; below, TS. vi. 2. 7. 5.

² The *prācī* is the line running along the centre of the altar from west to east (whence its name); see the plan in SBE. xxvi. 475. Full details of the measurements of the altars are not found until the *Qulba Sūtras*; that of *Āp.* (v. 1 seq.) is given in full with a translation by Birk, ZDMG. lv and lvi. Needless to say these figures do not prove any knowledge of the Pythagorean theorem! See Keith, JRAS. 1909, pp. 590 seq.; 1910, pp. 519-521.

³ *dāpa-dāpa* must mean 'by tens', as the total is 90, not 100.

⁴ Cf. TĀ. ii. 8; BQS. vi. 6; ĀpQS. x. 15, MQS. ii. 1. 2; EQS. vii. 4. 27, 28; Caland and Henry, *L'Agnistoma*, p. 22.

⁵ This is obscure. The comm. has *vaiçasya bhāgo yañ śtanas sūnam apy alpāṇi payo yajamānaḥ caturthe paryāye solakroti. vaiṣa, 'calf', in the masc. is extraordinary, but the rendering 'child', which is conceivable, is also curious, nor in either case is bhāgī intelligible. Bhāsk. has na kenlam goṣṭām yajamāna eva.*

brilliance; verily by brilliance he endows himself with brilliance and milk. Again by milk foetuses grow; the man who is consecrated is as it were a foetus; in that milk is his drink, verily thus he causes himself to grow. Manu was wont thrice to take drink, the Asuras twice, the gods once [3]. Morning, midday, evening, were the times of Manu's drinking, the symbol of the sacrifice of cooked food, (serving) for prosperity. Morning and evening were those of the Asuras, without a middle, a symbol of hunger; thence were they overcome. Midday and midnight were those of the gods; thence they prospered and went to the world of heaven. Now with regard to his drinking at midday and at midnight, it is in the middle that people feed themselves; verily he places strength in the middle of himself, for the overcoming of his foes. He prospers himself [4], his foe is overcome. Now the man who is consecrated is a foetus, the consecration-shed is the womb (in which he is). If the man who is consecrated were to leave the consecration-shed, it would be as when a foetus falls from the womb. He must not leave, to guard himself. The fire here¹ is a tiger to guard the house. Therefore if the man, who is consecrated were to leave (the shed), he would be likely to spring up and slay him. He must not leave, to protect himself. He lies on the right side; that is the abode of the sacrifice; verily he lies in his own abode. He lies turned towards the fire; verily he lies turned towards the gods and the sacrifice.

vi. 2. 6. On² a place of sacrifice where the sacrifice faces the east should he make him to sacrifice for whom he wishes, 'May the higher sacrifice condescend to him, may he gain the world of heaven.' That is the place of sacrifice where the sacrifice faces the east, where the Hotṛ as he recites the Prātaranuvāka gazes upon the fire, water, and the sun. To him the higher sacrifice condescends, he gains the world of heaven. On a contiguous (*āptā*) place of sacrifice should he make him to sacrifice who has foes. He should make it touch the road or a pit so that neither a wagon nor a chariot can go between [1].³ That is a contiguous place of sacrifice. He conquers (*āpnoti*) his foe, his foe conquers him not. On a place of sacrifice which is elevated in one place he should make him to sacrifice who desires cattle. The Aṅgirasas produced cattle from a place of sacrifice elevated in one place. It should be elevated between the seat and the oblation-holders. That is a place of sacrifice elevated in one place; verily he becomes possessed of cattle. On a place of sacrifice which is elevated in three places should he make him to sacrifice who desires heaven. The Aṅgirasas went to the world of heaven from a place of sacrifice elevated in three

¹ i. e. the Āhavanīya.

devayajanas is described.

² Cf. KS. xxv. 3; KapS. xxxviii. 6; MS. iii. 8. 4; SB. ii. 10. A series of different

³ For the construction, see Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 427.

places. It should be elevated between the Āhavanīya fire and the oblation-holder [2], between the oblation-holder and the seat, and between the seat and the Gārhapatya fire. That is a place of sacrifice elevated in three places; verily he goes to the world of heaven. On a place of sacrifice which is firm should he make him to sacrifice who desires support. That is a place of sacrifice which is firm, which is level on all sides; verily he finds support. Where diverse plants are intertwined, there should he make him sacrifice who desires cattle. That is the form of cattle; verily by the form he wins cattle for him [3]; verily he becomes possessed of cattle. On a place of sacrifice seized by destruction should he make him to sacrifice for whom he desires, 'May I cause his sacrifice to be seized by destruction.' That is a place of sacrifice seized by destruction where there is a bare patch of level ground; verily he causes his sacrifice to be seized by destruction. On a place of sacrifice which is distinctly marked should he cause him to sacrifice regarding whom they have doubts as to (admitting him to) common meals or to marriage.¹ It should be sloping east of the Āhavanīya and west of the Gārhapatya. That is a place of sacrifice which is distinctly marked, he is distinguished from his evil foe, they doubt not of him for common meal or wedding. On a place of sacrifice which is artificial should he make him sacrifice who desires wealth. Man must be made, verily he prospers.

vi. 2: 7. The² high altar taking the form of a lioness went away and remained between the two parties. The gods reflected, 'Whichever of the two she joins, they will become this.' They called to her; she said, 'Let me choose a boon; through me shall ye obtain all your desires, but the oblation shall come to me before (it comes to) the fire.' Therefore do they besprinkle the high altar before (they sprinkle) the fire, for that was its chosen boon. He measures (it) round with the yoke-pin [1], that is its measure; verily also by what is fitting he wins what is fitting. 'Thou art the abode of riches (*vitta*) for me', he says, for being found (*vittā*) she helped them;³ 'thou art the resort of the afflicted for me', he says, for she helped them in affliction; 'protect me when in want', he says, for she protected them when in want; 'protect me when afflicted', he says, for she protected them when afflicted.⁴ 'May Agni, named Nabhas, know (thee) [2], O Agni Āṅgiras', (with these words) he thrice strokes with (the wooden

¹ KS. and KapS. have *udate vā pātre vā viddhe vā*. MS. has only the two alternatives here. This passage is of great interest as an early proof of social distinctions regarding food and marriage; cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* x. 47, 77, 78. The distinction between *śāpa* and *vidāha* in PB. xxiii. 4. 2 is difficult, and very possibly merely secondary

² Cf. KS. xxv. 6; KapS. xxxix. 2; MS. iii. 8. 5; CB. iii. 5. 1. 21-2. 7. This section comments on TS. i. 3. 12. 1, 2.

³ *vittā* is curious as the other *śāpa* is accus. In KS. and MS. they are both nominatives, *ait* and *anindata* respectively being supplied to explain the second half of the compound.

sword), verily he wins the fires that are in these worlds. He strokes in silence for the fourth time, verily he wins that which is not indicated. 'Thou art a lioness; thou art a buffalo', he says, for it (the high altar) taking the form of a lioness went away and remained between the two parties. 'Extend wide; let the lord of the sacrifice extend wide for thee', he says; verily he enriches the sacrificer with offspring and cattle. 'Thou art firm' [3], (with these words) he strikes (the earth) together, for firmness. 'Be pure for the gods. be bright for the gods', (with these words) he moistens it and scatters (sand) on it, for purity. 'May the cry of Indra guard thee in front with the Vasus', he says; verily he sprinkles it from the quarters. 'Since the high altar has gone¹ to the gods, here must we conquer' (thought) the Asuras, and with bolts ready they advanced on the gods. Then the cry of Indra with the Vasus repelled in front [4]; the swift of mind with the Pitrs on the right, the wise one with the Rudras behind, and Viṣvakarman with the Ādityas on the left. In that he sprinkles the high altar, verily thus does the sacrificer repel his foes from the quarters. Indra gave the Yatis² to the Sālāvṛkas; then they ate on the right of the high altar. Whatever is left of the sprinkling waters he should pour on the right of the high altar; whatever cruel is there that he appeases thereby. He should think of whomever he hates; verily he brings affliction upon him. vi. 2. 8. The³ high altar said, 'Through me ye shall obtain all your desires.' The gods desired, 'Let us overcome the Asuras our foes.' They sacrificed (with the words), 'Thou art a lioness, overcoming rivals; hail!' They overcame the Asuras, their foes. Having overcome the Asuras, their foes, they felt desire, 'May we obtain offspring.' They sacrificed (with the words), 'Thou art a lioness, bestowing fair offspring; hail!' They obtained offspring. They having obtained offspring [1] felt desire, 'May we obtain cattle.' They sacrificed (with the words), 'Thou art a lioness, bestowing increase of wealth, hail!' They obtained cattle. Having obtained cattle, they felt desire, 'May we obtain support.' They sacrificed (with the words), 'Thou art a lioness, winning (the favour of) the Ādityas; hail!' They found support here.

¹ Delbrück (*Altind. Synt.* pp. 597, 598) takes this as an aor. and this rendering makes fair sense; when the altar goes to the gods, the Asuras feel that they must fight now or never. Weber gives as alternatives the 3rd sing. pres. intens. (for *varcanti*) or 3rd sing. plup. *ātm.* (for *ārita*), the latter being quite impossible; the former is, however, quite possible in sense — 'since it is approaching we must now fight.' But it is also possible that it is simply *varcanti*, 3rd sing. of *var* as a third

class verb, which gives the same sense as Weber without a breach of grammar, and even *upāra-variti* is conceivable in the same sense. The verb should be accented in view of *cāḍ*, and it is no doubt merely a blunder that it is not.

² On the Yatis, cf. von Schroeder, VOJ. xiii 9-17, who compares them with Shamans

³ Cf. KS. xxv. 6, 7; KapS. xxxix. 3-5; MS iii 8. 5, 6; QB. iii. 5. 2. 11-18. This sactor comments on TS. i. 2. 12. 2, 3, and cf. ii 8. 6. 1. 2.

Having found support here, they felt desire, 'May we approach the deities for blessings.' They sacrificed (with the words), 'Thou art a lioness; bring the gods to the plants [1] so that thou, and I.' They approached the deities for blessings. He sprinkles five times: the Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold. Verily he wins the sacrifice. He sprinkles transversely, therefore cattle move their limbs transversely, for support. 'For beings thus' (with these words) he takes up the ladle; of the gods that are that is the share; verily he therewith delights them. He puts round the enclosing-sticks of *Butea frondosa* for the holding apart of these worlds [3]. Agni had three elder brothers.¹ They perished when carrying the offering to the gods. Agni was afraid, 'This one here will come to ruin.' He went away. The (night) he spent among the trees was with the *Butea frondosa*; the (night) among the plants was with the *Sugandhikējant*; the (night) among the cattle was between the horns of a ram. The gods sought to start him forth. They found him, and said to him [4], 'Return to us; bear the offering for us.' He said, 'Let me choose a boon. Whatever of the offering when taken up falls outside the enclosing-sticks, let that be the portion of my brothers.' Therefore whatever of the offering when taken up falls outside the enclosing-sticks, that is their portion; verily therewith he delights them. He reflected, 'My brothers of old perished because they had bones. I will shatter bones.' The bones he shattered became the *Butea frondosa*, the flesh which died on them bdellium. In that he brings together these paraphernalia, verily thus he brings Agni together. 'Thou art the rubble of Agni', he says, for the paraphernalia are the rubble of Agni. Or rather they say, 'These enclosing-sticks of *Butea frondosa* which lie around² are in truth his brothers.'

vi. 2.9. He³ loosens the knot; verily he sets them free from the noose of Varuna; verily he makes them fit for the sacrifice. Having sacrificed with a verse to Savitr, he brings forward the oblation-bearers, verily on the instigation of Savitr he brings them forward. The axle which is tied on both sides is Varuna of evil speech: if it were to creak, it would creak against the house of the sacrificer. 'With fair voice, O god, do thou address the dwelling', he says; the dwelling is the house; (verily it serves) for atonement. The wife (of the sacrificer) [1] ancients (them), for the wife is every one's friend, for friendship. The share of the wife in the sacrifice makes a pair; verily also the wife grasps the sacrifice that it may not be interrupted.⁴ Now the Raksases

¹ This is not quite clear: the comm. of course renders it by *tyamāntā*, which is absurd.

² For Agni and his brothers cf. also BD. vi. 61 seq. with Macdonell's notes.

³ pers. the reading of the MSS. (*grate in the*

Calcutta ed.) is clearly correct: it is the old form.

⁴ Cf. KS. xiv. 8; KapS. xl. 1; MS. iii. 8. 7; QB. iii. 8. 8. 7-25. The verses commented on are in TS. 1. 2. 13. 1, 2.

⁵ See TH. vi. 2. 1. 1.

following in its track seek to injure the sacrifice; he makes a libation in the two tracks with *Rc* verses addressed to Viṣṇu. The sacrifice is Viṣṇu; verily he drives away the Rakṣases from the sacrifice. If the Adhvaryu were to pour the libation in (a place) without fire, the Adhvaryu would become blind, the Rakṣases would injure the sacrifice [2]. He puts gold down on it before making the libation;¹ verily he makes the libation in that which has fire; the Adhvaryu does not become blind, the Rakṣases do not injure the sacrifice. 'Come ye two forward, ordaining the offering', he says; verily he makes them go to the world of heaven. 'There rejoice on the height of the earth', he says, for the place of sacrifice is the height of the earth. Now the oblation-holder is the head of the sacrifice. 'From the sky, O Viṣṇu, or from the earth' [3], with this *Rc* verse which contains a blessing² he strikes in the prop of the southern oblation-holder; verily the sacrificer at the beginning of the sacrifice wins blessings. Now Danda Anpara split by the Vasat call the axle of the third oblation-holder; the third cover put on the oblation-holder (serves) to make up the third oblation-holder. The oblation-holder is the head of the sacrifice. 'Thou art the forehead of Viṣṇu: thou art the back of Viṣṇu', he says. Therefore so often is the head divided. 'Thou art the string of Viṣṇu, thou art the fixed point of Viṣṇu', he says, for the oblation-holder is connected with Viṣṇu as its deity. Now the knot which he first ties, if he were not to unloose it, the Adhvaryu would perish from suppression of urine; therefore it must be unloosed.

vi. 2. 10. 'On³ the impulse of the god Savitr', (with these words) he takes up the spade, for impelling. 'With the arms of the Aṣvins', he says, for the Aṣvins were the priests of the gods. 'With the hands of Pūṣan', he says, for restraint. Now the spade is as it were a bolt; 'Thou art the spade; thou art the woman', he says, to appease it. Now, as each part is performed, the Rakṣases seek to injure the sacrifice; 'The Rakṣas is encompassed, the evil spirits are encompassed', he says, to smite away the Rakṣases [1]. 'Here do I cut off the neck of the Rakṣas, who hateth us, and whom we hate', he says;⁴ there are two people, he whom he hates and he who hates him; verily straightway he cuts their necks. 'To sky thee, to atmosphere thee, to earth thee!' he says; verily he anoints it for these worlds. He anoints from the top downwards; therefore [2] men live on strength from the top downwards. Now he does a cruel

¹ The gold piece is placed in the track so as to make a fire there.

² *advapadya* is the clearly correct reading; cf. *comm.* on TPr. i. 10.

³ Cf. KS. xiv. 10; KapS. xi. 4; MS. III. 8. 9; CB. III. 8. 1. 4-25. The verses commented

on are in TS. i. 3. 1.

⁴ This is a clear case where the Brāhmana differs from the text of TS. i. 3. 1 and where the change is for the worse. So TS. vi. 3. 9. 2.

deed in that he digs; he pours down water, for atonement. He pours down (water) mixed with barley: barley is strength, the Udumbara is strength, verily he unites strength with strength. (The post) is of Udumbara wood of the height of the sacrificer. As great as is the sacrificer, so much strength does he put in it. 'Thou art the seat of the Pitṛa', (with these words) he spreads the strew, for what is dug in has the Pitṛa for its deity [3]. If he were to set it up without strowing, it would be dug in and have the Pitṛa for its deity; he sets it up after strowing, verily he sets it up in this (earth), and makes it firm-rooted.¹ 'Support the sky, fill the atmosphere', he says, for the distinction of these worlds. 'May Dyutāna Māruta set thee up', he says; Dyutāna Māruta was wont to set up the Udumbara (post) of the gods; verily [4] by him he sets this (post) up. 'Thee that art winner of Brahmans, winner of nobles', he says; that is according to the text. 'With ghee, O sky and earth, be filled', (with these words) he sacrifices on the Udumbara (post); verily with moisture he anoints sky and earth. He makes it run right to the end: verily completely does he anoint the sacrificer with brilliance. 'Thou art of Indra', (with these words) he puts down the covering, for the seat has Indra as its deity. 'The shade of all folk', he says, for the seat is the shade of all folk. (A roof of) nine coverings² [5] should he fix for one who desires brilliance, commensurate with the Trivṛt Stoma: the Trivṛt is brilliance, verily he becomes brilliant, one of eleven coverings (he should fix) for one who desires power: the Trīṣṭubh has eleven syllables, the Trīṣṭubh is power: verily he becomes powerful. (A roof of) fifteen coverings (he should fix) for one who has foes; the thunderbolt is fifteenfold; (verily it serves) for the overcoming of foes. (A roof of) seventeen coverings (he should fix) for one who desires offspring; Prajāpati is sixteenfold; (verily it serves) to gain Prajāpati. (A roof of) twenty-one coverings (he should fix) for one who desires support; the Ekaviṃśa is the support of the Stomas; (verily it serves) for support. The Sadas is the stomach, the Udumbara is strength, in the middle he fixes (the post) of Udumbara wood; verily he places strength in the midst of offspring; therefore [6] in the middle they enjoy strength. In the world of the sacrificer are the southern coverings, in that of his foe are the northern; he makes the southern the higher; verily he makes the sacrificer higher than the man who does not sacrifice; therefore the sacrificer is higher than the man who does not sacrifice. He fills up the crevices,³ for

¹ *svārikham* is rendered by Śaṅkara *susambhādham*. The word is analysed in the Pada as *sva-rikham*, but it is possible that *sva-ārikham* is the form; cf. A.V. xiii. 1. 3, *ārikh* 'shoot'. Cf. TB. vi. 2. 4. 2.

² The form *navachadi* is no doubt descriptive with *chadis*, to be supplied. In Kā. the plural is used, which throws *navachadi* out of the construction.

³ ————— is clearly read as ————— by

distinction : therefore people depend on the forest. 'May our songs, O lover of song', he says; that is according to the text, 'Thou art the string of Indra, thou art the fixed point of Indra', he says; for the Sadas has Indra for its deity. Now the knot which he first ties, if he were not to unloose it, the Adhvaryu would perish through suppression of urine; therefore it must be unloosed. vi. 2. 11. The¹ oblation-holder is the head of the sacrifice, the sounding-holes are the vital airs. They are dug in the oblation-holder; therefore the vital airs are in the head. They are dug below; therefore the vital airs are below the head. 'I dig those which slay the Rakṣas, which slay the spell, and which are of Viṣṇu', he says, for the sounding-holes have Viṣṇu for their deity. The Asuras in retreat dug in spells against the vital airs of the gods; they found them at the distance of an arm;² therefore they are dug an arm's length deep. 'Here do I cast out the spell [1] which an equal or an unequal hath buried', he says; there are two sorts of men, the equal and the unequal: verily whatever spell they dig against him he thus casts out. He unites them;³ therefore the vital airs are united within. He does not combine them; therefore the vital airs are not combined. He pours water over; therefore the vital airs are moist within. (The water) he pours is mixed with barley [2]; barley is strength, the sounding-holes are the vital airs: verily he places strength in the vital airs. He spreads over the strew; therefore the vital airs are hairy within. He besprinkles (the holes) with butter; butter is brilliance, the sounding-holes are the vital airs; verily he places brilliance in the vital airs. The pressing-boards are the jaws of the sacrifice; he does not join them, for the jaws are not joined; or rather at a long Soma sacrifice they should be joined, for firmness. The oblation-holder is the head of the sacrifice [3], the sounding-holes are the vital airs, the pressing-boards the jaws, the skin the tongue, the pressing-stones the teeth,⁴ the Āhavanīya the mouth, the high altar the nose, the Sadas the stomach. When he eats with his tongue on his teeth, (the food) goes to the mouth; when it goes to the mouth, then it goes to the stomach; therefore they press (the juice) with the pressing-stones on the oblation-holder over the skin, sacrifice in the Āhavanīya, retire towards the west, and consume (the Soma) in the Sadas. He who knows the milking of the Virāj⁵ in the mouth of the sacrifice milks her: the Virāj is this (cow),

Sāyaṇa who paraphrases it as *chādiṣām antarūlachidreṣu iṣṇapūlāṣiḥ pīḥānam*. Bhāsk. gives a variety of views, including our one *āraṇyakatṛṇakūlānām* (v. l. *mūlānām*) *iṣṇi samjñā*.

¹ Cf. KS. xxv. 2; KapS. xl. 2; MS. iii. 3. 8; ÇB. iii. 5. 4. 1-24. The verses commented upon are in TS. i. 3. 2.

² Three *vitastis* is the length according to the comm.

³ i. e. the holes are connected below, but not at the top.

⁴ The inversion of order is curious and is not in the parallel in the KS. It occurs below also; see TS. vi. 3. 3. 6.

⁵ So the sacrifice is called because the Rcs in

the skin is its hide the pressing boards its udder the sounding holes its teats, the pressing-stones its calves, the priests the milkers, Soma the milk. He, who knows thus, milks her.

PRAPĀTHAKA III

The Exposition of the Soma Sacrifice (continued)

vi. 3. 1. From¹ the pit he scatters (earth) on the altars: the pit is the birthplace² of the sacrifice; (verily it serves) to unite the sacrifice with its birthplace. The gods lost by conquest the sacrifice: they won it again from the Agnidh's altar: the Agnidh's altar is the invincible part of the sacrifice. In that he draws off the altar fires from that of the Agnidh, he renews the sacrifice from the invincible part of it. Conquered as it were they go who creep to the Bahispavanāna (Stotra): when the Bahispavanāna has been sung [1], he says, 'Agnidh, draw off the fires, spread the strew, make ready the sacrificial cake.' Verily having re-won the sacrifice they keep renewing it. At two pressings he draws off by means of embers, at the third with (flaming) splinters, to give it glory, verily he completes it.³ The altars guarded the Soma in yonder world, they took away the Soma from them; they followed it and surrounded it. He who knows thus [2] wins an attendant. They were deprived of the Soma drink; they besought the gods for the Soma drink; the gods said to them, 'Take two names each; then shall ye gain it, or not.'⁴ Then the altars became fires (also): therefore a Brahman who has two names is likely to prosper. Those which came nearest gained the Soma drink, viz. the Ahavaniya, the Agnidh's altar, the Hotr's, and the Mārjāliya; therefore they sacrifice on them. He leaves them out in uttering the cry for sacrifice,⁵ for [3] they were deprived of the Soma drink. The gods drove away the Asuras who were in front by the sacrifices which they offered on the eastern side, and the Asuras who were behind by those which they offered on the western side. Soma libations are offered in the east, seated to the west he besprinkles the altars; verily from behind and from in front the sacrificer smites away his enemies: therefore offspring are engendered behind, and are brought forth in front [4]. The altars are the breaths; if

the Agnistoma's twelve Stotras amount to ninety (= 10 × 9), and the Virāj is figured as a cow, which clearly represents the earth; cf. *ṛgām vai vīrāj*.

¹ Cf. KS. xxvi. 1; KapS. xl. 4; MS. iii. 8. 10; QB. iii. 6. 3. 19-25. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 3.

² *purīṣam ādityānaratyāśi karaṇāt* (Sāyana).

³ *quidātibh* is explained as 'flaming handful of grass'.

⁴ Some obtain the Soma, some not. On double names cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 444.

⁵ i.e. the instruction of the Hotr, which is followed by the actual sacrifice of the Adhvaryu. In the case of the other altars the verses are the only ceremony; see *ad fca*.

the Adhvaryu were to go past the altars to the west, he would mingle the breaths, he would be liable to die. The Hotṛ is the navel of the sacrifice, the expiration is above the navel, the inspiration is below; if the Adhvaryu were to go past the Hotṛ to the west, he would place the expiration in the inspiration, he would be liable to die. The Adhvaryu should not accompany the song; the Adhvaryu's strength is his voice; if the Adhvaryu were to accompany the song, he would confer his voice on the Udgātṛ [5], and his voice would fail. The theologians say,¹ 'The Adhvaryu should not go beyond the Sadas to the west before the Soma offering is completed. Then how is he to go to offer the sacrifices in the southern fire? Because that is the end of the fires. But how are the gods to know whether it is the end or not?' He goes round the Agnīdh's altar to the north and offers the sacrifices in the southern fire; verily he does not mingle the breaths. Some of the altars are besprinkled, some not; those which he besprinkles he delights those which he does not besprinkle he delights by indicating them.

VI 3. 2. The² Vaisarjana³ offerings are made for the world of heaven. He offers in the Gārhapatya⁴ with two verses; the sacrificer has two feet; (verily it serves) for support. He offers in the Agnīdh's fire: verily he approaches the atmosphere; he offers in the Āhavanīya; verily he makes him go to the world of heaven. The Rakṣases sought to harm the gods as they were going to the world of heaven; they smote away the Rakṣases through Soma, the king, and making themselves active⁵ went to the world of heaven, to prevent the Rakṣases seizing them. The Soma is ready at hand; so he offers [1] the Vaisarjanas, to smite away the Rakṣases. 'Thou, O Soma, brought about by ourselves', he says, for he is the one who brings about by himself; 'from hostility brought about by others', he says, for the Rakṣases are brought about by others;⁶ 'thou art the giver of wide protection', he

¹ The interpretation given here is that of the comm. The last sentence evidently answers the third, but the reason for the third being an apparent answer to the difficulty of the second is not clear: Sāyana makes it: *laukikagamanatrād divā anyāśyanti*.

² Cf. KS. xxvi. 2; KapS. xl. 5; MS. iii. 9. 1; ÇB. in. 6. 3. 2-21. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 4.

³ The name is due to the fact that the intermediate consecration is about to be over.

⁴ This is the old Āhavanīya which when the move from the Prācīnavāṇṇa takes place becomes the new Gārhapatya; as being at the door of the Prācīnavāṇṇa it is often

called the Çālamukhīya; cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Agnostoma*, p. 178.

⁵ *aptim* of course is to be read, and not *āptum* as in the Pada MSS. C, D first hand, and in the comm. in B. There is nothing to show in what sense *apṛ* was taken by the Brāhmaṇa.

⁶ It is quite uncertain what sense was put on *tanūhī* by the Brāhmaṇa. Sāyana explains that the god is even better at the game of rending the *tanū* than the Rakṣases, but the contrast with *anyakṛtāṇ* means apparently that '*anūhī* means making by oneself', and evidently the view taken by the Brāhmaṇa was that the *devāṇāṃ* were made by Soma, or by others. But *anyakṛtāṇ* is nonsense.

says; in effect he says, 'give us wide (protection).' 'May the active one gladly partake of the ghee', he says: verily he makes the sacrificer active and causes him to go to the world of heaven, to prevent the Rakṣases seizing him. They take up the Soma [2], the pressing-stones, the cups for Vāyu,¹ the wooden trough, they lead forth the wife (of the sacrificer), they make the carts move along with them; verily whatever is his he goes with it to the world of heaven. He offers in the Agnidh's fire with a verse containing the word 'lead',² for leading to the world of heaven. He places on the Agnidh's altar the pressing-stones, the cups for Vāyu, and the wooden trough, for they take it away from them; if he were to put it with them, it would become spoiled. He makes it go forward with a verse addressed to Soma; verily by means of its own [8] divinity he makes it go forward. 'Thou art the seat of Aditi, do thou sit on the seat of Aditi', he says; that is according to the text. Hitherto the sacrificer has guarded the Soma. 'This, O god Savitr, is the Soma of you (gods)', he says; verily instigated by Savitr, he hands it over to the gods. 'Thou, O Soma, god to the gods, hast thou gone'; he says, for it being a god [4] goes to the gods. 'I here, man to men', he says, for he being a man goes to men. If he were not to say that formula, the sacrificer would be without offspring or cattle. 'With offspring, with increase of wealth', he says: verily he abides in this world with offspring and with cattle. 'Homage to the gods', he says, for homage is the due of the gods; 'svadhā to the Pitrs', he says, for the *svadhā* call is the due of the Pitrs [5]. 'Here (may) I (be free) from Varuṇa's noose', he says; verily he is freed from Varuṇa's noose. 'O Agni, lord of vows,' (he says). 'One should recover one's former body', they say, 'for who knows if the richer, when his will is accomplished,' will restore it or not.' The pressing-stones are the troop of thieves of King Soma; him, who knowing thus, places the pressing-stones on the Agnidh's altar, the troop of thieves finds not.

vi. 3. 3. Having 'sacrificed with a verse addressed to Viṣṇu, he approaches the post. The post has Viṣṇu for its deity; verily he approaches it with its own deity. 'I have passed by others, I have not approached others', he says, for he passes by others, and does not approach others. 'I have found thee nearer than the farther, farther than the near', he says, for he finds it nearer than the farther, farther than the near. 'I welcome thee

¹ These are wooden, mortar-shaped cups. Apparently all the Soma cups are meant; cf. ÇB. iv. 1. 3 7-10.

² This verse is not in the TS. but is RV. i. 189. 1; VS. v. 36. It is said by the sacrificer.

³ *svē vāpe bhīṣe* is a curious phrase but easily

intelligible, 'when his will has come to pass.'

⁴ Cf. KS. xvi. 3, 4; KapS. xlii. 3. 4; MS. iv. 5. 8; 6. 2; ÇB. iii. 6. 4. 1-27. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 5.

that art of Viṣṇu, for the sacrifice to the gods' [1], he says, for he welcomes it for the sacrifice to the gods. 'Let the god Savitr anoint thee with honey', he says; verily he anoints it with glory. 'O plant, guard it, O axe, harm it not', he says; the axe is the thunderbolt; (verily it serves) for atonement. The brilliance of the tree which fears the axe falls away with the first chip, the first chip which falls he should take up; verily he takes it up with its brilliance [2]. These worlds are afraid of the falling forward¹ of the tree. 'With thy top graze not the sky, with thy middle harm not the atmosphere', he says; verily he makes it tender for these worlds. 'O tree, grow with a hundred shoots', (with these words) he sacrifices on the stump, therefore many (shoots) spring up from the stump of trees. 'May we grow with a thousand shoots', he says; verily he invokes this blessing. He should cut it so that it will not touch the axle² [3]. If he were to cut it so that it would touch the axle, the cattle³ of the sacrificer would be liable to perish. If he desire of any one, 'May he be without support', he should cut for him a branch; this among trees is not supported; verily he is without support. If he desire of any one, 'May he be without cattle', he should cut for him (a post) without leaves and with a withered top: this among trees is without cattle; verily he becomes without cattle. If he desire of any one, 'May he be rich in cattle', he should cut for him one with many leaves and many branches; this [4] among trees is rich in cattle; verily he becomes rich in cattle. He should cut one that is supported for one who desires support, this among trees is supported which grows from its own birthplace on level ground and is firm. He should cut one which leans⁴ towards the west, for it is leaning over for the sacrifice. He should cut one of five cubits⁵ for him of whom he desires, 'May the higher sacrifice condescend to him'; the Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold, the higher sacrifice condescends to him [5]. (He should cut one) of six cubits for one who desires support; the seasons are six; verily he finds support in the seasons. (He should cut one) of seven cubits for one who desires cattle; the Çakvarī has seven feet, the Çakvarī is cattle; verily he wins cattle. (He should cut one) of nine cubits for one who desires brilliance, commensurate with the Trivṛt Stoma: the Trivṛt is brilliance; verily he

¹ Weber suggests *prapātah* for *prayatah*; Bhāsk. renders *pracalatah*, and the accent is normal; Whitney, *Sansk. Gramm.* § 445.

² That is, the strip should not reach the axle of the cart.

³ *adhāṣāme* evidently means the animals which go below the pole of the chariot (*iṣā*), *govatsādikaṃ* as Sāyaṇa has it.

⁴ *upavatah* has here the precise sense of the

past participle passive with a finite verb understood and is not an equivalent of *upanamati*.

⁵ The sense 'cubit' is approximate; the *araṇi* is very variously given in point of length, Sāyaṇa here equates it with 24 *aṅgulas*, and in the epic its length varies from 1 foot to 24 inches; see also *Vedic Index*, ii. 512.

becomes brilliant. (He should cut one) of eleven cubits for one who desires power; the Trīṣṭubh has eleven syllables, the Trīṣṭubh is power; verily he becomes powerful. (He should cut one) of fifteen cubits for one who has foes; the thunderbolt is fifteenfold: (verily it serves) for the overcoming of foes. (He should cut one) of seventeen cubits for one who desires offspring; Prajāpati is seventeenfold: (verily it serves) to gain Prajāpati. (He should cut one) of twenty-one cubits for one who desires support, the Ekaviṃśa is the support of the Stomas; (verily it serves) for support. It has eight corners; the Gāyatrī has eight syllables, the Gāyatrī is brilliance, the Gāyatrī is the beginning of the sacrifice;¹ verily it is commensurate with brilliance, the Gāyatrī, the beginning of the sacrifice.

vi 3. 4. 'To² earth thee! To atmosphere thee! To sky thee!' he says, verily for these worlds he anoints it. He anoints from the foot upwards, for upwards as it were is the world of heaven. Cruel as it were is that which he does when he digs, he pours water over, for expiation; he pours (water) mixed with barley, barley is strength. The post is of the height of the sacrificer. As great as is the sacrificer, so much strength does he put in it [1]. 'Thou art the seat of the Pitrs', (with these words) he spreads the strew, for what is dug in has the Pitrs for its deity.³ If he were to set it up without strewing, it would be dug in and have the Pitrs for its deity; he sets it up after strewing; verily he sets it up in this (earth). He throws down the splinter of the post; verily he sets it up with its glory. 'Thee to the plants with fair berries', (with these words) he fixes on the top [2], therefore at the top plants bear fruit. He anoints it, butter is glory. The corner near the fire⁴ is of the same height as the sacrificer, in that he anoints the corner near the fire, he anoints with brilliance the sacrificer. He anoints it to the end, verily completely does he anoint the sacrificer with brilliance. He rubs it all around; verily he places brilliance in him completely. 'Support the sky, fill the atmosphere, with thy base make firm the earth', he says, for the separation of these worlds. With a verse addressed to Viṣṇu [8] he arranges it; the post has Viṣṇu for its deity; verily he arranges it with its own deity. He arranges it with two (verses): the sacrificer has two feet; (verily it serves) for support. If he desire of a man, 'May I deprive him of brilliance, of the deities, of power', he should move the

¹ The inversion of the position of the subject is again noteworthy; cf. TS. vi. 2. 11. 4.

² Cf. KS. xxvi. 5, 6; KapS. xli. 3. 4; MS. iii. 9. 3, 4; QB. iii. 7. 1. 5-32. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 6.

³ The Pluti seen here by Weber is really a mode of indicating the Kampa; see Lüders, *Die Vṛṣa-ṣikṣā*, p. 58, n. 1.

Bhāsk. recognizes a Vedic long vowel Cf. TS. vi. 2. 10. 3.

The Yāpa is dug in at the centre of the Avata or pit, and the pit is in front (to the east) of the Āhavaniya, half inside the Uttaravedi, half outside. The reference in *agruḥa* is therefore to the corner which stands within the Āhavaniya.

corner near the fire to one side or the other of the *Āhavanīya*;¹ verily he deprives him of brilliance, of the deities, of power. If he desire of a man, 'May I unite him with brilliance, with the deities, with power' [4], he should set up for him the corner (of the post) near the fire in a line with the *Āhavanīya*; verily he unites him with brilliance, with the deities, with power. 'Thee that art winner of Brahmins, winner of nobles', he says: that is according to the text. He winds round (the grass), the girdle is strength, the post is of the same height as the sacrificer; verily he unites the sacrificer with strength. He winds (it) round at the level of the navel,² verily at the level of the navel he bestows upon him strength, therefore at the level of the navel men enjoy strength. If he desire of a man, 'May I deprive him of strength' [5], he should put (it) on either upwards or downwards; verily he deprives him of strength. If he desire, 'May Parjanya rain', he should put it on downwards, verily he brings down rain; if he desire, 'May Parjanya not rain', he should put it on upwards; verily he holds up rain. What is dug in belongs to the *Pitṛs*, what is above the part dug in up to the girdle belongs to men, the girdle belongs to the plants [6], what is above the girdle up to the top to the All-gods, the top to Indra, the rest to the *Sādhyas*. The post is connected with all the gods; verily in setting up the post he delights all the gods. By means of the sacrifice the gods went to the world of heaven, they reflected, 'Men will equal us', they blocked the way by the post³ and went to the world of heaven; the *R̥sis* discerned that (world) by means of the post, and that is why it is called post [7]. In that he sets up the post, (it is) to discern the world of heaven. He puts (it) up to the east (of the fire), for before⁴ the sacrifice it is proclaimed, for what is not proclaimed is that of which when it is passed men say, 'This should have been done.' The *Sādhyas* gods despised⁵ the sacrifice; the sacrifice touched them not; what was superabundant in the sacrifice touched them. The superabundant part of the sacrifice is the producing of fire and casting it on the fire; the superabundant part [8] of the post is the part above the top; that is their share; verily by it he delights them. The gods when the Soma sacrifice was complete cast the offering-spoons (into the fire) and the post; they reflected, 'Here we are

¹ The post should be exactly in a line with the *Āhavanīya*, and clearly the idea is that he should remove it so as to be either north or south of the line. The rare *nārayati* has reduced *Sāyana* to *na prāpayat*; Bhāsk. has no version.

² *nṛvidaghnē* is the Kāṇva version of *QB.*, Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 172, n. 1.

³ This seems to be the sense here at least: in *QB.* iii. 2. 2. 2; 7. 1. 27 Eggeling

prefers 'scatter', see SBE. xxvi. xxix, 36, n. 1. Whitney, AJP. iii. 402, prefers 'set up an obstacle, block, or bar the way'.

⁴ The *purastāt* has clearly the two different senses of place (in the *vidhā*) and of time in the *arthavāda*, the place being derived from the time.

⁵ They thought it too little and wanted something over (*āti*). Cf. AA. ii. 3. 3.

making a disturbance of the sacrifice¹: they saw a ransom in the bunch of grass for the offering-spoons, in the chip¹ for the post. When the Soma sacrifice is complete he casts (in the fire) the bunch of grass, he offers the chip, to avoid disturbing the sacrifice.

vi. 3. 5. The² Sādhyā gods were in this world and nothing else living.³ They offered⁴ Agni as a sacrifice to Agni, for they found nothing else to offer; thence indeed these creatures were born: in that he casts the fire on the fire after producing it, (it serves for) the propagation of offspring. Now the fire is Rudra, the beast the sacrificer, if he were to produce the fire after offering the beast, he would place the sacrificer in the power of Rudra [1], and he would be liable to die. Or rather they say, 'All the gods are the fire, the beast the offering'⁵. In that he produces the fire after offering the beast, he brings forth all the gods for the offering which is made ready. The fire should be produced, after bringing up (the beast). The offering is then neither finished nor not begun. 'Thou art the birthplace of Agni', he says, for that is the birthplace of Agni. 'Ye are the two male ones', he says, for they are the two male ones [2]. 'Thou art Urvaśi, thou art Āyū', he says, to make a pair. 'Anointed with ghee do ye produce a male', he says, for they⁶ produce a male who (produces) Agni. 'Be born with the Gāyatrī metre', he says; verily he produces him with the metres 'Recite for Agni as he is being produced', he says; he⁷ recites a verse to Savitr; verily, instigated by Savitr, he produces him. 'Recite for him who is born' [3], 'For him who is being cast forward recite', he says; verily as each part is performed he completes him. He⁷ recites all Gāyatrī verses; Agni has the Gāyatrī as his metre; verily he unites him with his own metre. The fire is in front; having produced fire he casts it forward; the two uniting overpower⁸ the sacrificer; 'He of one mind with us', he

¹ The *sturu* is not the first splinter (*prathamā-cakala*) as Śāyana says: he has forgotten his own comment above on *netrām*, TS. i. 3. 6a, where he correctly distinguishes the *prathamā-cakala*, the *sturu*, and the *capla*. Cf. Schwab, p. 74 n.

² Cf. KS. xxvi. 7; KapS. xli. 5; MS. iii. 9. 5, 6; QB. iii. 7. 3. 1-8; 4. 1. 20-24. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 7.

³ *miśat* is no doubt correct; Śāyana has apparently *īsat* glossed as *prāṇijātam*, but Bhāsk. has *miśat*. KS. reads *śam* and MS. has a different term. For *miśat* see AĀ. ii. 4. 1.

⁴ The sense of *ābhi* is wide enough to cover all from the *upākaraṇa* to the death of the animal, as is shown by the succeeding argument. The double dat. is note-

worthy; for the dative of the person to whom the offering is made, see Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 141; for a double dat. see TS. ii. 1. 2. 3.

⁵ The argument ends here; it would have been more natural had it ended at *janayati*. As Śāyana points out, the next sentence meets this argument: as the *upākaraṇa* has taken place, the offering is ready.

⁶ I.e. the two Aryan.

⁷ I.e. the Hotr. His verses are, for the *manthana*, RV. i. 24. 3 seq.; for Agni when born, i. 74. 3 seq.; for the *prākaraṇa*, vi. 16. 41; see TS. iii. 3. 11. 3.

⁸ This is clearly the sense of *abhi sām dhu*; cf. AĀ. i. 3. 8; ii. 3. 7; JRAS. 1911,

says, to appease (them). He offers after casting (the fire) forward; verily he gives him food on birth; he offers with melted butter; the melted butter is the dear home of Agni; verily he unites him with his dear home, and also with brilliance.

vi. 3. 6. 'For¹ food thee!' (with these words) he takes up the strew, for he who sacrifices strives (*icháte*) as it were. 'Thou art the impeller', he says, for he brings them² up. 'To the gods the servants of the gods have come', he says, for being the servants of the gods they go to the gods. 'The priests, the eager ones', he says; the priests are the priests, the eager ones, therefore he says thus. 'O Brhaspati, guard wealth' [1], he says; Brhaspati is the holy power (Brahman) of the gods; verily by the holy power he wins cattle for him. 'Let thy oblations taste sweet', he says, verily he makes them sweet. 'O god Tvaṣṭr, make pleasant our possessions', he says; Tvaṣṭr is the form-maker of the pairings of cattle; verily he places form in cattle. 'Stay, ye wealthy ones', he says; the wealthy ones are cattle; verily he makes cattle abide for him. 'On the impulse of god Savitr' [2], (with these words) he takes up the rope, for instigation. 'With the arms of the Aṣvins', he says, for the Aṣvins were the Adhvaryus of the gods. 'With the hands of Pūṣan', he says, for restraining. 'O offering to the gods, I seize thee with the noose of sacred order', he says; sacred order is truth; verily with truth which is sacred order he seizes it. He winds (the rope) round transversely,³ for they fasten a (beast) for killing in front, (verily it serves) for distinction. 'Fear not men', (with these words) he fastens it, for security. 'For the waters [3] thee, for the plants thee I sprinkle', he says, for from⁴ the waters, from the plants, the beast is born. 'Thou art a drinker of the waters', he says, for he is a drinker of the waters who is offered in sacrifice. 'O ye divine waters, make it palatable, a very palatable offering for the gods', he says; verily he makes

p. 957; Oertel, *Trans. Connecticut Acad.* xv.

189; above, p. 190, n. 2.

¹ Cf. KS. xxvi. 7, 8; KapS. xli. 5, 6; MS. iii. 9. 5, 6; QB. iii. 7. 3. 9-4. 6. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 7 and 8.

² This refers clearly to several victims, and the victims are identified with the *dātūr āpaḥ*. It will be seen that the TS. here does not adopt the order of the text in TS. i. 3. 7, but puts the Agnimanthana before the ceremonies connected with the driving up of the victims.

³ This is not clear; Śāyana says it is = *vakrayā*, a reference to the mode of binding, beginning with the right front foot and ending with the head (it is not so in KṢ. vi. 8.

27; see Eggeling, SBE. xvi. 180, n. 2).

This may be correct, but the rest of the sentence is doubtful; the comm. is no doubt correct in treating the reference as one to the ordinary killing for food as opposed to the sacrifice, and he renders it as meaning that in such a case the slaughterers stand in front of the beast and put a noose over its neck. This gives a welcome sense, though *prati muc* in this usage would seem to require some case other than an accusative. Bhāsk. has *pratiṣṭāṃ pratikāśaṃ prānavṛtteḥ giro 'tīya grīvāyām pratimuñcati*.

⁴ Probably the sense of 'from' is meant by the text.

it palatable. From above he sprinkles (it); verily he makes it pure from above; he makes it drink; verily within he makes it pure; from below he besprinkles (it), verily all over he makes it pure.

vi 3. 7. By¹ means of Agni as Hotṛ the gods defeated the Asuras. 'Recite for Agni as he is kindled', he says, for the overcoming of foes. He recites seventeen kindling-verses: Prajāpati is seventeenfold: (verily it serves) to win Prajāpati. He recites seventeen: there are twelve months and seven seasons, that is the year; offspring are born in the course of the year; (verily it serves) for the propagation of offspring. The gods, after reciting the kindling-verses, could not discern the sacrifice. Prajāpati silently performed [1] the libation of ghee: then did the gods discern the sacrifice; in that silently he performs the libation of ghee, (it serves) for the revelation of the sacrifice. The sacrifice was with the Asuras; the gods took it by the silent offering: in that silently he performs the libation of ghee, he takes away the sacrifice of his foe. He rubs the enclosing-sticks; verily he purifies them. Thrice each he rubs them, for the sacrifice is thrice repeated:² also (it serves) to smite away the Rakṣases. They make up twelve;³ the year has twelve [2] months, verily he delights the year, verily also he endows him⁴ with the year, for the gaining of the world of heaven. The libation of ghee is the head of the sacrifice, the fire is all the gods;⁵ in that he performs the libation of ghee, verily the sacrificer at the beginning of the sacrifice wins all the gods. The libation of ghee is the head of the sacrifice, the beast is the body: having performed the libation of ghee he anoints the beast; verily on the body of the sacrifice [3] he places the head. 'Let thy breath be united with the wind', he says; the breath has the wind for its deity; verily he offers its breath in the wind. 'Thy limbs with the sacrificers, the lord of the sacrifice with his prayer', he says; verily he causes the lord of the sacrifice to obtain its blessing. Viṣvarūpa, Tvastṛ's son, vomited over the beast from above; therefore they do not cut off (portions) from the beast above; in that he anoints the beast from above, verily he makes it pure [4]. He chooses the priests, verily he chooses the metres, he chooses seven; there are seven tame animals, seven wild; there are seven metres, (and so it serves) to win both. He offers eleven fore-sacrifices; ten are the

¹ Cf. KS. xxvi. 8, 9; KapS. xli. 6, 7; MS. iii. 9. 5, 6, 8; CB. iii. 7. 4. 7-8. i. 5. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 8. 1.

² The reference here is to the frequent three-fold repetitions in the sacrifice, according to Sāyana, or perhaps rather to the three

Savanas, each being in some sort a repetition. Cf. TS. vi. 3. 8, 1.

³ I.e. with the three stirrings of the fire.

⁴ The sacrificer (Sāyana) rather than the victim.

⁵ For the variation of order cf. TS. vi. 2 II. 4.

vital airs of the beast, the body¹ is the eleventh; verily his fore-offerings are of the same size as the beast. One (of them) lies around the omentum, verily the body lies around the body.² The axe is a thunderbolt, the splinter of the sacrificial post is a thunderbolt, the gods by making a thunderbolt of the ghee smote Soma. 'Anointed with ghee, do ye guard the beast', he says; verily, overpowering it by means of the thunderbolt, he offers it. vi. 3. 8. He³ encircles (it) with fire, verily he makes it completely offered, that nothing may be lost, for that which falls of the oblation is (thus) not lost. He encircles (it) with fire thrice, for the sacrifice is thrice repeated; also (it serves) to smite away the Rakṣases. The theologians say, 'Should the beast be grasped hold of, or not?' Now the beast is led to death; if he were to grasp hold of it, the sacrificer would be likely to die. Or rather they say, 'The beast is led to the world of heaven' [1]; if he were not to grasp hold of it, the sacrificer would be bereft of the world of heaven.' He grasps hold (of it) by means of the omentum-forks; that is as it were neither grasped nor yet not grasped.⁴ 'Give directions, O Hotṛ, for making ready the oblations to the gods', he says, for an act that is directed⁵ is carried out. 'Ye wealthy ones, do ye kindly resort to the lord of the sacrifice', he says; that is according to the text. With the fire he goes in front, to smite away the Rakṣases. 'Guard from contact with earth', (with these words) he casts down the strew [2], that nothing may be lost, for that which falls on the strew is not lost; verily also he places it on the strew. The Adhvaryu turns away from the beast as it is slaughtered, verily he conceals himself from cattle, that he may not be cut off. He attains fortune, and obtains cattle who knows thus. The wife is led forward from the back place; 'Homage to thee, O extended one', he says, the extended are the rays of the sun [3]; verily he pays homage to them. 'Come forward, irresistible', he says; the resisting is the foe; (verily it serves) to beat away the foe. 'Along the stream of ghee, with offspring, with increase of wealth', he says; verily he invokes this blessing. 'O ye waters, goddesses, purifying', he says; that is according to the text. vi. 3. 9. When⁶ the beast is offered in sacrifice, pain seizes its vital airs. 'Let thy speech swell, let thy breath swell', he says; verily he removes the pain from the vital airs. From the vital airs the pain enters the

¹ *atmā* here has no doubt thus its normal early sense. The KS. says expressly that the omentum (*vapā*) is the *ātman* of the victim, while the last Āpṛi verse is that of the sacrificer.

² Cf. KS. xxvi. 8; KapS. xh. 6; MS. iii. 9. 7; ÇB. iii. 8. 1. 6-2, 4. The verses com-

mented on are in TS. i. 3. 8. 1, 2.

³ Exactly the same construction is found in TS. vi. 3. 5. 2.

⁴ This seems to be the sense, as Sāyana takes it.

⁵ Cf. MS. iii. 10. 2; ÇB. iii. 8. 2. 5-29. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 9.

earth; (with the words) 'Hail to the and night!' he pours it down; verily he removes the pain of the earth by day and night. 'O plant, protect him', 'O axe, harm him not', he says; the axe is a thunderbolt [1], (verily it serves) for atonement. He cuts from the sides, for men cut from the middle. he cuts crossways, for men cut along; for distinction. 'Thou art the share of the Rakṣases', (with these words) he casts the strew, having anointed it on the thick part; verily with the blood he propitiates the Rakṣases. 'This Rakṣas here I lead to the lowest darkness, who hateth us and whom we hate', he says; there are two (kinds of) persons, he whom he [2] hates and he who hates him; both these he leads to the lowest darkness.¹ 'For food (*iṣa*) thee!' (with these words) he draws out the omentum, for he who sacrifices strives as it were.² If he were to pierce (it), Rudra would be likely to slay his cattle; if he were not to pierce (it), it would not be fixed;³ with one he pierces, with the other not, for support. 'In ghee, O sky and earth, be covered', he says; verily with fat he anoints sky and earth. 'Uneut [3] with wealth of heroes (give us) riches', he says, that is according to the text. Now cruel as it were is what he does when he draws out the omentum. 'Fare along the broad atmosphere', he says, for atonement. Now he who grasps hold of the beast as it is led to death falls away from this world; he takes again hold of the omentum-forks; verily he finds support in this world. With the fire he goes in front, to smite away the Rakṣases; verily also with the oblation he follows the deities [4]. He should not pass⁴ over the last of the embers; if he were to pass over the last of the embers, he would despise the deities. 'O Vāyu, taste the drops', he says; therefore the drops are produced separately. The omentum is the chief part of cattle, the strew the chief of plants; verily he unites the chief with the chief; verily also in the plants he establishes cattle. 'Give directions⁵ for the Svāhā cries', he says [5], for the completion of the sacrifice. The speckled butter is the expiration and inspiration of cattle, the omentum is the body; having poured butter on the speckled ghee,⁶ he pours on the omentum; verily in the body of cattle he deposits expiration and inspiration. 'Hail! Go to Ūrdhvanabhas, the offspring of the Maruts', he says; Ūrdhvanabhas, the offspring of the Maruts, used to cast forward

¹ Here the Brāhmaṇa does not exactly follow the Sāhita. So TS. vi. 2. 10. 2; above, p. lxxv.

² So above, TS. vi. 3. 6. 1.

³ There are two forks (*grapaṣā*), and one of them is to be dug in, and the other not, else the omentum would not be held firm; the forks have one a single point, the other is bifurcate, and is used for the foot of the omentum.

⁴ The meaning is that the omentum is to be cooked on the last of the embers.

⁵ The Maitravaruna gives the direction to the Hotṛ for the Yājña verse of the last of the fore-sacrifices.

⁶ The QB. iii. 8. 2. 24 evidently has precisely this passage in mind, for it advocates the opposite order of sprinkling or basting, and says a Caraka teacher cursed Yājña-vaikya on this point.

the omentum forks of the gods, verily through him he casts them forward. He casts them forward in opposite directions;¹ therefore expiration and inspiration are in opposite directions.

vi. 3. 10. Having² offered in sacrifice the beast, he strews over (it) a cake verily he sacrifices it with its sap. Having performed the rite with the omentum, he performs with the cake; the cake is strength; verily he places strength in the midst of cattle; verily also he closes the cut in the beast. Having made offering of the speckled ghee, he thrice asks, 'Is the oblation cooked, Çamitṛ?' for the gods found truth in three (cookings). He who says what is not cooked is cooked (is burdened) with sin.³ The speckled butter is the expiration and the inspiration of cattle [1]; when the beast is offered the body comes into the heart; in that he sprinkles the heart with speckled ghee, he thus places expiration and inspiration in the body of cattle. By means of the beast the gods went to the world of heaven. They reflected, 'Men will mount after us.' They cut off its head and made its sap stream forth, it became the Prakṣa (tree); that is the nature of the Prakṣa.⁴ In that there is a branch of the Prakṣa above the strew, so he cuts off from the victim when it has its sap [2]. As the beast is borne along the Rakṣases follow after it, he takes it between the sacrificial post and the Āhavanīya, to smite away the Rakṣases. When the beast is offered its mind departs. 'Recite to Manotā for the oblation which is being divided', he says;⁵ verily he secures its mind. He cuts off eleven portions; ten are the vital airs of the beast, the body is the eleventh, he cuts off as much as is the size of the beast [3].⁶ First he makes a portion of the heart, then of the tongue, then of the breast: what he conceives with the heart, that he says with the tongue; what he says with the tongue, that he utters from the breast. That is the order in the case of the beast. If he cuts off thus and then cuts from the rest at will, still the cutting off from that animal has been made in order. In the middle he makes a portion of the intestines, for breath is in the middle; he makes a portion of the upper part [4], for

¹ One is cast down with point to the east, the two-pronged fork; the other, the one-pronged, with point to the west.

² Cf. MS. iii. 10. 2, 3; ÇB. iii. 8. 3. 1-19.

³ The instr. here reminds one of RV. iii. 19. 3 (TS. i. 3. 14 s), *sā kṛtyasā mānasā tvōtaḥ*, which is almost as it stands a case of an instr. of description (Speijer, *Sansk. Synt.* § 67) comparable with the later use of the abl. But it is not necessary to press this view, for *āha* can easily be supplied, and so in RV. we can understand 'he wins' or something similar, as does Oldenberg in his note

⁴ For the Prakṣa and its variant Prakṣa, cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 54. In ÇB. iii. 8. 3. 12 it is glossed as *prakṣya*, on the ground of the identity of *kṣya* and *kṣa*, for which see Keith, *Āitareya Āraṇyaka*, pp. 59, 281.

⁵ The Hotṛ is made to recite the hymn, RV. vi. 1. 1-13, which contains the word *manotā* (used of Agni); see Eggeling, SBE xvi. 203, n. 4.

⁶ Cf. TS. vi. 3. 7. 5. In the following I have borrowed Eggeling's rendering of *ava-dyati*: the portion cut off is the heart, not part of the heart.

breath is in the upper part; whether he does one, or the other, there is variation in both cases.¹ A Brahman on birth is born with a threefold debt, of pupilship to the Rsis, of sacrifice to the gods, of offspring to the Pitrs. He is freed from his debt who has a son, is a sacrificer, and who has lived as a pupil: this (debt) he performs (*aradāyate*) by these cuttings-off, and that is why the cuttings-off (*araddhā*) have their name. The gods and the Asuras were in conflict. The gods said to Agni, 'With thee as our hero let us overcome the Asuras' [5]. He said, 'Let me choose a boon; let me have a choice part of the beast.' He chose that choice part (of the beast), the shoulder from the fore part, the intestines from the middle, the hip from the hind part. Then the gods prospered, the Asuras were defeated; in that he makes portions of three members² it is for the overcoming of his foe; he prospers himself, his foe is defeated. He cuts off transversely; therefore cattle move forward their limbs transversely, for support.³

v. l. 3. 11. He⁴ covers the dipping-spoons with fat; cattle are distinguished by fat; verily he bestows on cattle their distinguishing mark. He covers (them) after putting (the fat) on the soup; the soup is the sap of cattle, verily he bestows sap upon cattle. He stirs the oblation of fat with the rib;⁵ the rib is the middle of cattle, the fat is the sap of cattle; in that he stirs the oblation of fat with the rib, he places sap in the middle of cattle. Now they kill [1] the beast when they dispose⁶ of it; the expiration has Indra for its deity, the inspiration has Indra also. 'May Indra's expiration be set in every limb', he says; verily he bestows expiration and inspiration upon cattle. 'O god Tvaṣṭr, let much be united for thee', he says; for cattle have Tvaṣṭr as their deity. 'When ye that are various become of one form', he says; for they being various become then of one form. 'Over thee as thou goest among the gods [2] for help let thy comrades and thy father and mother rejoice', he says; verily he makes him, approved by his mother⁷ and his father, go to the world of heaven. With a half-verse he offers the oblation of fat; the half-verse is yonder (sky) and the half-verse is this (earth); verily with sap he adorns both. He offers to the quarters;

¹ Apparently this means that there is an option to choose the top or the middle of the intestines, as reasonable variants, not as identical.

² That is the technical name of the part for Agni Śviṣṭakṛt.

³ Śaṅkara quotes a Sūtra: *dakṣiṇam dos saṁyā granir gudaṭṭṛṇāṁ uī saṁvīṣṭakṛtānt*. Cf. ÇB. iii. 8. 3. 27.

⁴ Cf. MS. iii. 10. 4; ÇB. iii. 8. 3. 20-27. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 10.

⁵ to have this which

Śaṅkara gives it. But in ÇB. iii. 8. 3. 24 it is taken by Eggeling as - a crooked knife, and this may be correct.

⁶ The word owes its use to the usual pretence that the animal is persuaded to acquiesce in its death. The mode of death was strangling; see Schwab, *Das altindische Tieropfer*, p. 106.

⁷ *mātā* is read in C as a quasi-compound derived from the irregular *mātā pītṛāṇā* of the text.

verily with sap he adorns the quarters; verily from the quarters he wins strength and sap. The speckled butter is the expiration and the inspiration of cattle; cattle have the lord of the forest [3] for their deity; in that having made offering of the speckled butter he says,¹ 'Recite for the lord of the forest, give directions for the lord of the forest', he bestows expiration and inspiration upon cattle. Of each he divides the divided pieces;² therefore cattle have various forms. He moistens (it) with soup; soup is the sap of cattle; verily he bestows sap upon cattle. He invokes the Idā; the Idā is cattle; verily he invokes cattle. Four times he invokes [4], for cattle have four feet. If he desire of a man, 'May he have no cattle', he should take for him (a piece) without fat; cattle are distinguished by fat; verily by means of their distinctive mark he deprives him of cattle, and he has no cattle. If he desire of a man, 'May he have cattle', he should take for him (a piece) with fat; cattle are distinguished by fat; verily by means of their distinctive mark he wins cattle for him, and he has cattle. Prajāpati created the sacrifice; he first created the butter [5], in the middle the beast, last the speckled butter; therefore the fore-sacrifices are performed with butter, the beast (is offered) in the middle, and the after-sacrifices with speckled butter. Therefore that is mixed as it were, for it was created last. He offers eleven after-sacrifices; ten are the vital airs of the beast, the body is the eleventh; he offers as many after-sacrifices as is the size of the beast. Now they kill the beast when they dispose of it; the speckled butter is the expiration and the inspiration of cattle; in that he performs the after-sacrifices with speckled butter, verily he bestows expiration and inspiration upon cattle.

PRAPĀTHAKA IV

The Exposition of the Soma Sacrifice (continued)

vi. 4. 1. By³ means of the sacrifice Prajāpati created offspring; verily he created them by the subsidiary sacrifices; in that he offers the subsidiary sacrifices, verily thus the sacrificer creates offspring. He cuts off from the hind portion, for from the hind portion offspring are born; he cuts off from the thick side,⁴ for offspring are born from the thick side; he cuts off

¹ The first order is to the Maitrāvaruṇa for the Puroṇuvākya, the second to the Hotṛ for the Yājyā, according to Sāyana. In ÇB. iii. 8. 3. 34 Eggeling inverts the order.

² For this cf. ÇB. i. 8. 1. 13 seq. with Eggeling's note, SBE. xii. 219, n. 3; Hille-

brandt, *Das altindische Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, pp. 122 seq.

³ Cf. ÇB. iii. 8. 4. 1-5. 10. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 11.

⁴ For a similar use of *sthavimatāḥ*, cf. TS. vi. 3. 9. 2, where Sāyana explains that it is the *saptamī* case.

without confusion, to prevent confusion of the vital airs. He does not turn (it) round; if he were to turn (it) round, disease¹ would be likely to seize his offspring. 'Go to the ocean, hail!' he says, verily thus he produces seed [1]. 'Go to the atmosphere, hail!' he says; verily by means of the atmosphere he begets offspring for him, for in accord with the atmosphere offspring are born. 'Go to god Savitr, hail!' he says; verily, instigated by Savitr, he begets offspring for him. 'Go to day and night, hail!' he says; verily by means of day and night he begets offspring for him, for in accord with day and night offspring are born. 'Go to Mitra and Varuna, hail!' he says [2]; verily he bestows expiration and inspiration on offspring when born. 'Go to Soma, hail!' he says, for offspring have Soma for their deity. 'Go to the sacrifice, hail!' he says; verily he makes offspring fit for the sacrifice. 'Go to the metres, hail!' he says; the metres are cattle; verily he wins cattle. 'Go to the sky and the earth, hail!' he says; verily on either side he supports offspring when born with the sky and the earth. 'Go to the clouds [3] of the sky, hail!' he says; verily he procures rain for offspring when born, 'Go to Agni Vaiçvānara, hail!' he says; verily he establishes in this (world) offspring when born. He makes a portion of the vital airs, who makes a portion of the intestines; 'Give me mind and heart', he says, verily he summons the vital airs according to their places. When the beast is offered, pain reaches its heart; it gathers round the heart-spit [4]. if he were to place the heart-spit on the earth, he would cause pain to the earth; if on the waters, he would cause pain to the waters; he places it in the meeting-place of dry and wet,² to appease both. He should think of whomsoever he hates; verily he causes him pain.

vi. 4. 2. The³ gods divided the sacrifice on the Agnidh's altar: of what was left over they said, 'Let this remain here.' That is why the Vasativarī (waters) have their name.⁴ But in the morning they could not arrange (to divide it); they placed it in the waters, they became the Vasativarīs. He takes the Vasativarīs; the Vasativarīs are the sacrifice; verily having taken from the beginning the sacrifice he stays (with it). If the sun set on one who has not taken (the waters), his sacrifice would not be begun [1], and he would split the sacrifice. He should either take waters with radiance

¹ *udhcartiḥ* is explained as a disease by Bhāsk. and Śāyana, and in *Suṣrūta* it is a disease marked by retention of the faeces, *ud* with *ṛi* denoting 'secrete' or 'excrete' (see BR. 2.2). If this is correct, the use of a medical metaphor in *utsanna* (*yañña*) is comparable; cf. pp. 418, n. 2; 439, n. 7.
² i.e. a place where water and land just meet:

if that cannot be found a pouring of water will remedy the defect; cf. Schwab, *Das altindische Theropfer*, pp. 161, 162.

³ Cf. QB. iii. 9. 2. 2-17.

⁴ *vasatīvaritama* is curious, as the term is regularly *vasatīvarī*, as below, *grāmi-vasatī-varikāḥ*. Cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 22, n. 5; 47, n. 2.

in them¹ or having deposited gold he takes² them with light in them or he should take them from the tank of a Brahman who performs many sacrifices for he is one who has taken the Vasatvaris. He takes the Vasatvaris, the Vasatvaris are cattle; verily having taken cattle from the beginning he stays (with them). If he were to take them along the stream, his cattle would be likely to wander from him; he takes them standing against the stream; verily he obstructs cattle and seizes them for him. Indra [2] slew Vrtra; he died upon the waters; of them what was pure, fit for sacrifice, and divine, that was set free.³ They became the Vahantīs. He takes of the Vahantīs; verily he takes those of waters which are pure, fit for sacrifice, and divine. He should not pass over the nearest Vahantīs; if he were to pass over the nearest Vahantīs, he would despise the sacrifice. He should not take of stagnant (waters); the stagnant (waters) are seized by Varuna, if he were to take of stagnant (waters) [3], he would cause Varuna to seize his sacrifice. If it is done by day, the night enters the waters; therefore the waters appear dusky by day; if it is done by night, the day enters the waters; therefore the waters appear shining by night; he takes (them) at the union of shade and light; verily for him he secures the colour of day and night. 'These waters are rich in oblation', he says verily he takes them made into an oblation. 'Rich in oblation be [4] the sun', he says; verily he takes them with light in them. He takes with an Anuṣṭubh; the Anuṣṭubh is speech; verily with the whole of speech he takes them. He takes with a verse of four feet, he places them thrice,⁴ they make up seven, the Çakvarī has seven feet, the Çakvarī is cattle verily he wins cattle. For this world the Gārhapatya is established, for yonder the Āhavanīya; if he were to place (them) on the Gārhapatya, he would have cattle in this world, if on the Āhavanīya, in yonder [5] would he would have cattle. He places (them) on both; verily he makes him have cattle in both worlds. He carries (them) round everywhere, to smite away the Rakṣases. 'Ye are the share of Indra and Agni', he says; that is according to the text. He places (them) on the Agnidhī's altar: the Agnidhī's altar is the invincible part of the sacrifice; verily he places (them) on the invincible part of the sacrifice. Wherever in the performance of a sacrifice nothing is done, in that (place) the Rakṣases infest the sacrifice. In that he takes of the Vahantīs, that part of the sacrifices lies being performed, to prevent the infestation of the Rakṣases, for they

¹ *ulkaḥ dyotitāḥ* (Sāyana). Bhāsk. gives the alternative that the verse used is TS. i 4. 3: hence the waters are *yo'syāb*. The lack of Visarga in C and D (Pala MSS. of Weber) and in the Mysore ed. is simply a stupid blunder.

² The change to *gṛhāt* is curious—possibly the sentence is a mere interpolation.

³ i.e. the flowing water.

⁴ The Gārhapatya, the Uttaravedi, and the Āgnidhriya.

do not move them but they lie around until the third pressing, for the continuity of the sacrifice.

vi. 4. 3. The¹ theologians say, 'He indeed would be an Adhvaryu who in making Soma descend should make it descend for all the gods.' 'To the heart thee!' he says; verily he makes it for men; 'To mind thee!' he says; verily he makes it for the Pitr̥s, 'To the sky thee! To the sun thee!' he says; verily he makes it for the gods: so many are the gods; verily he makes it descend for them all. Before the utterance of speech [1] he begins the morning litany; verily he wins all that there is of speech. 'The waters' is the first thing he utters;² the waters are the sacrifice; verily over the sacrifice he utters speech. He recites all (kinds of) metres, the metres are cattle; verily he wins cattle. For one who desires brilliance he should conclude with a Gāyatri verse, for one who desires power with a Tristubh verse, for one who desires cattle with a Jagati verse, for one who desires support with an Anuṣṭubh verse, for one who desires the sacrifice with a Pañkti verse, for one who desires food with a Virāj verse.

Let Agni (kindled) with the kindling-stick hear my appeal', he says [2]; verily, instigated by Savitr̥, having made proclamation to the gods, he goes for the waters. 'O Hotṛ, give directions for the waters', he says;³ for an action which is directed is done. 'O bowl priest of the Maitrāvaruṇa, run hither', he says; Mitra and Varuṇa are the leaders of the waters; verily with them he goes for them. 'O ye divine waters, child of the water', he says; verily by the oblation requiting them he seizes them: then he takes of them made into an oblation and covered with ghee [3]. 'Thou art the dragger', he says; verily he removes dirt from them. 'I draw you for the sustenance of the ocean', he says; therefore the waters though eaten and drunk do not waste away. The pit is the birthplace of the sacrifice, the Vasativaris are the sacrifice; bringing the bowls of the Hotṛ and the Maitrāvaruṇa into contact he pours in the Vasativaris reciprocally,⁴ so that the sacrifice may have its birthplace; verily he produces it from its own birthplace. 'O Adhvaryu, didst⁵ thou seek the waters?' he says; 'they came to me; look upon them', in effect he says. If it is an Agniṣṭoma, he makes a libation; if an Ukthya, he rubs (butter) on the enclosing-sticks; if it is an Atirātra, he goes forward uttering a text, to distinguish the sacrifices.

¹ Cf. ÇB. iii. 9. 3. 2-38. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 3. 13.

² i. e. he commences with *āpo roṣaṇī*, RV. x. 30. 12 (mangled in Śāyana's comm. in Bṛh. Śuk.); so Caland and Henry, pp. 131, 132. Bhāsk., however, has *āpo dātā*.

³ i. e. the Adhvaryu bids the Hotṛ recite the verse, RV. x. 30. 1.

⁴ i. e. he pours from one to the other and vice versa.

⁵ The imperfects have a perfectly clear sense, and are not used as *in* aorists; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax* p. 272.

vi. 4. 4. 'On¹ the instigation of god Savitr²; (with these words) he takes up the pressing-stone, for instigation; 'with the arms of the Aṅvins', he says, for the Aṅvins were the Adhvaryus of the gods; 'with the hands of Pūsan', he says, for support. The Soma is cattle, the Upāṅcu pressing-(stone) is cross-breathing, in that he measures round the Upāṅcu pressing-(stone), he confers cross-breathing upon cattle. 'To Indra thee! To Indra thee!' (with these words) he measures, for the Soma is taken for Indra. Five times he measures with the text [1]; the Pañkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold, verily he wins the sacrifice. Five times (he measures) in silence; these make up ten; the Virāj has ten syllables, the Virāj is food; verily he wins food by the Virāj. 'Ye are savoury, conquerors of Vṛtra', he says; this is the Soma-drinking of the waters; he who knows thus reaches not destruction in the waters. 'With thy light which is in the sky', he says; verily from these worlds he gathers him [2]. Soma, the king, reflected on the quarters, he entered the quarters; 'forward, behind, upward, downward', he says, verily from the quarters he gathers him, verily also he wins the quarters for him. 'O mother, come forth', he says; women are likely to desire him who knows thus. 'Thy unerring, watchful name, O Soma', he says [3] this is Soma's Soma-drinking; he who knows thus reaches not destruction from Soma. When they press Soma they kill him; he³ keeps back shoots, verily he protects him. The shoots are the vital airs, Soma is cattle; he later lets go the shoots; verily he bestows vital airs upon cattle, two by two he lets them go; therefore the vital airs are in pairs.

vi. 4. 5. The⁴ Upāṅcu cup is breath; in that the cups are drawn beginning with the Upāṅcu, they follow on breath. Aruṇa Anpaveṇi⁵ used to say, 'At the morning pressing I establish the sacrifice and then I proceed with it when it has been established.' He first presses eight times; the Gāyatrī has eight syllables, the morning pressing is connected with the Gāyatrī, verily thereby he obtains the morning pressing. (He presses) eleven times on the second occasion; the Trīṣṭubh has eleven syllables, the midday pressing is connected with the Trīṣṭubh [1]; verily thereby he obtains the midday pressing. (He presses) twelve times on the third occasion; the Jagatī has twelve syllables, the third pressing is connected with the Jagatī; verily thereby he obtains the third pressing. This is what he calls the establishment of the sacrifice, to prevent loss; for what falls when the sacrifice

¹ Cf. MS. iv. 5. 4; QB. iii. 9. 4. 3-21. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 1.

² In TS. i. 4. 1 only *ā dāde* is read, the rest being understood.

³ The Pratiprasthātr is meant, not the Adhvaryu.

⁴ KS. xxvii. 1 Kap8 xlvii. 1 MS iv 5 5

QB. iv. 1. 1. 1-26; 2. 21-24. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 2.

⁵ For this teacher, see TS. vi. 1. 9. 2. He evidently held the view of three rounds with different numbers of striking of the plants, 8, 11, and 12. For the perfect see Delbrück, *Altind. Spr.* pp 299 502, 503.

is established is not lost. Or rather they say, 'The Gāyatrī is not open to question¹ at the morning pressing': he who knows thus is not liable to question from his foe; therefore eight times in each case² should he press [2]. The theologians say, 'Other cups are drawn with a strainer, what strainer has the Upāṇṇu?' 'Speech is the strainer', he should reply. 'Be pure for the lord of speech, O strong one', he says; verily by speech he purifies him. 'With the shoots of the male', he says, for the shoots of the Soma are the shoots of the male, 'purified by the arms', he says, for by the arms he purifies him; 'thou art the god, purifier of gods', he says, for he being a god [3] is the purifier of gods; 'to those thee whose portion thou art', he says, for he draws him for those whose portion he is. 'Thou art he who is appropriated', he says; verily he makes³ breath his own; 'make our food full of sweetness for us', he says, verily he makes all food sweet for him: 'to all the powers of sky and earth thee!' he says, verily upon both gods and men he bestows the vital airs. 'May mind enter thee!' he says [4]; verily he attains mind. 'Fare along the broad atmosphere', he says, for the breath has the atmosphere as its deity. 'Hail! Thee, of kindly nature, to the sun!' he says, the gods of kindly nature are the breaths: verily in them he secretly offers. 'To the gods that drink the rays thee!' he says; the gods that drink the rays are the rays of the sun; that is their share; verily thereby he delights them. If he desire, 'May Parjanya rain' [5], he should rub (the cup) with the (palm of) the hand downwards; verily he brings down the rain. If he desire, 'May it not rain', he should rub with the hand upwards; verily he keeps up the rain. If he practise witchcraft, 'Slay N.N.; then will I sacrifice to thee', he should say; verily desiring the libation he slays him. If he be far away, he should stand until he is weary;⁴ verily he follows his breath and slays him. If he practise witchcraft [6], he should put (it) down (with the words), 'I set thee down on the breath of N.N.'; the breath is restless;⁵ verily he brings his breath to rest. He purifies by means of six shoots; the seasons are six; verily he purifies him by means of the seasons; thrice he purifies, these worlds are three; verily he purifies him by means of these worlds. The theologians say, 'For what reason is it that three animals take by the

¹ The Pada makes *ativeda* locative; Sāyana thinks *ativeda* has the sense of *adhikāṅga-rayukṭatayā pāthyamīnatvam*, but this is not certain: it may be merely that *ativeda* has the same sense as in *anātivēduka*.

² That is, in all three cases, only eight strikings should take place.

³ The *scr* has here its present

⁴ Bhask. explains *yavanīkām kalam nirucchedān sūktam na cakruyat tāvanti kām uchedān tiṣṭhet*.

⁵ Sāyana makes the breath of the sacrificer the subject, but this seems needless: breath is properly restless, i.e. in swift movement, and if it is settled, i.e. stilled, then death follows.

hand?' In that thrice he draws separately the Upāṇḍu with his hand, therefore there are three animals which take by the hand, man, the elephant, and the ape.

vi. 4. 6. Whatever¹ the gods did as the sacrifice, that the Asuras did. The gods saw that the sacrifice must be established in the Upāṇḍu (cup), and they established it in the Upāṇḍu. The Asuras grasping the thunderbolt attacked the gods; the gods in fear ran up to Indra, Indra obstructed them² by means of the Antaryāma (cup), and that is why the Antaryāma has its name, 'the obstructor'. In that the Antaryāma cup is drawn, verily thus the sacrificer obstructs his foes. 'Through thee³ I interpose sky and earth [1], I interpose the broad atmosphere', he says, verily with these worlds the sacrificer obstructs his foes. The gods reflected, 'Indra hath now become what we are'; they said, 'O bounteous one, give us a share'; 'In unison with the gods, the lower and the higher', he replied; to both (the sets of) gods, the lower and the higher [2], he gave a share. 'In unison with the gods, the lower and the higher', he says, to both (the sets of) gods, the lower and the higher, he gives a share. 'O bounteous one, do thou rejoice in the Antaryāma', he says; verily he does not cut off the sacrificer from the sacrifice. 'Thou art taken with a support', he says, for the support of inspiration. If both (cups) were drawn without a filter, inspiration would follow expiration, he would be likely to die. The Antaryāma is drawn with a filter [3], to separate expiration and inspiration. The Upāṇḍu and the Antaryāma (cups) are expiration and inspiration, the Upāṇḍu pressing-(stone) is cross-breathing. If he desire of a man, 'May he be likely to die', he should set them down for him without being in contact; verily he severs his expiration and inspiration from cross-breathing; swiftly he dies. If he desire of a man, 'May he live all his days', he should set them down for him in contact; verily he connects his expiration and inspiration with cross-breathing; he lives all his days⁴.

vi. 4. 7. The⁵ cup for Indra and Vāyu is speech; in that the cups are drawn beginning with that to Indra and Vāyu, verily they follow speech. The gods said to Vāyu, 'Let us slay Soma, the king'; he replied, 'Let me

¹ Cf. KS. xxvii. 2; KapS. xlii. 2; MS. iv. 5. 6, 7; QB. iv. 1. 2. 1-20, 27. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 3.

² The Asuras are referred to, not the Devas, with whom the acc. could hardly be construed.

³ This interpretation is different from that adopted in TS. i. 4. 3b. It has the disadvantage of making *te* have the sense of 'through thee', which of course can be given to it from the broad sense of the

ethic dative; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 147.

⁴ The QB. iv. 1. 2. 19 gives an opinion of the Carakas, which contemplates different formulæ for the two cups, Upāṇḍu and Antaryāma. That is not a reference to the Saṁhitās so far known.

⁵ Cf. KS. xxvii. 3; KapS. xlii. 4; MS. iv. 5. 8; QB. iv. 1. 3. 1-10. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 4.

choose a boon; let your cups be drawn with mine first.' Therefore the cups are drawn with those for Indra and Vāyu first. They slew him, he became putrid; the gods could not endure him, they said to Vāyu, 'Make him sweet for us' [1]; he replied, 'Let me choose a boon; let your vessels be said to have me as their deity.' Therefore, being of various deities, they are said to have Vāyu as their deity. Verily did Vāyu make him sweet for him; therefore what becomes putrid they hang out in a windy place, for Vāyu is its purifier, its sweetener. They could not find its distribution; Aditi said, 'Let me choose a boon, then shall ye distribute through me, verily with me as deity may your Soma (draughts) be set down' [2]. 'Thou art taken with a support', he says, and thereby have they Aditi for their deity, for those vessels that are made of wood are born from her womb, those that are made of clay are clearly hers: therefore he says thus. Speech aforetime¹ spoke without discrimination: the gods said to Indra, 'Do thou discriminate this speech for us', he replied, 'Let me choose a boon; let this (cup) be drawn for me and for Vāyu together.' Therefore the cup is drawn together for Indra and Vāyu.² Indra approaching it in the midst discriminated it; therefore is speech spoken distinctly. Therefore is it drawn once, in the middle, for Indra, and twice for Vāyu, for he chose two boons.

vi 4. 8. The³ gods said to Mitra, 'Let us slay Soma, the king'; he replied, 'Not I; for I am the friend of all': they answered, 'Still we will slay him; he replied, 'Let me choose a boon; let them mix⁴ the Soma for me with milk.' Therefore they mix with milk (the Soma) for Mitra and Varuna. From him cattle departed (saying), 'He that was a friend hath done a cruel deed'; a cruel deed as it were [1] does he do who sacrifices with Soma; from him cattle depart. In that he mixes with milk (the Soma) for Mitra and Varuna, he unites Mitra with cattle, and the sacrificer with cattle. Aforetime indeed was Mitra thus aware, 'When I have done this cruel deed, cattle will depart from me': therefore he chose thus. The gods said to Varuna, 'With thee as helper we will slay Soma, the king'; he replied, 'Let me choose a boon, for me [2] and Mitra together let this (cup) be drawn.' Therefore it is drawn for Mitra and Varuna together; therefore with a king as helper⁵ they slay a king, with a Vaiçya a Vaiçya,

¹ *pradati* may mean 'turned away', but the sense 'formerly' seems legitimate, though it is not recognized by FW. or OB.

² This compound is found also in TS. vi. 4. 8. 4, and Weber compares *vijayadrithi*, vii. 5. 22. 1; *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 102.

³ Cf. KS. xvii. 4; KapS. xlii. 4; MS. iv. 5. 8; QB. iv. 1. 4. 7-10. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 5.

⁴ The MS. have *grīṣa*; the other texts *grīṣa*, and in view of the palaeography of *grīṣa* (i) and *grīṣa* (ii) there can be no doubt of the real text; see Weber, *Ind. Stud.* viii. 97; above, p. lxxiii.

⁵ The sense is clear, but KS. has a different version and MS. no parallel. Bhask. has *yathā Rāmo Rājanam Vidyayana*.

with a Cūdra a Cūdra. This was not day or night, but indiscriminated the gods said to Mitra and Varuṇa, 'Make this to shine forth for us'; they replied, 'Let us choose a boon; let one cup only be drawn before ours.' Therefore the cup for Indra and Vāyu is drawn before that for Mitra and Varuṇa, for the Upāñcu and the Antaryāma (cups) are expiration and inspiration.¹ Mitra produced the day, Varuṇa the night; then indeed did this shine forth; in that (a cup) is drawn for Mitra and Varuṇa, (it is) for shining forth vi 4. 9. The² head of the sacrifice was cut; the gods said to³ the Aṣvins, 'Ye are physicians; do ye replace the head of the sacrifice'; they replied 'Let us choose a boon; let there be drawn a cup for us also here in.' For them they drew this cup for the Aṣvins; then indeed did they replace the head of the sacrifice; in that (the cup) for the Aṣvins is drawn, (it is) to restore the sacrifice. The gods said of these two, 'Impure are they, wandering among men [1] and physicians.' Therefore a Brahman should not practise medicine, for the physician is impure, unfit for the sacrifice. Having purified them by the Bahispavamāna (Stotra) they drew for them this cup for the Aṣvins;⁴ therefore (the cup) for the Aṣvins is drawn when the Bahispavamāna has been sung. Therefore by one who knows thus the Bahispavamāna should be performed; verily he purifies himself. Their skill as physicians they deposited in three places, in Agni a third, in the waters a third, in the Brahman a third. Therefore one should put beside him a pot of water [2] and sit on the right hand of a Brahman when practising medicine: all medicine⁵ he performs thereby, his remedy becomes effective. The theologians say, 'For what reason are cups for two deities drawn in one vessel, but offered in two?' In that (the cups) are drawn in one vessel, therefore there is one breath within; they are offered in two vessels, therefore the breaths outside are in pairs. Those that are for two deities are the breaths, the Idā is cattle; if he should summon the Idā before those that are for two deities [3], he would obstruct his breaths by cattle, he would be likely to perish. Having eaten those for two deities, he summons the Idā; verily having placed the breaths in himself he summons the Idā (The cup) for Indra and Vāyu is speech, that for Mitra and Varuṇa is the eye, that for the Aṣvins is the ear; he eats in front that for Indra and Vāyu, therefore in front he speaks with speech; in front that for Mitra and Varuṇa, therefore in front he sees with the eye; moving all round, that

¹ This explains that these two cups are of course before all because of their special position; see TS. vi. 4. 5 (upāñcu), 6 (antaryāma).

² Cf. KS. xxvii. 4, 5; KapS. xlii. 5; MS. iv. 6. 1. 2; ÇB. iv. 1. 5. 1, 13, 14. The
commented on are in TS. i. 4. 5 & 7

³ The sense might of course be, 'they said to those two', &c., but there is no good reason to take this view.

⁴ Cited in ĀpÇS. xii. 17. 10.

⁵ The sentence really ends at *bhasajam*, the apodosis being *tena karoh*: Weber's division at *erū* is erroneous.

for the Agvins; therefore on all sides he hears with the ear. Those for two deities are the breaths [4], he sets down full¹ vessels; therefore the breaths are full within; wherever in the performance of the sacrifice nothing is done, in that place the Rakṣases attack the sacrifice; in that he sets down full vessels the part of the sacrifice being performed is deposited² to prevent the entry of the Rakṣases. He sets down in the north track of the southern oblation-cart: verily he places speech in speech. They lie (there) until the third pressing, for the continuity of the sacrifice.

vi 4. 10. Brihaspati³ was the Purohita of the gods, Ṣanda and Marka of the Asuras; the gods had the holy power (Brahman), the Asuras had the holy power (Brahman); they could not overcome one another;⁴ the gods invited Ṣanda and Marka; they replied, 'Let us choose a boon; let cups be drawn for us also herein.' For them they drew these cups for Çukra and Manthin; then did the gods prosper, the Asuras were defeated. He for whom knowing⁵ thus these Çukra and Manthin (cups) are drawn, prospers himself, his foe [1] is defeated. Having driven away these two, the gods offered to themselves,⁶ to Indra. 'Driven away are Ṣanda and Marka together with N.N.', he should say of whom he hates, with him whom he hates he thus drives them away. 'This is the first preparer, all-maker', (with these words) they offered to themselves, to Indra, these (cups), for Indra kept making these forms. The Çukra is yonder sun, the Manthin is the moon: they depart towards the east, closing their eyes⁷ [2], therefore men do not see them as they go east. Turning back towards the west they sacrifice, therefore men see them going west. The Çukra and the Manthin are the eyes of the sacrifice, the high altar is the nose. They offer having gone round (the altar) on both sides; therefore the eyes are on either side of the nose, therefore the eyes are held apart by the nose; they walk round on all sides, to smite away the Rakṣases. Now the offerings the gods made on the east, with them they drove away the Asuras who were in front [3]: with those on the west they drove

¹ *arikiñi* refers to the fact that in the case of the cup for Indra and Vayu there is inserted a portion of the sacrificial cake, milk in that for Mitra and Varuna, and parched grain in that for the Agvins.

² *çaya* here is clearly equal to a passive of *sādayati*.

³ Cf. KS. xxvii. 8; MS. iv. 6. 8; ÇB. iv. 2. 1. 1-6, 11, 16-18, 27. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 8 and 9.

⁴ For the idiom *çayā 'nyant*, see Waackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* II. i. 322, 323; this is clearly a case of semi-sterotyping, for the plural is natural.

⁵ The *gon* here is not a clear case of an instrumental genitive, as the possessive relative is present, and the analogy of *bhṛtṛyaṇā gṛhṇat* shows that the priest is the actor, not the sacrificer.

⁶ *sakīyaya* is Śāyana's view, but this is hardly possible: Indra is the chief of the gods here as the Mantra below shows. It is cited in full in TB. i. 1. 1. 5; Ap[ostolus] xii. 23. 8, and is found with differences of form in VS. vii. 14, 16.

⁷ This must be the sense, though Śāyana refers it to taking the cups above and below. KS. has *apicfha* and MS. *apicfha*.

away the Asuras who were behind; other sacrifices are made in the east, the Çukra and Manthin on the west; verily behind and in front the sacrificer drives away his foes; therefore offspring are engendered behind and are brought forth in front. In accordance with the Çukra and Manthin are offspring born, the eaters and the eaten. 'Engendering heroic offspring come forth, Çukra, with pure radiance' [4], 'Engendering prolific offspring, come forth, Manthin, with mixed radiance', he says;¹ the eaters are those who are heroic, the eaten those that are prolific. The offspring of him who knows thus becomes an eater, not eaten. The eye of Prajāpati swelled; it fell away, it entered the Vikañkata, it did not stay in the Vikañkata; it entered barley, it stayed in barley; that is why barley has its name [5]. In that the Manthin vessel is of Vikañkata and he mixes with groats, verily thus he gathers together the eye of Prajāpati. The theologians say, 'For what reason does the Manthin vessel not go to the Sadas?' 'It is the vessel of misfortune', he should say; if it were to go there, the Adhvaryu would be blind, he would be ruined; therefore it does not go there.

VI 4. 11. Whatever² the gods did at the sacrifice the Asuras did. The gods saw the cups with the Āgrayana at their head; they drew them; then indeed did they reach the top; he for whom knowing thus the cups are drawn with the Āgrayana at their head reaches the top of his equals. With a verse containing the word 'destructive' he should draw for him who has a rival, verily having destroyed³ his rival he reaches the top of his equals. 'Ye gods that are eleven in the sky', he says [1], so many are the deities, verily he draws it for all of them. 'This is thy birthplace; to the All-gods thee!' he says, for it has the All-gods for its deity. Speech departed from the gods, not being willing to remain for the sacrifice; when speech had departed the gods silently drew the cups; speech reflected, 'They are excluding me'; it went into the Āgrayana; that is why the Āgrayana has its name [2]. Therefore in the Āgrayana speech is uttered. In that the former cups are drawn in silence, that is as when the hunter lets go (his arrow), (thinking), 'So far off is my mark,'⁴ at so far I shall not

¹ For the use of these verses see ĀpÇS. xii. 22. 8: they accompany the circumambulation of the Adhvaryu and the Prati-prasthātṛ; they occur in the proper place in KS. iv. 4; MS. i. 8, 12, and also in TB. i. 1. 1. 2.

² Cf. KS. xxvii. 9; MS. iv. 6. 4; ÇB. iv. 2. 2. 1-4, 9, 11. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 10 and 11. According to ĀpÇS. xii. 14. 1 the Āgrayana goes first of the Jagatsāman is used, the Aindraṇyava

if the Rathantara, the Çukra if the Brhat.

³ *ru* with the gen. is noteworthy if the passage is so to be taken: cf. Pāṇini, ii. 3. 54, who allows it in the impersonal usage, while the *Bṛhatkāvya*, viii. 120, uses it in the ordinary usage. Possibly here, however, *grāham* is to be understood. The verse with *ruḡṇa* is TS. i. 4. 11 a

⁴ *ākhah* is taken by Sāyaṇa as a pit (*garta*) artificially made where the hunter could

miss.' The Adhvaryu taking the Āgrayana, commencing the sacrifice, utters his speech; thrice he utters 'Hnu'; verily thus he chooses the Udgatrs; the Āgrayana is Prajāpati: in that he utters 'Hnu' after taking the Āgrayana, verily thus Prajāpati sniffs¹ offspring [3]: therefore the cow sniffs the calf on birth. The Āgrayana is the self of the sacrifice; at each pressing he draws it; verily he continues the sacrifice in itself. He brings (it) up from above;² verily thus he impregnates seed: he takes (it) from below, verily he generates it. The theologians say, 'For what reason does the Gāyatri, the least of the metres, support³ the pressings?' 'The Āgrayana is the calf of the Gāyatri; verily turning back towards it it supports all the pressings. Therefore a cow turns back towards the calf which is taken away.'

PRAPĀTHAKA V

The Exposition of the Soma Sacrifice (continued)

vi 5. 1. Indra⁴ raised his bolt to hurl at Vṛtra; Vṛtra was afraid of the bolt when raised to be hurled; he said, 'Hurl it not at me; there is this strength in me, that will I bestow on thee'; on him he bestowed the Ukthya. At him he raised (the bolt) to hurl a second time; he said, 'Hurl it not at me; there is this strength in me, that will I bestow on thee' [1]; on him he bestowed again the Ukthya. At him he raised (the bolt) to hurl a third time; Viṣṇu supported him (saying), 'Smite'; he said, 'Hurl it not at me; there is this strength in me, that will I bestow on thee'; he bestowed on him again the Ukthya. Him when he had lost his magic power he slew, for the sacrifice was his magic power. In that the Ukthya is drawn, verily the sacrificer thus appropriates the power [2] and strength of his foe. 'To Indra thee, to him of the Br̥hat, the strong', he says, for to Indra he gave it; 'to him thee! To Viṣṇu thee!' he says; in that Viṣṇu supported him (saying), 'Strike', he gives Viṣṇu a share therein. Thrice he draws, for thrice he gave to him. 'This is thy birthplace; thou art the renewed offering',⁵ he says, for repeatedly [3] he draws from it. The Ukthya is the eye of the sacrifice, therefore the Somas follow the Ukthya when offered; therefore the

He in wait at a convenient distance for shooting, it is to be presumed. The word is mentioned in Pāṇini, iii. 8. 125, Vartt. 1, while Pāṇini himself gives *āthana*. The sense 'mark' is seen in *āthana*, CU. i. 2. 7, 8, &c.

¹ For the 'sniff kiss' see Hopkins, JACS. xxviii. 120-124.

² I.e. it is poured down through the filter and taken from below it.

³ In the *Bahispavamāna*, the *Mādhyandina*, and the *Ārbhāvapavamāna* Stotras.

⁴ See TS. i. 4. 12. 1, and cf. ii. 4. 12. 3-5; KS. xvii. 10; KapS. iv. 6. 5; ÇB. iv. 2. 3, 10; v. 5. 1. 1-5.

⁵ These words are not in i. 4. 12. 1. They are in KS. iv. 6; MS. i. 2. 14.

body follows the eye, therefore as one goes many follow, therefore one becomes superior among many; therefore one wins many wives. If the Adhvaryu desire, 'May I bestow upon myself the glory of the sacrifice', standing between the Āhavanīya and the oblation-holder he should pour (it) down [4]; verily he bestows upon himself the glory of the sacrifice. If he desire, 'May I bestow upon the sacrificer the glory of the sacrifice', he should pour (it) down standing between the Sadas and the oblation-holder, verily he bestows upon the sacrificer the glory of the sacrifice. If he desire, 'May I bestow upon the Sadasyas¹ the glory of the sacrifice', he should pour (it) down, grasping the Sadas; verily he bestows upon the Sadasyas the glory of the sacrifice.

vi. 5. 2. The² Dhruva (cup) is the life of the sacrifice; it is drawn the last of the cups; therefore life is the last of the breaths. 'The head of the sky, the messenger of earth', he says; verily he makes him the head of his equals. 'Vaiṣvānara, born for holy order', he says, for life has Vaiṣvānara as its deity. It is drawn with Vaiṣvānara on both sides; therefore there are breaths on both sides, below and above. The other cups that are drawn make a half, the Dhruva makes a half; therefore [1] the breath below is a half of the other breaths. The other cups are deposited on strewn (ground), the Dhruva on unstrewn; therefore in bone some creatures find support, in flesh others. The Asuras from above desired to turn round the earth; the gods made it firm (*adr̥ṇhan*) with the Dhruva; that is why the Dhruva has its name; in that the Dhruva is set down from above,³ (it serves) for firmness. The Dhruva is the life of the sacrifice, the Hōtr̥ is the body; in that he pours the Dhruva down into the goblet of the Hotr̥, so he places life in the body of the sacrifice [2]. 'Before the Ukthya it should be poured down', they say, for in front one enjoys life; 'In the middle it should be poured down', they say, for the middle one enjoys life; 'In the latter part it should be poured down', they say, for with the last one enjoys life. He pours (it) down while the verse⁴ to the All-gods is being recited; offspring are connected with the All-gods; verily he confers life upon offspring.

vi. 5. 3. By⁵ means of the sacrifice the gods went to the world of heaven, they reflected, 'Men will follow after us here'; they blocked (the way) by the year and went to the world of heaven. It the Ṛṣis discerned by

¹ The priests within the Sadas.

² Cf. KS. xviii. 1; KapS. xlii. 1; MS. iv. 6. 6; QB. iv. 2. 4. 1-8, 15, 28, 24. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 13. It is deposited in the northern of the oblation-(cart)-holders.

³ See ĀpṠ. xiii. 16. 1-6; the verse is RV. vi. 50. 14.

⁴ Cf. KS. xviii. 2; KapS. xlii. 2; MS. iv. 6. 7; QB. iv. 3. 1. 4-20. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 14.

means of the season-cups; in that the season-cups are drawn, (they serve) to reveal the world of heaven. Twelve are drawn: the year consists of twelve months; (verily they serve) to reveal the year. The first two are drawn together, the last two together; therefore the seasons are in pairs. The season-vessel has mouths on both sides, for who [1] knows where is the mouth of the seasons? 'Give directions for the season', six times he says,¹ the seasons are six; verily he delights the seasons; 'For the seasons', four times; verily he delights four-footed cattle. twice again he says, 'For the season'; verily he delights two-footed (cattle). 'Give directions for the season', six times he says, 'For the seasons', four times; therefore four-footed cattle depend upon the seasons; twice [2] again, 'For the season', he says; therefore bipeds live upon quadrupeds. 'Give directions for the season', six times he says; 'For the seasons', four times; twice again, 'For the season'; verily the sacrificer makes himself a ladder and bridge to attain the world of heaven. One should not follow the other, if one were to follow the other, season would follow season, the seasons would be confused [3]; therefore in order² the Adhvaryu sets out by the southern (door), the Pratiprasthâtr by the northern. therefore the sun goes south for six months, north for six months.³ 'Thou art taken with a support; thou art Sarisarpa: to Anhaspatya thee!' he says: 'There is a thirteenth month', they say: verily he delights it.

vi. 5. 4. The⁴ season-cups are drawn for the world of heaven; Indra and Agni are the light, in that he draws the cup for Indra and Agni with the season-vessel, verily he places light above it, to light up the world of heaven. Indra and Agni are the bearers of force among the gods. in that (the cup) for Indra and Agni is drawn, verily he wins force. He draws (the cup) for the All-gods with the Çukra-vessel; people are connected with the All-gods, the Çukra is yonder sun, in that he draws (the cup) for the All-gods with the

¹ The Adhvaryu and the Pratiprasthâtr do it thrice each. The sense of *ṛtūnā preṣya* is apparently that given, being addressed to the Maitravaruṇa, by the Adhvaryu or Pratiprasthâtr. Culand and Henry take *ṛtūnā* as *au moment liturgique* in the Praja itself in its variant forms and in the Sūtra, but this seems clearly wrong: the season accompanies Indra in the drinking, and the *ṛtū* is the complement of *sajūr* in the Mantra *hotrāt sajūr dīva ā pṛthivyā ṛtūnā somanī pibāts*. The use of *ṛtūbhiḥ* is not explained by the Sūtras. Baudh. has *pātrāyor mukho 'nāsmukham aparyāṣṭhya ṛtūbhiḥ preṣyati saptaṁdāṣu dāgar* — *dā*. Cf. Eggeling, SBK.

xxvi. 519 n.; xlii. 248, n. 3.

² *pramāddham* seems adverbial; the reference is to the mode of egress from the oblation-shed of the Adhvaryu and the Pratiprasthâtr. The former keeps to the south side of the door, the latter to the north as they go to sacrifice in the Āhavanīya.

³ Probably from solstice to solstice, not 'in the south', 'in the north', from equinox to equinox (cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 422-423).

⁴ Cf. KS. xxviii. 2; KapS. xlii. 2; MS. iv. 6. 8; QB. iv. 3. 1. 21-27. The Çukra-vessel is of course that in which the Çukra cup has been drawn. The verses commented on are in TS. I. 4. 15, 16.

Çukra-vessel, yonder sun [1] rises turned to all people; therefore each one thinks, 'Towards me hath it arisen.' He draws (the cup) for the All-gods with the Çukra-vessel, people are connected with the All-gods, the Çukra is brilliance, in that he draws (the cup) for the All-gods with the Çukra-vessel, verily he bestows brilliance upon people.

vi 5. 5. Indra¹ in league with the Maruts slew Vṛtra at the midday pressing; in that (the cups) for the Maruts are drawn at the midday pressing, they are drawn for the sacrificer² as slaying the foe. Of him, when he had slain Vṛtra, the seasons were confused, with the season-vessel he drew (the cups) for the Maruts; then indeed did he discern the seasons; in that (the cups) for the Maruts are drawn with the season-vessel, (they serve) to reveal the seasons. (The cups) for the Maruts are a weapon which the sacrificer hurls at his foe; with the first [1] he raises it aloft, with the second he hurls it; with the third he lays (him) low. (The cups) for the Maruts are a weapon which the sacrificer makes ready; the first is a bow, the second a bowstring, the third an arrow; with the first he fits the arrow, with the second he lets it go, with the third he pierces. Indra having slain Vṛtra went to the furthest distance, thinking, 'I have done amiss'; he became of bay colour, he saw these (cups) for the Maruts, to save himself,³ he drew them [2]; verily with the first he won expiration, with the second inspiration, himself with the third, (the cups) for the Maruts are drawn to save the self of the sacrificer, verily he wins expiration with the first, inspiration by the second, and himself with the third. Indra slew Vṛtra; the gods said of him, 'Great hath he become who hath slain Vṛtra': that is why Mahendra (great Indra) has his name. He drew this libation for Mahendra, having slain Vṛtra and being above the other deities; in that (the cup) for Mahendra is drawn, so the sacrificer draws this libation, being above other people. He draws with the Çukra-vessel; (the cup) for Mahendra has the sacrificer as its deity, the Çukra is brilliance; in that he draws (the cup) for Mahendra in the Çukra-vessel, verily he bestows brilliance on the sacrificer.

vi. 5. 6. Aditi,⁴ desirous of offspring, cooked a Brahman's mess for the Sādhyas gods; to her they gave the remains, she ate it, she became pregnant, of her the four Ādityas were born. A second (mess) she cooked; she reflected, 'They have been born for me from the remains, if I eat first, then stronger ones will be born from me'; she ate first,

¹ Cf. KS. xxviii. 3; KapS. xlii. 8; MS. iv. 6. 8; ÇB. iv. 3. 3. 6-17. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 17-21.

² For the gen. see TS. vi. 4. 10. 1.

³ *prāṇāyāna*, Sāyana; 'die Person rettend', OB. and MW the action is as

usual cumbrous with *yād* (*grhyānte* being understood, as above in §§ 1, 2).

⁴ Cf. KS. xxviii. 6; KapS. xlii. 6; MS. iv. 6. 9; ÇB. iv. 3. 5. 4-18. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 22.

she became pregnant, from her was born an egg which miscarried. She cooked a third (mess) for the Ādityas [1], (saying) 'Let this labour be for enjoyment to me': they said, 'Let us choose a boon: let him who shall be born hence be one of us: let him who shall be prosperous among his offspring be for our enjoyment'. then was born the Āditya Vivasvat, men are his offspring here, among them he alone is successful who sacrifices, he serves for enjoyment of the gods. The gods kept Rudra away from the sacrifice [2], he followed the Ādityas: they took refuge in (the cups) for two deities, them they did not give up: therefore men do not give up even one worthy of death who has come for help. Therefore (the cup) for the Ādityas is drawn from those for two deities: in that they were born from the remnant, therefore it is drawn from the remnant. He draws with three verses: mother, father, son, verily that is this pairing: the amnion, embryo, the chorion, verily that is this [3] pairing. The Āditya (cup) is cattle; curds are strength; he mixes with curds in the middle: verily he places strength in the middle of cattle; (with curds) to be coagulated with boiled milk, for purity. Therefore the raw milks the cooked. The Āditya (cup) is cattle, he draws after covering (the cup), verily he draws securing cattle for him. The Āditya (cup) is those cattle; Agni is Rudra here; he draws after covering: verily he shuts off cattle from Rudra [4]. (The stone) for pressing out the Upāṇḍu (cup) is this Āditya Vivasvat; it lies round this Soma drink until the third pressing. 'O bright Āditya, this is thy Soma drink', he says: verily he unites the Āditya Vivasvat with the Soma drink. 'With the rain of the sky I mix thee', (with these words) he should mix for one who desires rain; verily he wins rain. If it should fall quickly, Parjanya would be likely to rain; if long, (he would) not (be likely). He does not place (the cup) down, for from that which is not depressed¹ offspring are produced. He should not utter the secondary Vasaṭ;² if he were to do so, he would let Rudra go after his offspring; after sacrificing he should not look after (it); if he were to look after (it) his eye would be likely to be destroyed, therefore he should not look after (it).

vi. 5. 7. He³ draws (the cup) for Savitr from the Āgrayana with the Antaryāma-vessel; the Āgrayana is Prajāpati; (verily it serves) for the begetting of offspring. He does not place (the cup) down, for from that which is not depressed offspring are produced. He does not utter the secondary Vasaṭ; if he were to do so, he would let Rudra go after his offspring. Savitr is among the gods he who is connected with the Gāyatri;

¹ *garbhāpayaṇyadīrīḍaśāśāne pātīlāt*, Sāyana. The sense, however, is clearly not this. Baudh. has *apātītā vachītā dhi prajamānā* or *bauci kṛpātī*. The in TS. vi. 5. 7. 1.

² See Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, p. 102; Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 851.

³ Cf. KS. xxviii. 7: Kapṣ. xlii. 7: MB. iv. 7. 1 CB. iv. 4. 1. 14. The verses con- on are in TS. i. 4. 22, 23.

in that the Āgrayana (is drawn), it is drawn in the world of the Gāyatrī; in that he draws (the cup) for Savitr from the Āgrayana with the Antaryāma-vessel, verily he draws it off from its own birthplace. The All-gods [1] could not perform the third pressing; they led Savitr who shares in the first pressing to the third pressing; then indeed they performed the third pressing. In that (the cup) for Savitr is drawn at the third pressing, (it serves) for performing the third pressing. He draws (the cup) for the All-gods from the tub with the Savitr-vessel; people are connected with the All-gods, the tub is connected with the All-gods, Savitr rules instigations, in that he draws (the cup) for the All-gods from the tub with the Savitr-vessel, verily instigated by Savitr he produces offspring for him [2]. He draws Soma in Soma; verily thus he impregnates seed. 'Thou givest good protection, and art well established', he says, for he draws Soma in Soma, for support. In this same cup (offering) is made for men, gods, and Pitrs; 'Thou givest good protection, and art well established', he says; verily thereby he makes (it) for men; 'The great', he says, verily thereby he makes (it) for the gods; 'Homage', he says, verily thereby he makes (it) for the Pitrs; so many are the gods; verily he draws it for them all. 'This is thy birthplace, to the All-gods thee!' he says, for it is connected with the All-gods.

vi. 5. 8. The¹ Upāṇḍu is the breath; in that the first and the last cups are drawn with the Upāṇḍu-vessel, verily they follow forward the breath, they follow back the breath. The Āgrayana is Prajāpati, the Upāṇḍu is the breath, the wives² produce offspring: in that he draws (the cup) for (Tvastṛ) with the wives from the Āgrayana with the Upāṇḍu-vessel, (it serves) for the production of offspring. Therefore offspring are born in accordance with the breath. The gods desired³ that the wives should go to the world of heaven [1]; they could not discern the world of heaven, they saw this (cup) for the wives, they drew it; then indeed did they discern the world of heaven; in that (the cup) for the wives is drawn, (it serves) to reveal the world of heaven. Soma could not bear being drawn for women, making the ghee a bolt they beat it, they drew it when it had lost its power: therefore women are powerless, have no inheritance, and speak more humbly than even a bad man⁴ [2]. In that he mixes (the cup) for (Tvastṛ) with the wives with ghee, he overpowers it with a bolt and draws it. 'Thou art taken with a support', he says; the support is this (earth), therefore offspring are born on this (earth). 'Of thee, pressed by Brhaspati', he says; Brhaspati is the

conceivable.

¹ Cf. KS. xxviii. 8, KapS. xlv. 8; MS. iv. 7. 4; QB. iv. 4. 2. 9-18. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 27.

² Sāyana takes *pātnīḥ* as the subject, and this is perfectly possible, though two acc. are

³ The desiderative here must apparently be equivalent to a desiderative of the causative; cf. above TS. i. 5. 2. 3.

⁴ Cf. *Vedic Index*, i. 485. -

holy power of the gods; verily by the holy power he produces offspring for him. 'O drop', he says; the drop is seed; verily thus he impregnates seed. 'Possessing power', he says [3], power is offspring; verily he produces offspring for him. 'O Agni' he says, the impregnator of seed is Agni; 'With the wives', he says, for pairing 'in unison with the god Tvastr drink the Soma', he says. Tvastr is the maker of the forms of pairings of animals; verily he places form in animals. The gods sought to slay Tvastr; he went to the wives, they would not give him up; therefore [4] men do not give up even one worthy of death who has come for help.² Therefore in (the cup) for the wives for Tvastr also a drawing is made. He does not put (the cup) down, for from what is not depressed offspring are produced.³ He does not utter the secondary Vasaṭ, if he were to do so, he would let Rudra go after his offspring: if he were not to do so, the Agnidh would consume the Soma before it had been appeased. he says the secondary Vasaṭ muttering, he does not let Rudra go after his offspring, the Agnidh consumes the Soma after it has been appeased. 'O Agnidh, sit on the lap of the Nestr, O Nestr, lead up the wife', he says, verily the Agnidh impregnates the Nestr, the Nestr the wife. He⁴ causes the Udgatr to look (at the wife); the Udgatr is Prajapati; (verily it serves) for the production of offspring. He causes water to follow along; verily thus he pours seed, along the thigh he causes it to flow, for along the thigh is seed poured, baring the thigh he causes it to flow, for when the thigh is bared, they pair, then seed is poured, then offspring are born.

vi. 5. 9. Indra⁵ slew Vṛtra, he forced out his skull-bone, it became the wooden tub, from it the Soma flowed, it became (the cup) for the yoker of bays; he reflected regarding it, 'Shall I offer, or shall I not⁶ offer?' He reflected, 'If I shall offer, I shall offer what is raw; if I shall not offer, I shall make confusion in the sacrifice.' He decided to offer; Agni said, 'Thou shalt not offer⁷ what is raw in me'; he mixed it with fried grains [1], and when it had become cooked he offered it. In that he mixes (the cup) for the yoker of bays with fried grains, (it serves) to make it cooked, verily he offers it when it has become cooked. He mixes with many; so

¹ Both Baudh. and Weber's MSS. ACW read *indriyānah*, no doubt correctly in accord with the surrounding vocatives, against TS. i. 4. 27; cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 96, 97.

² Also in TS. vi. 5. 6. 2. If a reference to sanctuary is meant it is doubtful; merely protection of even a criminal seeking help may be meant.

³ See above TS. vi. 5. 6. 5; 7. 1.

⁴ The Nestr is meant; see for this rite BQS.

viii. 5; ĀpQS. xii. 14. 11; KQS. x. 6. 20

⁵ Cf. KS. xxviii. 9; KapS. xlv. 4; MS. iv. 7. 4; CB. iv. 4. 3. 2-12. The verses corresponding are in TS. i. 4. 28.

⁶ The interrogative with *mā* and the injunctive is perfectly intelligible, but Delbrück (*Altind. Synt.* pp. 358-360) does not mention it. It is not in KS. or MS.

⁷ The future here (also in KS.) is clearly an imperative; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 298.

many are his (cows) yielding his wishes in yonder world. Or rather they say, ' (The fried grains) for the yoker of bays are the dappled (cows) of Indra yielding wishes', therefore he should mix with many. The bays of Indra, which drink the Soma, are the *Ṛc* and the *Sāman*, the enclosing-sticks are their bridles; if he should offer without removing the enclosing-sticks, he would offer fodder to them still bridled [2]; he offers after removing the enclosing-sticks; verily he offers fodder to them with their bridles removed. It is the *Unnetṛ* who offers; the *Adhvaryu* when he has uttered 'Godspeed!' is as one who has finished his journey; if the *Adhvaryu* were to offer, it would be as when one yokes again (a horse) unyoked. He offers after putting it on his head, for from the head it sprung; he offers after striding, for Indra slew *Vṛtra* after striding; (verily it serves) for attainment. (The grains) for the yoker of bays are cattle; if he were to crush (them), few [3] cattle would attend and wait on him; if he were not to crush them, many cattle would attend, but not wait on him;¹ in his mind he crushes them together, and effects both; many cattle attend and wait on him. They await the invitation from the *Unnetṛ*; verily they win the Soma-drinking that is here. He throws down (the remnants) on the high altar; the high altar is cattle, (the grains) for the yoker of bays are cattle; verily they make cattle find support in cattle.

vi. 5. 10. Offspring² and cattle are born through the cups, goats and sheep through the *Upāṇṇu* and *Antaryāma*, men through the *Çukra* and *Manthin*, whole-hooved animals through the season-cups, kine through the *Āditya* cup. The *Āditya* cup is drawn with the largest number³ of *Ṛcs*; therefore kine are the most numerous of cattle; in that he thrice draws apart with his hand the *Upāṇṇu* (cup), therefore the female goat gives birth to two or three, but sheep are more numerous. The *Āgrayana* is the father, the tub is the son; if the *Āgrayana* is exhausted, he should draw from the tub; that is as when a father [1] in destitution has recourse to his son. If the tub is exhausted, he should draw from the *Āgrayana*; that is as when a son in destitution has recourse to his father. The *Agrayana* is the self of the sacrifice; if the cup or the tub should be exhausted, he should draw from the *Āgrayana*; verily from the self he develops the sacrifice. The *Āgrayana* is drawn (with a verse) in which there is no discriminating mark;⁴ he draws with a pot, he offers with (the vessel) for *Vāyu*, therefore [2] (a man) is a slayer of a Brahman⁵ (through slaying) an

¹ KS. makes the difference between *saṃcāru-ākāḥ* and *asamcāruākāḥ*.

² Cf. KS. xxvii. 9; MS. iv. 6. 4; ÇB. iv. 5. 5. 1-10; 2. 2. 5 is only slightly parallel to §§ 1, 2. The *Āgrayana* is dealt with in

TS. i. 4. 10, 11 and i. 4. 10 is here alluded to.

³ See TS. i. 4. 22, which has more verses than for the other cups.

⁴ See TS. i. 4. 10 a, where no god is specified.

⁵ *Sāyana* here with his *jārajanya garbho bhav-*

embryo which has not been discriminated. They go to the final bath, they deposit the pots, but lift up (the vessel-) for Vāyu, therefore they deposit a daughter on birth, a son they lift up.¹ In that he utters the Puruṣa,² it is as when one brings (something) to a superior; in that he draws the cup, it is as when having brought (something) to a superior one proclaims (it); in that he puts it down, it is as when having deposited something with a superior one goes away. Whatever of the sacrifice is accompanied by a Sāman or Yajus, is loose: whatever by a R̥c is firm, they are drawn with a support in front to the accompaniment of a Yajus, (they are drawn) with a support behind³ to the accompaniment of a R̥c, for the support of the sacrifice.

vi 5. 11. Some⁴ vessels are used (repeatedly), others not. With those that are employed once only (*paravānāni*) he conquers yonder world, for yonder world is as it were turned away (*parān*).⁵ With those which are used again he conquers this world, for this world is repeated as it were again and again. Some vessels are used (repeatedly), and others not. Through those that are used once only the plants fade, through those which are used again [1] the plants revive again. Some vessels are used repeatedly, others not. Through those which are used once only the wild animals go to the forest; through those which are used again the domestic animals come back again to the village. He who knows the foundation of the cups becomes possessed of a (sure) foundation. The hymn called the Ājya (Çastra), that is the foundation of the cups; in that he recites muttering, that [2] is (the foundation) of the Upāṅgu and the Antaryāma (cups); in that (he recites) aloud, that is (the foundation) of the other cups; he who

īśraṁ praty arviṣṭāś tēna garbhēnoppannam
brahma jāhāti is absolutely no help, and cannot have understood the reference. KS. and MS. have *dhruṣaṇa*, which is much easier. The text here if not due to the later confusion of *dhruṣaṇa* and *brahma* in this compound may be a sign that the doctrine was then held that before a *garbha* was born it could be expected to be born in any caste form (cf. the question of *gandharva*, Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* i. 427 seq.; Pischel, *Ved. Stud.* i. 79; ii. 246; Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, p. 249). In ÇB. iv. 5. 2. 10 *arviṣṭāś* denotes one neither clearly male or female. In MS. there should be read, for *arviṣṭāś* *śhālyā*, (*arviṣṭāś* *śhālyā*: the correction is certain on comparison of KS.

children as formerly held; see *Vedic Index*, i. 487, and contrast Weber, *Ind. Stud.* ix. 481.

² That is, according to the comm., the part recited before *upayāmūṣhīto* 'si; e.g. in TS. i. 4. 4-4: *īśraṁ dhruṣaṇa*.

³ These phrases refer to the position of *upayāmūṣhīto* 'si before the Yajus and after the R̥c.

⁴ Cf. MS. iv 8. 8. For § 8, cf. above, ii. 3. 2. 5, for § 4, ÇB. iv. 2. 4. 16; AB. ii. 23.

⁵ The idea is that the use is a thing gone by (*parānā*) and the case of repetition is one where the next use is *pri* (forward). The repeated ones are the Upāṅgu and Antaryāma cups; similarly these cups are drawn with wooden vessels such as those used for Vāyu (*vayavya*), while the Āgrayāna and the Ukthya, &c., with pots (*śhullā*).

¹ This phrase, found also in KS. and MS., does not refer to the exposure of female

knows thus becomes possessed of a foundation. He who knows the pairing of the cups is propagated with offspring, with cattle, with pairings. Some cups are drawn with pots, some with (vessels) for Vāyu; that is the pairing of the cups. He who knows thus is propagated with offspring, with cattle, with pairings. Indra forcibly drank the Soma of Tvaṣṭr, he went to pieces on all sides [3]; he found no stay in himself; he saw these cakes as an addition to the pressing, them he offered, and with them he made a stay in himself; therefore as additional to the pressing the cakes are offered; therefore as additional to the pressing he should partake of the cakes; verily he makes a stay in himself, and the Soma does not flow through him. The theologians say, 'Neither by R̥c nor by Sāman is the five made up; what then is the fivefold character of the sacrifice?' Fried grains, mush, rice grains, the cake, clotted milk, thereby the five is made up; that is the fivefold character of the sacrifice.

PRAPĀTHAKA VI

The Exposition of the Dakṣiṇā and other Offerings

vi. 6. 1. The¹ sacrifices with the gifts are offered for the world of heaven. He offers with two (verses) on the Gārhapatya; the sacrificer has two feet, (verily it serves) for support. He offers in the Agnidh's altar; verily he ascends the atmosphere. He approaches the Sadas; verily he makes him go to the world of heaven. He offers in the Gārhapatya with verses addressed to Sūrya, verily he makes him mount yonder world. He offers in the Agnidh's altar with a verse containing the word 'Lead', for leading to the world of heaven. 'Go to the sky, fly to heaven', (with these words) he takes out the gold after the offering [1]; verily he makes him go to the world of heaven. 'With my form I approach your form', he says; for by his form he approaches their form, in that (he approaches) with gold 'May Tutha, all knowing, allot to you', he says; Tutha, all knowing, was wont to allot the gifts of the gods; verily thereby he divides them. 'This gift of thine, O Agni [2], cometh, impelled by the Soma', he says, for his gift comes impelled by the Soma. 'Lead it by the path of Mitra', he says, for atonement. 'Go ye on by the path of holy order, of brilliant gifts', he says, holy order is truth: verily with truth, with holy order, he divides them. 'Leading prosperity by the path of the sacrifice', he says, for the gifts go by the path of the sacrifice. 'May I win a Brahman to-day [3], a seer and sprung from seers', he says; the learned man is a Brahman, a

¹ Cf. KS. xxviii. 4; KapS. xlii. 4; MS. iv. 8. 2, 3; ÇB iv. 3. 4. 6-22. The verses commented on are in TS i. 4. 43.

seer and sprung from seers; therefore he says thus. 'Gaze on the heaven, gaze on the atmosphere', he says; verily he makes him go to the world of heaven. 'Join those in the seat', he says, for friendship. 'Given by us, go to the gods, full of sweetness; enter the giver', he says 'we here are givers; do ye there enter us, full of sweetness' [4]. he says in effect. He gives gold; gold is light; verily he places light before, to light up the world of heaven. He gives to the Agnidh, verily he delights the seasons headed by Agni, he gives to the Brahman priest, for instigation; he gives to the Hotṛ; the Hotṛ is the self of the sacrifice; verily he unites the self of the sacrifice with the gifts.

vi. 6. 2. He¹ offers the Samistayajuses, for the completion of the sacrifice. Whatever is harsh or injured in the sacrifice, what he passes over, what he does not pass over, what he does redundantly, what he does not do,² all that he propitiates with them. He offers nine: nine are the breaths in man, the sacrifice is commensurate with man; all the sacrifice he delights thus. He offers six with Res; the seasons are six, verily he delights the seasons, he offers three with Yajuses [1]; these worlds are three: verily he delights these worlds. 'O sacrifice, go to the sacrifice; go to the lord of the sacrifice', he says; verily he makes it go to the lord of the sacrifice. 'Go to thine own birthplace', he says: verily he makes it go to his own birthplace. 'This is thy sacrifice, O lord of the sacrifice, with its utterance of hymns and producing noble heroes', he says; verily he confers strength upon the sacrificer. Vāsiṣṭha Sātyabharya asked³ Devabhāga, 'When thou didst cause to sacrifice the Sṛjāyas, with many sacrificers, didst thou cause the sacrifice to rest upon the sacrifice [2] or on the lord of the sacrifice?' He replied,⁴ 'On the lord of the sacrifice.' 'But in truth Sṛjāyas have been defeated', he said, 'the sacrifice should have been made to rest on the sacrifice, to prevent the defeat of the sacrificer.' 'Ye gods, that find the way, finding the way, go on the way', he says, verily he makes the sacrifice to rest upon the sacrifice, to prevent the defeat of the sacrificer.

¹ Cf. MS. iv. 8. 4; QB. iv. 4. 4. 1-14. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 44.

² The contrast of *atitaroti* and *naḍi karoti* is curious: the comm. illustrates the former by the performance of the fourth (*barhiṣ*) Prayāga at the Avabṛiheṣṭi contrary to the rule that in the case that fore-offering is not used; the latter he explains absurdly as the omission of a prescribed element, adding that *api* is *krāddānām samuccayārthaḥ*. Probably it is merely an old error for *atit*.

³ The alternatives are to stop at *k* or go on with *i* and *k*, which are clearly one Mantra only, as the last words here prove. Sāyana, however, takes the alternative as stopping at *g*, which has the words *yajñāpūrnā gachā*.

⁴ He is Devabhāga, and the next sentence is said by Vāsiṣṭha; so Bhāsk. Delbrück (*Vergl. Synt.* ii. 272) takes the whole as the reply of Devabhāga and the first clause as giving the reason for the defeat of the Sṛjāyas but this is less probable.

vi. 6. 3. He¹ offers the Avabhṛthayajuses;² whatever sin he has committed in the year before, verily that thereby he propitiates. He goes to the waters for the final bath; Varuṇa is in the waters; verily straightway he propitiates Varuṇa. The Rakṣases, following along by the path, seek to injure the sacrifice; the Prastotr follows along with the Sāman, the slayer of Rakṣases³ is the Sāman; (verily it serves) for the smiting away of the Rakṣases. Thrice he performs the finale; these worlds are three; verily from these worlds [1] he smites away the Rakṣases. Each one performs the finale, for each one is infested by the Rakṣases, for the smiting away of the Rakṣases. 'King Varuṇa hath made a broad (path)', he says, for support. 'A hundred remedies are thine, O king, a thousand', he says; verily he makes medicine for him. 'The noose of Varuṇa is overcome', he says, verily he overcomes the noose of Varuṇa. He makes offering over the strew, for the support of the oblations; verily also he offers in what has fire.⁴ He offers the fore-offerings omitting⁵ that to the strew [2]; the strew is offspring; verily he frees offspring from Varuṇa's noose. He offers the two portions of butter; verily he does not obstruct the two eyes of the sacrifice. He sacrifices to Varuṇa; verily he frees him from Varuṇa's noose. He sacrifices to Agni and Varuṇa; verily straightway he frees him from Varuṇa's noose. He offers two after-offerings, omitting that to the strew; the strew is offspring; verily he frees offspring from Varuṇa's noose. He offers four fore-offerings and two after-offerings; they make up six, the seasons are six [3]; verily he finds support in the seasons. 'O bath, O flood', he says; verily he propitiates by this utterance Varuṇa. 'In the sea is thy heart, within the waters', he says, for Varuṇa is in the sea. 'Let the plants and the waters enter thee',⁶ he says; verily he unites him with the waters and the plants. 'Ye divine waters, this is thy foetus', he says; that is according to the text. The Soma is cattle [4], if he were to partake of the drops,⁷ he would be possessed of cattle, but Varuṇa would seize him; if he were not to partake, he would have no cattle, but Varuṇa would not seize him; he should touch them only, he

¹ Cf. KapS. xiv. 5; MS. iv. 8. 5; ÇB. iv. 4. 5. 1-22. From *vārtmanā*—*āpahatya* is repeated in TĀ. v. 9. 3, 4. The verses commented on are in TS. i. 4. 45.

² I. e. the sacrifices of the Avabhṛtha, accompanied by Yajus verses. *aradānam* *ekahāyanāt* shows an abl. denoting the extent of priority; Delbrück (*Altind. Synt.* p. 113) ignores this usage.

³ *rakṣah* can be masc., but very possibly it is really the form of the neut. pred.

⁴ The Darbha shoot has fire in it: hence

agnirāti.

⁵ There are usually five, but now only four.

⁶ This is not, like the other verses cited, in TS. i. 4. 45.

⁷ *bhīndānam* is the reading of the MSS. and is clearly correct; it is found also in ĀpÇS. xiii. 20. 11; BÇS. viii. 20 has *bīndūn* in Caland's text. The *vīndānam* of the *Bibl. Ind.* ed., p. 718, is no doubt a blunder; the comm. has *bhīdyata itī undāve jālakāṇāḥ*. See also TB. ii. 1. 7. 1, BR. v. 289; Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 107.

becomes possessed of cattle, Varuna seizes him not. 'The noose of Varuna is loosed', he says; verily is he freed from Varuna's noose. They advance without looking round, for concealment from Varuna. 'Thou art fuel, may we prosper', he says, verily with the kindling-stick they approach the fire in reverence. 'Thou art brilliance; grant me brilliance', he says; verily he bestows brilliance upon himself.

vi. 6. 4. With¹ the wooden sword he digs up the altar, with the axle of a chariot he measures. He sets up the sacrificial post, verily gathering together a threefold bolt he hurls it at his foe, to lay him low. If he were to set it up within the altar, he would win the world of the gods; if outside the altar, the world of men; he sets it up in the place where the altar and the edge (outside) meet, for the winning of both worlds. He should set (the set) up with the lower parts alike for one who desires the world of the Pitr̥s, with the girdle part alike for one who desires the world of men, with the top pieces alike for one who desires power, and all alike for one who desires support; the three in the middle alike for one who desires cattle; for through them [1] cattle attend (on him); verily he becomes possessed of cattle. He should interlock² the others; verily he interlocks him with offspring and cattle. If he desire of a man, 'May he be liable to die', he should set it up for him in grave fashion,³ the northern half the higher, then (the southern) the lower, this is the grave fashion; he for whom he sets it up thus swiftly dies. For him who desires the heaven he should set it up with the southern half the higher, then the (northern) half the lower; verily the sacrificer makes it a ladder and a bridge to attain the world of heaven [2]. In that on one post he twines round two girdles, therefore one man wins two wives; in that he does not wind one girdle round two posts, therefore one wife does not find two husbands. If he desire of a man, 'Be a girl born to him', he should intertwine⁴ (the girdles) near the ends; verily a girl is born to him; if he desire of a man, 'Be a son born to him', he should cover it round right up to the end; verily a son is born to him [3]. The Asuras drove the gods to the south, the gods repelled them by the Upaçaya (post): that is why the

¹ Cf. KS. xxix. 8; MS. iv. 7. 9; ÇB. iii. 7. 1. 22; 2. 1-8. This section gives the peculiarities of the eleven posts which may optionally be substituted for the normal one; see Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, pp. 186, 187; ApÇS. xiv. 5-7 follows this closely, and cf. BÇS. xvii. 11-16. There are two more posts, the Upaçaya, which is not set up, and the Pāṇivata, used for an offering to Tvāṣṭr̥ with the wives.

² i.e. make them touch each other.

³ *guramīlam* does not mean 'in eine Grube versenkt' as taken in Pet. Lexx., but is clearly a noun, and the construction is that of a cognate accusative; a grave is constructed sloping to the south; cf. ÇB. xiii. 8. 1. 7.

⁴ Cf. Schwab, *Das altindische Theopogon*, p. 72, and for the girdles, above, TS. vi. 3. 4. 5, 6.

Upaṇaya has its name. In that the Upaṇaya lies near (*upuṇāye*) on the south, (it serves) to drive away the foe. All the other posts have victims (attached), the Upaṇaya has none, its victim is the sacrificer; if he were not to indicate (a victim), the sacrificer would be ruined. 'N.N. is thy victim', (with these words) he should indicate whomsoever he hates, whom he hates [4], him he indicates as a victim to it. If he hates not, 'The mole is thy victim', he should say; he harms not domestic nor wild animals. Prajāpati created offspring; he was destitute of proper food, he saw this set of eleven, and therewith he won proper food. In that there are ten posts, the Virāj has ten syllables, and the Virāj is food, he wins proper food by the Virāj [5]; thereby he milks the eleventh breast of her. In that the set of eleven (is set up), a thunderbolt is set up; it is liable to crush the sacrifice face to face; in that he sets up (the stake) (for Tvaṣṭr) with the wives,¹ (it serves) to establish the sacrifice and to bind.

vi. 6. 5. Prajāpati² created offspring, he thought himself emptied, he saw this set of eleven (victims), with it he bestowed life, power, and strength upon himself, he who sacrifices creates as it were offspring; then he is as it were emptied; in that this set of eleven is (offered), with it the sacrificer bestows life, power, and strength upon himself. With (the victim) for Agni he scatters, with that for Sarasvatī he makes a pairing, with that for Soma he impregnates seed [1], with that for Pūṣan he propagates. There is one for Brhaspati; Brhaspati is the holy power (Brahman) of the gods, verily with the holy power (Brahman) he produces offspring for him. There is one for the All-gods; offspring are connected with the All-gods, verily he produces offspring for him. By that for Indra he wins power, by that for the Maruts the people, by that for Indra and Agni force and might. That for Savitr is for instigation, that for Varuṇa to free oneself from Varuṇa's (noose). In the middle he offers that for Indra; verily in the middle he bestows power on the sacrificer [2]. In front of that for Indra he offers that for the All-gods; food is connected with the All-gods; verily he puts food in front; therefore food is eaten in front. Having offered that for Indra he offers that for the Maruts; the Maruts are the people, verily he fastens the people to him. If he desire, 'May he who has attained (power) be banished; may he who is banished return (to power)', in the place of that for Indra he should offer that for Varuṇa, in the place

¹ Hardly for Agni as BR. and MW. take it. The offering is given to Tvaṣṭr (vi. 6. 6. 2); cf. for the ordinary rite, Hillebrandt, *Neu- und Vollmondsopfer*, pp. 154, 155; Schwab, *Das altindische Tieropfer*, p. 159.
² Cf. KS. xxix. 9; KapS. xli. 2; MS. iv. 7. 8; CB. iii. 9. 1. 5-25. This section gives the

eleven victims; cf. BCS. xvii. 13, 14, where the order is, on the north the victims for Sarasvatī, Pūṣan, the All-gods, Maruts, Savitr; on the south those for Soma, Brhaspati, Indra, Indra and Agni, Varuṇa, with that for Agni in the centre.

of that for Varuna that for Indra [3]. He who has attained (power) is banished, he who is banished returns (to power).¹ If he desire, 'May the people fall into confusion', he should interchange the animals, verily he causes the people to fall into confusion. If he should offer that to Varuna along the stream of the waters, Varuna would seize his offspring; he offers (the victim) facing north on the south side² against the stream of the waters, to prevent Varuna seizing his offspring.

vi. 6. 6. Indra³ caused Manu to sacrifice with his wife, after she had been encircled with fire he let her go; therewith Manu prospered; in that he lets go (the victim), (for Tvastr) with the wives, the sacrificer prospers with the prosperity with which Manu prospered. From what is unsupported in the sacrifice the sacrifice comes to ruin; as the sacrifice comes to ruin the sacrificer comes to ruin along with it; in that he completes (the offering) (for Tvastr) with the wives with butter, (it serves) to support the sacrifice, and as the sacrifice finds support, the sacrificer finds support along with it. The offering of the caul [1] has been performed, the offering of the cow is not yet over, then he performs (the offering) (for Tvastr) with the wives, verily he performs it at the right moment; then indeed comes the conclusion. It is for Tvastr; Tvastr of the seed that is spilt moulds forms, him he sets loose as a male among wives; he for him moulds forms.

vi. 6. 7. They⁴ kill the Soma in that they press it, in that there is (an oblation) of Soma, that is as when they slay for the dead a barren cow.⁵ If he were to offer in the northern half or the middle, he would cause conflict with the gods; he offers on the southern half; this is the quarter of the Pitrs; verily in their own quarter he propitiates the Pitrs. They give to the Udgātr, (the oblation) of Soma has the Sāman for its deity; whatever

¹ Cf. the strife of Varuna and Indra, Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, pp. 65, 66.

² The meaning is that the animal to Varuna is offered as the eleventh, and that is on the south side of the middle post (the Agniṣṭha). As the posts slope off towards the north, the offering as made at the northern post would have been *abhi-vāhatāh*, 'according to the stream.' The order is (ĀpṛS. xiv. 6. 13-15) that to Agni at the Agniṣṭha, then north one to Sarasvatī, then south one to Soma, and so on, ending with the eleventh.

³ Cf. KS. xxx. 1; KapS. xlv. 4; MS. iv. 8. 1. In QB. i. 1. 4. 16 there is a brief allusion to the sacrifice of Indra's wife. The section gives the treatment of the offering to Tvastr, which is not slain but

allowed to go loose after the Paryu ceremony is over. It is performed after the omentum of the cow (*capū*) is offered, but before the other portions are disposed of. The Yūpa is set up before the Ṣālanukhiya, without a top, navel-high, on unstrawed ground, and the victim is a hairy uncastrated tawny bull, see ĀpṛS. xiv. 7. 12-18; BṛS. xvi. 15, where the victim is a goat.

⁴ Cf. KS. xxix. 2, 4; KapS. xlv. 3, 5, 6; MS. iv. 7. 2; 8. 6. This section gives some details of the Soma oblation, the offering of ghee, and the offering of a cow, see ĀpṛS. xiii. 13. 14-15. 4. MS. ii. 5. 2 1-3.

⁵ For this offering see Hillebrandt, *Asiatic Literature*, p. 88.

of the Sāman they do amiss, that is the atonement for it. They look at [1] (the victim) for Soma is a purifier, verily they purify themselves. He who cannot see himself would be dead. Having made it full all round,¹ he should look at (it), for in it he sees himself; verily also he purifies himself. He whose mind is gone should look at (it), (saying), 'That mind of mine which hath gone away, or which hath gone elsewhere, by means of King Soma, we keep within us',² verily he keeps his mind in himself [2], his mind is not gone. At the third pressing the sacrifice departs from him who has sacrificed to him who has not sacrificed, he offers ghee with a verse to Agni and Viṣṇu; all the deities are Agni, the sacrifice is Viṣṇu verily he supports the deities and the sacrifice. He sacrifices muttering, for pairing. The theologians say, 'Mitra appropriates the well-performed part of the sacrifice, Varuṇa the ill-performed; where then is the sacrifice and where the sacrificer?' In that he offers a cow to Mitra and Varuṇa, by Mitra [3] he propitiates the well-performed part of the sacrifice, by Varuṇa the ill-performed, the sacrificer is not ruined. Even as men plough the field with the plough, so do the R̥c and the Sāman plough the sacrifice; in that he offers a cow to Mitra and Varuṇa, verily he rolls a roller³ over the ploughed-up sacrifice, for atonement. The metres of him who has sacrificed⁴ are worn out, the cow is the sap of the metres, in that he offers the cow to Mitra and Varuṇa, he again delights the metres, to drive away weariness, verily also he bestows sap upon the metres. vi 6. 8. The⁵ gods divided up power and strength; what there was left over became the Atigrāhya cups, and that is why the Atigrāhyas have their name. In that the Atigrāhyas are drawn, verily thus the sacrificer bestows upon himself power and strength, brilliance by that for Agni, power by that for Indra, splendour by that for Sūrya. The Atigrāhyas are the support of the sacrifice, the Pr̥ṣṭhas⁶ are the two wheels. if he were not to

¹ *abhidadim* is supported by the MSS (*°adadim* in D is a mere slip), and the comm. which has *dyute prakṣipyata āpyam asmiṇ caruu*, ĀpŚS. xiii. 14. 3: *ājyenābhidadim kṛtvā*. The subjects are the Udgātṛs, though some Sūtras give the Adhvaryus, according to comm. on Āp. xiii. 14. 2.

² In KS. and MS. *yamam galām* is read.

³ The comm. has *gomayadī dravyam for mat-yām*, but the sense 'roller' is no doubt more probable; cf. PB. ii. 9. 2.

⁴ This is not a case of a participle for a finite verb, but it is a predicative participle with the common omission of the copula.

⁵ Cf. KS. xxix. 7; KapS. xlv. 8; MS. iv. 7. 3, QB. iv. 5. 4. 2-14. The Atigrāhyas are here briefly considered; see TS. iii. 3. 1. 1, 2, 5. 10. 1. Āp., Bhār., and Hiranyakeṇin attach them to the Āgrayana, Baudh. xiv. 10 only mentions them in his supplementary remarks, while QB. only admits them in the Dvādaśāhas; see Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. 166 n. The TS. orders it as part of the Agniṣṭoma itself, as well as in the Pr̥ṣṭhya Śadaha and the Viçvajit.

⁶ i.e. the six Stotras. The reading is no doubt *pr̥ṣṭhye nā*; *pr̥ṣṭhena* in *Bibl. Ind.* is a mere blunder.

draw them in the *Prsthya* (rite), the *Prsthas* would destroy the sacrifice in front; if he were to draw them in the *Ukthya* [1], the *Atigrāhyas* would destroy the sacrifice behind: but they should be drawn in the *Viçvajt* with all the *Prsthas*, so that the sacrifice may have all its strength. *Prajāpati* indicated the sacrifices to the gods, he put away their dear forms, they became the *Atigrāhyas*; 'Bodiless is his sacrifice', they say, 'for whom the *Atigrāhyas* are not drawn.' They should be drawn also in the *Agniṣṭoma*, so that the sacrifice may have its body. All the deities were alike, and were not discriminated; these gods [2] saw these cups and drew them, *Agni* that for *Agni*, *Indra* that for *Indra*, *Sūrya* that for *Sūrya*; then indeed were they discriminated from the other gods; he, for whom knowing thus these cups are drawn, is discriminated from his evil foe. 'These worlds must be made full of light, with like strength', they say, verily with that for *Agni* he bestows light on this world, with that for *Indra* on the atmosphere, for *Indra* and *Vāyu* are yoke-fellows; with that for *Sūrya* on yonder world [3] he bestows light: full of light these worlds become for him; he makes them of like strength. *Bamba*¹ and *Viçvavayasa* found these cups, and to them these worlds, the distant and the near, became revealed; to him, for whom knowing thus these cups are drawn, these worlds, the distant and the near, become revealed.

VI. 6. 9. Whatever² the gods did at the sacrifice the *Asuras* did. The gods caused the metres and the pressings to find support in the *Adābhya*: then the gods prospered, the *Asuras* were defeated; he, for whom knowing thus the *Adābhya* is drawn, prospers himself, his foe is defeated. Because the gods deceived the *Asuras* with the *Adābhya* (undeceivable), that is why the *Adābhya* has its name. He who knows thus deceives his foe: his foe deceives him not [1]. The *Adābhya* is the form of *Prajāpati*, called the freer; he draws from (the *Soma*) which is tied up, for freedom; he who knows thus is set free from his evil foe. They kill the *Soma* in that they press it; in the slaying of the *Soma* the sacrifice is slain, with the sacrifice the sacrificer. The theologians say, 'What is it that the sacrificer does in the sacrifice whereby he goes alive to the world of heaven?' The *Adābhya* is the taking alive; he draws from (the *Soma*) before pressing; verily he makes him go alive to the world of heaven.

¹ For the two cf. *Vedic Index*, II. 60. The comm.'s version *Bambā ca Viçvavayā ca devā* is ludicrously wrong; Weber notes that *lambā*² is found in the *Gāṇa vāṇaspati* to *Pāṇini*, vi. 2. 140.

² Cf. *KS.* xxx. 7; *MS.* iv. 7. 7; *QB.* xi. 5. 9. 1-12. For the verses see *TS.* vi. 3. 3, 4.

This section deals with the *Adābhya* cup, which comes before the *Upāṇu*, &c. (*TS.* i. 4. 1). Like the *Aṇu* (*TS.* vi. 3. 10) it is not an essential part of the sacrifice (*Caland* and *Henry*, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. 149 a.).

Now they break the sacrifice asunder when they make it find support in the Adābhya; he lets go the shoots, for the continuance of the sacrifice. vi. 6. 10. The¹ gods drew the cups in a line; Prajāpati saw this Aṅgu, drew it, and therewith prospered. Verily he, for whom knowing thus the Aṅgu is drawn, prospers. He draws from (the Soma) when it has been once pressed, for once he prospered thereby. He draws with the mind, for Prajāpati is mind as it were; (verily it serves) to obtain Prajāpati. He draws with (a vessel) of Udumbara; the Udumbara is strength; verily he wins strength; it has four corners; verily he finds support in the quarters [1]. He who knows the foundation of the Aṅgu becomes possessed of a foundation. The Sāman is that called the Vāmadevya; singing in his mind that foundation he draws; verily he becomes possessed of a foundation. If the Adhvaryu were not to make a success of drawing the Aṅgu, for both the Adhvaryu and the sacrificer would it go ill; if he were to make a success, for both would it go well; he draws without breathing; this is its success. He breathes² over gold, gold is immortality, breath is life, verily with life he quickens immortality; it is of a hundred (Kṛṣṇālas) in weight, man has a hundred (years of) life, a hundred powers; verily in life, in power he finds support.

vi. 6. 11. Prajāpati³ assigned the sacrifices to the gods; he thought himself emptied; he pressed over himself the power and strength of the sacrifice in sixteen ways;⁴ that became the Śoḍaḥin; there is no⁵ sacrifice called Śoḍaḥin, in that there is a sixteenth Stotra and a sixteenth Častra, therefore is it the Śoḍaḥin, and that is why the Śoḍaḥin has its name. In that the Śoḍaḥin is drawn, so the sacrificer bestows power and strength upon himself. To the gods the world of heaven [1] did not become manifest; they saw this Śoḍaḥin, and drew it; then did the world of heaven become manifest to them; in that the Śoḍaḥin is drawn, (it serves) for the conquest of the world of heaven. Indra was the youngest of the gods, he had recourse to Prajāpati,

¹ Of. KS. xxix. 6; KapS. xlv. 7; MS. iv. 7. 7.

For the verses see TS. iii. 3. 8, 4. This section deals with the Aṅgu cup.

² If he must breathe, that is to say.

³ Cf. QB. iv. 5. 3. 1-8; PB. xii. 13. 1-33. For the Śoḍaḥin Graha see ĀpQS. xiv. 2. 3 seq., and cf. TS. i. 4. 37-42.

⁴ For *akkhidat* (read in AB.; *akkhidat* in CDW.) cf. TS. ii. 1. 5. 1; 1. 4; *a* and *pra* *akkhidate* iv. 5. 9. 2; *akkhidāra*, iii. 5. 8. 1. The double aspirate must be rejected; see TPR. xiv. 8 with Whitney's note; Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 107.

⁵ The denial of the Śoḍaḥin as a sacrifice (viz.

the fourth Saṁsthā) is very strange, as in vii. 4. 3. 5; 7. 8; 10. 1 the Śoḍaḥin appears as a full Saṁsthā; cf. *Ind. Stud.* ix. 120, 121; x. 352. Yet the suggestion of Weber that a polemic against the view is meant is supported by the comm. on PB. ix. 3. 1, and the comm. here has *sa ca somayāgyatirikto yajñaḥ kaḥcin nūtanō na*. Bhāsk makes sense by holding the sense to be that this is the *only* Śoḍaḥin. Probably the sense is merely that the Śoḍaḥin is essentially a mere variant of the Agniṣṭoma. But to read *sa* for *na* is very tempting and the sense would run on well thus.

he bestowed on him the Ṣoḍaḥin, he drew it; then indeed did he attain the summit of the gods: he for whom knowing thus the Ṣoḍaḥin [2] is drawn attains the summit of his equals. He draws at the morning pressing, the Ṣoḍaḥin is the thunderbolt, the morning pressing is the thunderbolt; verily he draws it from its own birthplace. At each pressing he draws; verily from each pressing he produces it. At the third pressing he should draw (it) for one who desires cattle; the Ṣoḍaḥin is the thunderbolt, the third pressing is cattle, verily by means of the thunderbolt he wins for him cattle from the third pressing. He should not draw (it) in the Ukthya: the Ukthas are offspring and cattle; if he were to draw (it) in the Ukthya [3], he would consume his offspring and cattle. He should draw (it) for one who desires cattle in the Atirātra; the Ṣoḍaḥin is the thunderbolt: verily having won cattle for him by the thunderbolt, he calms them later with (the) Častras of the night.¹ He should also draw (it) in the Agniṣṭoma for a Rājanya, for a Rājanya sacrifices (desiring) distinction; verily in the day rite he grasps a bolt for him, and the bolt kindles him to prosperity, or it burns him, the twenty-onfold is the Stotra used for support; what is recited has the word 'bay' in it;² he obtains the dear abode of Indra [4]. The smaller metres were among the gods, the larger among the Asuras; the gods recited the larger metre with the smaller on either side; then indeed did they appropriate the world of the Asuras. In that he recites the larger metre with a smaller metre on either side, verily thus he appropriates the world of his foe.³ They make six syllables redundant; the seasons are six, verily he delights the seasons. They place four in front [5]; verily he wins four-footed cattle; two last; verily he wins two footed (cattle); they make up an Anuṣṭubh; the Anuṣṭubh is speech, therefore speech is the highest of the breaths. When the sun is half-set, he sets about the Stotra of the Ṣoḍaḥin; in this world Indra slew Vṛtra; verily straightway he hurls the bolt against his foe. The sacrificial fee is a reddish-brown horse, that is the form of the bolt; (verily it serves) for success.

¹ The Atirātra is one where there is an all-night sitting and thirteen extra Častras and Stotras in addition to the sixteen of the Ṣoḍaḥin; Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. viii.

² The Častra begins RV. i. 84. 2 (TS. i. 4. 38 a).

³ The Častra contains a variety of metres, RV. i. 16. 1-3 (Gāyatrī), i. 82. 1 and 3 and 4 (Pañkti), viii. 12. 25-27 (Uṣṇih); iii. 44. 1-3 (Bṛhatī). Of these the Pañktis are surrounded by Gāyatrī and Uṣṇih verses. The six syllables below arise from the

position that a set of 38 + 38 + 30 syllables are to yield 32 + 32 + 32 (= Anuṣṭubh), i.e. add 4 to the first and 2 to the last. The Viharāṇas of the verses into Anuṣṭubhs is described in AQS. vi. 8. 12. 18; the first Pāda of the Gāyatrī is followed by the first of the Pañkti; the second by the second, the third by the third, and a fourth half-verse is made up by the last two Pādas of the Pañkti, i.e. Gāyatrī and Pañkti yield a total of two Anuṣṭubhs.

KAṆḌA VII

THE EXPLANATION OF THE SOMA SACRIFICE (*continued*)

PRAPĀTHAKA I

The One Day Sacrifices

vii. 1. 1. Production¹ of offspring is light.² Agni is the light of the gods, the Virāj is the light of the metres. The Virāj of speech ends in Agni;³ it is produced according to the Virāj. Therefore it is called light. Two Stomas bear the morning pressing, like expiration and inspiration; two the midday pressing, like eye and ear; two the third pressing, like speech and support. This sacrifice is commensurate with man, and is perfect [1].⁴ Whatever desire a man has, he wins by it, for one wins all by that which is perfect. By means of the Agniṣṭoma Prajāpati created offspring, by means of the Agniṣṭoma he grasped them. When he grasped them the mule escaped. Following it he took its seed, and placed it in the ass. Therefore the ass has double seed. They also say, 'He placed it in the mare.' Therefore the mare has double seed. They also say, 'In the plants [2] he placed it.' Therefore plants, though not anointed, glisten.⁵ They also say, 'He placed it in offspring.' Therefore twins are born. Therefore the mule has no offspring, for his seed has been taken from him. Therefore he is not suitable for the sacrifice,⁶ but is suitable if there is a sacrifice when one gives (to the priests) all one's goods or a thousand, for he escaped. He who knowing thus sacrifices with the Agniṣṭoma begets unborn offspring and grasps those that are born. Therefore they say, 'It is the best of sacrifices [3]' Prajāpati indeed is the best, for he sacrificed with it first. Prajāpati⁷ desired, 'May I have offspring.' He meted out the Trivṛt from his mouth. After

¹ This section declares the importance and glory of the Agniṣṭoma, the first form of the Jyotiṣṭoma. Cf. PB. vi. 1. 1-12.

² i.e. among men.

³ i.e. because the last Stotra, the Yajñajajñiya, is addressed to Agni; see SV. i. 1. 1. 4. 1; ii. 1. 1. 20. 1. See for the Stotras, Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 325, n. 2; the text of each is given by Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*.

⁴ *asikṛti* means literally 'not having a single horse'. The Vedic chariot required two horses, and one is always regarded as inadequate. Cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 221 seq.

⁵ For all this cf. JB i. 67. Oertel, *Trans.*

Connect. Acad. xv. 175 seq. The translation here follows Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* iii. 176, and Oertel, 176, n. 1, who compares *samañjin* in RV. x. 45. 4. The version of PW. 'the wood (axle) of the chariot creaks when it is not oiled' is certainly impossible. The plants occur in MS. i. 8. 2, KS vi. 2, and the mention of them here is possibly, as Oertel thinks, interpolated.

⁶ *barhiṣ*, literally 'at the sacrificial strew', used curiously here to denote an ordinary sacrifice as opposed to an extraordinary one.

⁷ For this cf. Muir, *Sanskrit Texts*, i². 15 seq.

it the god Agni was created, the Gāyatrī metre, the Rathantara Sāman, of men the Brahman, of cattle the goat, therefore are they the chief, for they were produced from the mouth. From the breast and arms he meted out the Pañcadaṣa Stoma. After it the god Indra was created, the Tristubh metre, the Bṛhat [4] Sāman, of men the Rājanya, of cattle the sheep. Therefore they are strong, for they were created from strength. From the middle he meted out the Saptadaṣa Stoma. After it the All-gods as deities were created, the Jagatī metre, the Vairūpa Sāman, of men the Vaiṣya, of cattle cows. Therefore are they to be eaten, for they were created from the receptacle of food. Therefore are they more numerous than others, for they were created after the most numerous of the gods. From his feet he meted out the Ekaviṃṣa Stoma. After it the Anuṣtubh metre [5] was created, the Vairāja Sāman, of men the Çūdra, of cattle the horse. Therefore the two, the horse and the Çūdra, are dependent on others. Therefore the Çūdra is not fit for the sacrifice, for he was not created after any gods.¹ Therefore they depend on their feet, for they were created from the feet. The Trivṛt is the breaths; the Pañcadaṣa the half-months; the Saptadaṣa Prajāpati;² these worlds are three; the Ekaviṃṣa is the sun yonder. In this they rest, in this they find support. He who knows thus rests on this, finds support in this.

vii. 1. 2. At³ the morning pressing he keeps glorifying the Trivṛt Stoma by the Gāyatrī metre; the Pañcadaṣa Stoma by the Trivṛt, which is splendour, the Saptadaṣa by the Pañcadaṣa which is force and strength, the Ekaviṃṣa by the Saptadaṣa which is connected with Prajāpati and causes begetting. Verily thus Stoma glorifies Stoma; verily also Stoma leads Stoma forth. As many as are the Stomas, so many are desires, so many the worlds, so many the lights; verily so many Stomas, so many desires, so many worlds, so many lights does he win.

vii. 1. 3. The⁴ theologians say, 'He indeed would really sacrifice, who having sacrificed with the Agniṣtoma should also sacrifice with the Sarvastoma' If they omit the Trivṛt Stoma, then his vital airs are omitted, but he who offers the sacrifice does so with the wish, 'May it⁵ be in my vital airs. If they omit the Pañcadaṣa Stoma, his strength is omitted, but he who offers the sacrifice does so with the wish, 'May it be in my

¹ Muir reads *anvasyanta*, but the sing. is clearly in order, and is supported by the comm. here. Bhāskara points out that neither the horse nor the Çūdra was created along with the deities.

² Cf. PB. iv. 6. 4.

³ This section briefly glorifies the four Stomas of the Agniṣtoma.

⁴ This section is intended to show that both the Agniṣtoma and the Atirātra, which is called Sarvastoma, as having all the Stomas, including the Trinava and the Trayastriṅga as well as the ordinary four, should be celebrated (cf. PB. xx. 2. 11).

⁵ i.e. the sacrifice.

strength.' If they omit the Saptadaça Stoma [1], his offspring is omitted, but he who offers the sacrifice does so with the wish, 'May it be in my offspring.' If they omit the Ekaviṅça Stoma, his support is omitted, but he who offers the sacrifice does so with the wish, 'May it be in my support.' If they omit the Trinava Stoma, his seasons and the strength of the Nakṣatras are omitted, but he who offers the sacrifice does so with the wish, 'May it be in my seasons and the strength of the Nakṣatras'¹ [2]. If they omit the Trayastriṅça Stoma, his deities are omitted, and he who offers the sacrifice does so with the wish, 'May it be in my deities.' He who knows the lowest of the Stomas attaining the first place,² obtains himself the first place. The Trivṛt is the lowest of Stomas, the Trivṛt occupies the first place. He who knows thus obtains the first place.

THE EXPOSITION OF THE SATTRAS

The Ahina Sacrifices

VII. 1. 4. The³ Aṅgirasas performed a sacrificial session. They went to the world of heaven. Of them Havīṣmant and Havīṣkṛt were left behind. They desired, 'May we two go to the world of heaven.' They two saw this two-night rite, they grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then they went to the world of heaven. He, who knowing thus offers the two-night sacrifice, goes to the world of heaven. They went with the first day and arrived with the second [1]. The first day is the Abhiplava,⁴ the second the complete (*guti*). The first day is the Jyotiṣṭoma form of the Agniṣṭoma;⁵ with it he wins splendour. The second day is an Atirātra with all the Stomas, that he may obtain all and win all. On the first day the Sāman is in the Gāyatrī

¹ The Nakṣatras are twenty-seven and so are connected with the Trinava Stoma where the Stotriyās are made to be twenty-seven in number. For the connexion of the seasons and the Stoma cf. PB. iv. 1. 10; for the *nakṣatriyā urāy* cf. TB. 1. 5. 1, 2; iii. 1. 1-6; ÇĀ. ii. 16.

² This is a reference to the fact that in the Atirātra there is in the last Sandhistotra the Trivṛt as the final element; PB. ix. 1. 28; 2. 4.

³ Cf. PB. xx. 11. 1-11, which covers the same ground in less detail.

⁴ The Abhiplava Śaḍaha is a principal element of a Sattra or sacrificial session: it consists of a period of six days in which are recited alternatively the Brhat and the Rathantara Sāmans, as opposed to the Prathya Śaḍaha where there is a daily

change of Sāman. Here Abhiplava applies to the first day of a two days' festival. Cf. Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. x, and see BQS. xvi. 24.

⁵ Jyotiṣṭoma is more properly the generic term which includes all the varieties, Agniṣṭoma, Ukthya, Śodaçin, Atirātra, Aptoryāma, Atyagniṣṭoma, Vājapeya. The Agniṣṭoma, the simplest form, has twelve Çāstras and twelve Stotras. The Atirātra is more complicated and has twenty-nine. The comm. on PB. thinks that the Jyotiṣṭoma includes the Agniṣṭoma because it has fifteen Stotras (1 e he takes it as an Ukthya). Here it has its specific sense of a special form of Agniṣṭoma with a peculiar arrangement of the Stomas, for which see TS. vii 2. 4. 2. 4. 11. 1. 2.

(metre). The *Gāyatrī* is brilliance and splendour, verily he bestows a brilliance and splendour on himself. On the second day (the *Sāman*) is in the *Trīṣṭubh* metre. The *Trīṣṭubh* is force and strength: verily he bestows force and strength on himself. The *Sāman* on the first day [2] is the *Rathantara*.¹ The *Rathantara* is this (earth), verily he stands firm on this (earth). (The *Sāman*) on the second is the *Bṛhat*. The *Bṛhat* is yonder (sky), verily he stands firm on yonder (sky). They² say, 'Where are the *Jagati* and the *Anuṣṭubh*?' On the first day the *Sāman* is that of *Vikhanasa*, verily he does not leave the *Jagati*. On the second it is the *Soḍaśin*, verily he does not leave the *Anuṣṭubh*. Then they say, 'If the days fall in the same half-month, then the strength of one day only will belong to the rite.' The first day takes place on the night of new moon, the second on the next day, verily the days fall on separate half-months, and have the several strengths. The first day has *Haviṣmant*, the second *Haviṣkṛt* in the finale, for support.³ vii. 1. 5. This⁴ was in the beginning the waters, the ocean. In it *Prajāpati* becoming the wind moved. He saw her, and becoming a bear he seized her. Her, becoming *Viśvakarmā*, he wiped. She extended, she became the earth, and hence the earth is called the earth (lit. 'the extended'). In her *Prajāpati* made effort. He produced the gods, *Vasus*, *Rudras*, and *Ādityas*. The gods said to *Prajāpati*, 'Let us have offspring.' He said [1], 'As I have created you by penance, so seek ye offspring in penance.' He gave to them *Agni* as a support, saying, 'Strive with that support.' They strove with *Agni* as a support. After a year they produced one cow. They gave it to the *Vasus*, *Rudras*, and *Ādityas*, saying 'Guard it.' The *Vasus*, *Rudras*, and *Ādityas* guarded it. It produced for the *Vasus*, *Rudras*, and *Ādityas* (each) three hundred and thirty-three [2]. Thus she became the thousandth. The gods said to *Prajāpati*, 'Cause sacrifice to be made to us with a thousand.' He caused sacrifice to be made by the *Vasus* with the *Agniṣṭoma*. They won this world and gave (the thousandth).

¹ For the *Sāmans* prescribed cf. *ĀpŚS.* x. 2. 6, 7.

² They wish to have the metres, *Jagati* and *Anuṣṭubh*, and so use the *Vaikhanasa* *Sāman* (SV. i. 3. 2. 1. 1) which is in the *Bṛhati* metre and 4 *Bṛhatīs* = 3 *Jagatīs*, which gives the *Jagati* metre. The *Anuṣṭubh* is also worked out of the *Soḍaśin* *Sāman*, the *Gaurivita* (SV. i. 2. 2. 2. 4), which is properly a *Gāyatrī*.

³ Here the half-month ends apparently with the new moon, and the new half-month begins with the day after new moon, the *amānta* system of later times, if the half-

months are also in different months, but the *pāramāṇava* if not; Thibaut, *Ind. Ant.* xxiv. 88.

⁴ The *Nidhana* is the finale of a *Sāman*, the parts being *Prastāva*, *Udgitha*, *Pratibhāra*, *Upadrava*, and *Nidhana* (CU. ii. 2. 7; AB. iii. 2. 12; ĀĀ. ii. 3. 4, &c.). For the *Sāmans* of *Haviṣmant* and *Haviṣkṛt* cf. SV. ii. 1. 2. 16 and ii. 1. 1. 15; Uha Gāna, xl. 2. 8 and 7; PB. xx. 11. 8.

⁵ In vii. 1. 5-7 the *Gargatṛiṣṭra*, or three-night feast of *Garga*, is described. It contains a legend in explanation of it. Cf. PB. xx. 14-16; BQŚ. xvi. 25-27.

He caused sacrifice to be made by the Rudras with the Ukthya. They won the atmosphere and gave (the thousand). He caused sacrifice to be made by the Ādityas with the Atirātra. They won yonder world, and gave (the thousand). Now the atmosphere [3] was broken. Therefore the Rudras are murderous, for they have no support. Therefore they say, 'The midmost day of the three-day night is not fixed; for it was moved.' The Ājya (Çastra) of the midmost day is in the Tristubh metre. He recites the Sāmyāna¹ hymns, then recites the Śoḍaṣin, that the day may be made firm and be not loose. Therefore in the three-night rite, the first day should be an Agniṣṭoma, then an Ukthya, then an Atirātra, for the separation of these worlds. On each day in succession he gives three hundred² continuously [4], for the continuance of these worlds. He should not break the decades³ lest he should thus destroy the Virāj. Now for the thousandth Indra and Viṣṇu strove. Indra reflects, 'By this Viṣṇu will appropriate all the thousand.' They made arrangement as to it, Indra got two-thirds, Viṣṇu the remaining third; verily the fact is recorded in the verse,⁴ 'Ye twain have conquered.' It is the Achāvāka [5] who recites this verse. Now (some say), 'The thousandth is to be given to the Hotṛ'; what is left over, is left over for the Hotṛ;⁵ the Hotṛ is the receiver of what has not been taken. Then others say, 'It is to be given to the Unnetṛ.' This is left over of the thousand, and the Unnetṛ is the one of the priests who is left over. Then some say, 'It is to be given to all those who have a place in the Sadas.'⁶ Then some say, 'It should be driven away and allowed to wander at will.' Then some say, 'It is to be given to the Brahman and the Agnīdh [6], two shares to the Brahman and the third to the Agnīdh. For the Brahman is connected with Indra, the Agnīdh with Viṣṇu; (verily the division is) just as they

¹ *dāpatayitām prasiddhāni* according to the comm., but what precisely is meant he does not explain, because he probably did not know. Conceivably the reading may be an error for *sāmpātāni* (*p* and *y*, *t* and *n* are easily confused in certain forms of writing), but it is not likely. The Sāmpāta hymns are known e.g. in AB. iv. 30; vi. 18, &c. They mean hymns which occur in contiguity in the text, and *sāmyāna* might have a similar sense. Bhāsk. gives no help.

² The meaning must be 888, for the thousandth is referred to below and there can be little doubt that the 800 is merely a brachylogy.

³ He takes the cows by tens from the south side of the Vēdi to the north between the hall and the Sadas. The odd three go

with the last of the thirty-three sets of ten (comm.).

⁴ RV. vi. 69. 8; see above, TS. iii. 2. 11. 2; below, vii. 1. 6. 7.

⁵ The *it* here ends the quotation, but it is reasonable to suppose that the next words also are intended to express the views of the theologians who give the view mentioned. So in the next sentence. It must, however, be assumed that in giving the view the text also adopts it as the reason.

⁶ The term must mean the seven who have Dhignyas in the Sadas, viz. Hotṛ, Maitravaruna, Brāhmaṇacchaṇsin, Potṛ, Neṣṭṛ, Achāvāka, Agnīdhra, and the Sadasya proper, where such a priest is recognized, as by the Kauṣītakins.

two agreed upon. Then some say, 'The one which is beautiful and of varied colour is the one to be given.' Then others say, 'The one which has two colours and on either side is spotted is the one to be given', for the gaining of a thousand. That indeed is the march of the thousand (*sahasrasyāyana*). There are a thousand Stotriyas, a thousand gifts (to the priests); the world of heaven is measured by a thousand, (verily it serves) for the winning of the heavenly world.

vii. 1. 6. Soma¹ found a thousand: Indra discovered it after him. Yama approached them and said to them, 'May I have a share too in it.' They said to him, 'Be it so.' Yama saw in one of the (cows) strength. He said to them, 'This one has the strength of the thousand, this be mine, the rest yours.' They said, 'We all² see that in this one is strength [1]. Let us each have a portion.' So they took shares in the one. They put her into the waters, saying, 'Come out for Soma.' She came out in the shape of a red³ brown cow of one year old, together with three hundred and thirty-three. Therefore let one buy the Soma with a red brown cow one year old. He, who knowing thus buys the Soma with a red brown cow one year old, buys the Soma with three hundred and thirty-three [2] and sacrifices with Soma for which he has paid a good price. They put her into the waters, saying, 'Come out for Indra.' She came out in the shape of a red draught animal with good characteristics, destroying foes, together with three hundred and thirty-three. Therefore one should give a red draught animal with good characteristics, destroying foes. He who knowing thus gives a red draught animal with good characteristics, destroying foes, gives her as three hundred and thirty-three [3]. They put her into the waters, saying, 'Come out for Yama.' She came out in the shape of an aged, stupid, utterly bad⁴ animal, together with three hundred and thirty-three. Therefore one should offer as the funeral cow one that is aged, stupid, utterly bad. If a man knowing thus offers a cow that is aged, stupid, utterly bad, as the funeral cow, she becomes for him in yonder world three

¹ Cf. PB. xxi. 1. 1-8, and for §§ 8-8 see also QB. iv. 5. 8. 1-16; ApQS. xxi. 16; KQS. xiii. 4. 16-26.

² The reading of *sarvam* of one MS. used by Weber here (C) is not of any consequence. *sarva* is clearly right.

³ C again differs from the received text in reading here and below *rohini*, a variant of no weight. *piṅga* the comm. explains as referring to the eyes, and this is probably correct; cf. QB. iii. 3. 1. 14; Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* i. 27, n. 1. The real sense of *vātraghni* below is of course,

'belonging to Vratrahan', but the comm. and the text alike probably felt it rather as 'slayer of foes', treating *vātra* as a derivative of Vratra, 'foe'.

⁴ *tajjaghanyā* seems to have this rather curious sense. The conj. *tajag-(g)hanyā* is conceivable, but not likely (cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* II. i. 191 seq.), though it would suit well enough the *anustarani*, the cow used at the sacrificial burning of the dead man. Cf. Hopkins, *Trans. Connect. Acad.* xv. 46, n. 2.

hundred and thirty-three. Speech is the thousandth. Therefore [4] a boon must be given; for she is a boon, and when she is given she is a thousand. Therefore one must not accept a boon; for she is a boon; verily he would be accepting a thousand. Let him say, 'She is a boon', and of another,¹ 'Let this be mine'; verily he avoids accepting a thousand. She should be spotted on either side. They say, 'Let her be spotted on one side only; spotted is the thousand on the other side.'² The one for a boon [5] should be beautiful, perfect in form; for she is a boon; (verily it serves for) prosperity. Leading her round to the north of the Agnidh's place he makes her smell the wooden tub near the Āhavanīya fire, saying,³

'Smell the tub, O great one, with broad stream rich in milk;
Let the drops enter thee as the streams the ocean;
Give me a share in a thousand, with offspring, with cattle;
Let wealth again visit me.'

Verily he unites him with offspring, with cattle, with wealth [6]. He becomes rich in offspring, in cattle, in wealth, who knows thus. Having gone round the Agnidh's place with her, he should offer in front, while the cow stands facing (him), saying,⁴

'Ye twain have conquered; ye are not conquered;
Neither of the two of them hath been defeated;
Indra and Viṣṇu when ye contended,
Ye did divide the thousand into three.'

The thousand is divided into three parts at the three-night festival; verily he makes her possessed of a thousand, he makes her the measure of a thousand [7]. He offers to her forms; verily he unites her with her forms. Rising up he mutters in her ear.⁵

'O Idā, Ranti, Aditi, Sarasvatī, Priyā, Preyasī, Mahī, Viçruti,
These, O inviolable one, are thy names;
Proclaim me among the gods as a doer of good deeds.'

Verily she proclaims him among the gods, and the gods take note of him.

¹ Rather 'of' than 'to' in all probability.
See Keith, JRAS. 1910, p. 1321.

² Bhāsk. explains *parasidā itarasmin bhāge sahasrabhūtam etam caklam syāt; ubhayam idam tulyam itasyās sahasreṇa tulyatrad ity enam asyās smṛitā*.

³ See VS. viii. 42: *ā jighra kalācam mahy ā trā vipanto indraçā; pūnar ūrjā ni vartasva sē naç*

mā viçatād rayiç.

⁴ RV. vi. 69. 8; see TS. iii. 2. 11. 2.

⁵ According to the comm. this means he offers to *rohini*, &c. Perhaps it really refers to the forms subsequently enumerated.

⁶ The list in VS. viii. 2, 3 is: *idē rānte harye kāmye candre jyōtē 'dite sārasiati gnahi viçruti*.

vii. 1. 7. By¹ the thousandth the sacrifice goes to the world of heaven. She makes him go to the world of heaven. 'Do thou make me go to the world of heaven', he says; verily she makes him go to the world of heaven. 'Do thou make me go to the world of light', he says; verily she makes him go to the world of light. 'Do thou make me go to all holy worlds', he says; verily she makes him go to all holy worlds [1]. 'Do thou make me go to a secure place, with offspring and cattle, let wealth again visit me', (he says); verily she establishes him with offspring and cattle in wealth. Rich in offspring, cattle, and wealth he becomes who knows thus. He should give her to the Agnīdh, or the Brahman, or the Hotr or the Udgātr, or the Adhvaryu. In giving her, he gives a thousand. A thousand he accepts who not knowing [2] accepts her. He should accept her, (saying), 'Thou art one, not a thousand. Thee as one I accept, not a thousand; come to me as one, not as a thousand'; verily he who knows thus accepts her as one, not as a thousand. 'Thou art gentle, resting well, auspicious; come to me as gentle, well resting, auspicious,' [3] he says: verily she becoming gentle, well resting, auspicious, comes to him, and harms him not. The theologians say, 'Does the thousandth follow the thousand? or the thousand the thousandth?' If he were to let her go to the east, the thousandth would follow the thousand; now the thousand has no understanding, and would not recognize the world of heaven. He lets her go to the west; the thousand follow after her. She knowing goes to the world of heaven. He lets her go towards the sacrificer.² Quickly a thousand springs up. The (thousandth) is the last to be taken, but the first to go to the gods.

vii. 1. 8. Atri³ gave offspring to Aurva who was desirous of children. She deemed herself empty, without strength, weak, worn out. He saw the four-night rite; he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed were four sons born for him, a good Hotr, a good Udgātr, a good Adhvaryu, a good councillor.⁴ He, who knowing thus offers the four-night rite, has four sons born for him, a good Hotr, a good Udgātr, a good Adhvaryu, a good councillor. The Pavamāna (Stomas) which are twenty-fourfold⁵ are splen-

¹ Cf. ĀpŚS. xxii. 16. 10 seq.

² This refers to the sending of the cow to the fold (*goṣṭha*) of the sacrificer: ĀpŚS. xxii. 16. 16. He buys it off with a gold piece (*patamāna*) and lets it go.

³ Cf. PB. xxi. 2. 2. This is the rite called the Catūrātra of Atri; see BŚS. xvi. 28.

⁴ *śi-sabheya* may refer either to skill in council or merely to elegance of demeanour in society; cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 426, 427. But the former reference is in this connexion far the more probable.

⁵ i.e. where the Stotriya (strophe) verses are made into twenty-four: LŚS. iv. 4. 1; vi. 8. 9. The Pavamāna songs are threefold, in the morning (*Bahispavamāna*), midday, and evening (*Arbharapavamāna*), accompanying the purifying of the Soma. The Caturviṅśa is one of the many forms of reciting Stotras, or Stomas, produced by the repetition of the verses of the text (three in number). See Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 308, 309.

dour [1]; the increasing Stomas¹ are prosperity. Atri who had faith as his deity and offered sacrifices was not visited by the four strengths, brilliance, power, splendour, food.² He saw these four Soma libations with the four Stomas; he grasped them and sacrificed with them. He won brilliance with the first, power with the second, splendour with the third, food with the fourth. He, who knowing thus, grasps the four Soma libations with the four Stomas and sacrifices with them, wins brilliance with the first, power with the second, splendour with the third, food with the fourth. With the success which Atri had, the sacrificer prospers.

vii. 1. 9. Jamadagni,³ desiring prosperity, sacrificed with the four-night rite. He prospered therein, and accordingly the two descendants of Jamadagni are not seen as grey-haired.⁴ That prosperity is his who knowing thus offers the four-night rite. On the Upasads offerings of the sacrificial cake are made. The sacrificial cake is cattle; verily he wins cattle. The sacrificial cake is food; verily he wins food. An eater of food and owner of cattle he becomes who knowing thus offers the four-day rite. vii. 1. 10. The⁵ year was alone in the world.⁶ He desired, 'May I create the seasons.' He saw this five-night rite; he grasped it and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he created the seasons. He who knowing thus offers the five-night rite gains offspring. The seasons being created were not distinguished. They saw this five-night rite. They grasped it and sacrificed with it. Then they were distinguished⁷ [1]. He who knowing thus offers the five-night rite is distinguished from the enemy that hates him. Sārvasenī Çauceya⁸ desired, 'May I be rich in cattle.' He grasped this five-night rite and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he obtained a thousand cattle. He who knowing thus offers the five-night rite obtains a thousand cattle. Babara Prāvāhaṇi⁹ desired, 'May I be a speaker of speech.' He grasped the five-night rite [2] and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he

¹ The Stomas are called *udāntaḥ* because the number of verses increases; they are Trivṛt (9), Pañcadaśa (15), Saptadaśa (17), Ekaviṃśa (21), Triṇava (27), Trayastriṅśa (33). According to the comm. on the first day of this rite, Trivṛt, Pañcadaśa, and Saptadaśa are used for the three Pavamānas; on the second Pañcadaśa, Saptadaśa, and Ekaviṃśa, and so on.

² Literally 'food eating'. Cf. AĀ. i 1. 2.

³ Cf. PB. xxi. 10. 5-10. This is the Caturātra of Jamadagni.

⁴ The comm. explain that father and son (for the dual)—i. e. as many as two—are never poor among the Jamadagnis. PB. has *Aurtau*, and so refers to a definite pair, who seem to be meant as having had

eternal youth and never to have become grey-headed.

⁵ There is no parallel in the other texts; see BCS. xvi. 29.

⁶ *udām* here as after has practically an adverbial sense.

⁷ See Keith, JRAS. 1914, p. 631.

⁸ Son of Sārvasena, and of Çuci, according to the comm.

⁹ Son of Prāvāhaṇa is clearly the sense. But Satyavrata Sāmāgrāmin quotes Çabara Svāmī on *Jaimini Sūtra*, i. 1. 31, as arguing that no Prāvāhaṇa is known, and that it is therefore an epithet from *pra* and *tah*. More happy is Çabara in his remark that Babara is onomatopoeic (*çabānukṛt*)

became a speaker of speech. He, who knowing thus offers the five-night rite, becomes a speaker of speech, and men call him 'lord of speech'. The four-night rite is incomplete; the six-night rite is redundant; the correct sacrifice is the five-night rite. He who knowing thus sacrifices with the five-night rite sacrifices with the correct sacrifice. The (sacrifices) last five nights; the year consists of five seasons [3]; verily he stands firm in the year with its five seasons. Again the Pañkti has five elements, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily he wins the sacrifice. There is an Agniṣtoma¹ characterized by the Trivṛt (Stoma); verily he wins brilliance. There is a Pañcadaṣa (Stoma); verily he wins power. There is a Saptadaṣa (Stoma), for the obtainment of food; verily also he gains offspring by reason of it. There is an Agniṣtoma with the Pañcadaṣa (Stoma), for the gaining of Prajāpati; (it has) the characteristics of the Mahāvratā, for the gaining of food. There is a Viṣvajit Atirātra, with all the Prṛthā (Stotras), for the winning of all.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

vii. i. 11. *a* On² the instigation of god Savitr, I take thee with the arms of the Aṅvins, with the hands of Pūṣan.

b This bond of order they grasped

At their assemblies in ages gone by, the sages;

Therewith the gods mastered the pressed (juice),

In the Sāman of order declaring the stream.³

c Thou art surrounding; thou art the world; thou art the restrainer; thou art the supporter; do thou go, with the cry of 'Hail!' to Agni Vaiṣvānara, the extending.

d Thou art the restrainer,⁴ the ruler on earth; thou art the restrainer who dost restrain; thou art the supporter who dost support.

e For ploughing thee! For comfort thee! For wealth thee! For increase thee!

f For earth thee! For the atmosphere thee! For sky thee!

g For being thee! For not being thee! For the waters thee! For the plants thee! For all creatures thee!

¹ The five days are now characterized by the five Stomas used. The last one is an Atirātra Viṣvajit, in which all the six Prṛthā Sāmāns are used, Rathantara, Bṛhat, Vairūpa, Vairāja, Cākvara, and Raivata. Cf. BQS. xvi. 29.

² Cf. KSAṣvamedha, i. 2; VS. xxii. 1-5. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 3, 2 6, and for *g*, 7, 3. The Adhvaryu takes up with *a* the rope which acts as a halter, addresses it with *b*, and puts it over the

horse with *c*—apparently to the end of *d*, as the Sūtra does not quote the other part of the text; see ĀpQS. xx. 3. 3-5; BQS. xv. 5, and cf. MQS. ix. 2. 1; KQS. xx. 1. 27, 28; *e-g* accompany no doubt the sprinkling of the horse; cf. for *f* ĀpQS. xx. 3. 3, and for *g* BQS. xv. 7.

³ See TB. iv. 1. 2, v. 6.

⁴ The sense is clear; there is no reference to glory.

1. 12. *a* Many¹ through thy dam, powerful through thy sire, thou art a horse, thou art a steed, thou art a runner, thou art a male, thou art a strong horse, thou art a racer, thou art powerful, thou art a stallion, thou art heroic-hearted; 'goer' is thy name; do thou follow the course of the Ādityas.

b To Agni hail! Hail to Indra and Agni! Hail to Prajāpati! Hail to the All-gods! Hail to all the deities!

c Here is support,² hail! Here is keeping apart, hail! Here is joy, hail! Here is delight, hail!

d Thou art becoming; to being thee, to what is becoming thee, to what shall be thee! To all beings thee!

e O gods that guard the quarters, do ye guard for the gods for sacrifice this horse duly besprinkled.

1. 13. To³ the going hail!

To the advancing hail!

To the running hail!

To him after he hath run hail!

To the crying of 'shoo' hail!

To him over whom is cried 'shoo' hail!

To him who hath moved hail!

To him who hath moved forward hail

To him springing forward hail!

To him jumping away hail!

To him who advanceth hail!

To him who advanceth forward hail!

To all hail!

1. 14. To⁴ Agni hail!

To Soma hail!

To Vāyu hail!

To the joy of the waters⁵ hail!

f. KSAçvamedha, i. 8; MS. iii. 12. 4; VS. xxii. 19. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 9. 1-3; 17. 1; 9. 19. 1; ÇB. xiii. 1. 6. 1, 2. According to ĀpÇS. xx. 5-9 the Adhvaryu makes the sacrificer say *a* into the right ear of the horse, then offers the Pūrvahomas with *b*; with *c* lets the horse go, and with *d* confides it to the care of the Ratnins for guardianship; with *e* are said four Mantras for the offerings called Dhṛti in the four feet of the horse. Cf. MÇS. ix. 2. 1; KÇS. xx. 2. 18-3. 4; BÇS. xv. 6 and 7 agrees as to *a* (the last sentence is used for adoration), *d*, and *e* (save that the horse is handed over to the gods, not the Ratnins), but *b* is used earlier for five

Purastādbhāga offerings; *c* is used for the Dhṛti offerings which precede the other parts (*a*, *d*, *e*).

² Repeated in full at vii. 1. 18 *i-m*; 4. 17 *e-h*.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, i. 4, MS. iii. 12. 3; VS. xxii. 7, 8. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 17. 1. These Mantras accompany the thirteen Uddrāva offerings; see ĀpÇS. xx. 11. 2; BÇS. xv. 6.

⁴ Cf. KSAçvamedha, i. 5; MS. iii. 12. 2; VS. xxii. 6. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 17. 1; ÇB. xiii. 1. 3. 3. The Mantras accompany the Pūrvahomas, see ĀpÇS. xx. 20. 3; KÇS. xx. 2. 3, BÇS. xv. 6.

⁵ Parjanya, according to the comm.

To Savitr hail!
 To Sarasvatī hail!
 To Indra hail!
 To Bṛhaspati hail!
 To Mitra hail!
 To Varuṇa hail!
 To all hail!

vii. 1. 15. To¹ earth hail!
 To atmosphere hail!
 To sky hail!
 To the sun hail!
 To the moon hail!
 To the Nakṣatras hail!
 To the eastern quarter hail!
 To the southern quarter hail!
 To the western quarter hail!
 To the northern quarter hail!
 To the zenith hail!
 To the quarters hail!
 To the intermediate quarters hail!
 To the half-years² hail!
 To the autumns hail!
 To the days and nights hail!
 To the half-months hail!
 To the months hail!
 To the seasons hail!
 To the year hail!
 To all hail!

vii. 1. 16. To³ Agni hail!
 To Soma hail!
 To Savitr hail!
 To Sarasvatī hail!
 To Pusan hail!
 To Bṛhaspati hail!
 To the joy of the waters hail!
 To Vāyu hail!
 To Mitra hail!

¹ Cf. KṣAṣvamedha. i. 6; MS. iii. 12. 7, 8; VS. xii. 27, 28. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 17. 1. These Mantras end the Pūrvahomas; see ĀpŚS. xx. 20. 4; BṚS. xv. 20.

² The comm. explains that Samā denotes a solar, Āraś a lunar, and Samvatsara

a Nakṣatra year!

³ Cf. KṣAṣvamedha. i. 7; MS. iii. 12. 5; VS. xii. 27; above 14. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 6. 3; 17. 1. This is the Mantra section for the Pūrvadikṣa; see ĀpŚS. xx. 20. 4, and cf. BṚS. xv. 13, 20, 24.

- To Varuṇa hail !
 To all hail !
 vii. 1. 17. To¹ earth hail !
 To atmosphere hail !
 To sky hail !
 To Agni hail !
 To Soma hail !
 To the sun hail !
 To the moon hail !
 To the day hail !
 To the night hail !
 To the straight hail !
 To the good hail !
 To fair dwelling hail !
 To hunger hail !
 To satisfaction² hail !
 To disease hail !
 To snow hail !
 To ice hail !
 To heat hail !
 To the wild hail !
 To heaven hail !
 To the world hail !
 To all hail !

vii. 1. 18. *a* Thou³ hast come into being by the toil, the work of the gods ; thou art the way of holy order. With the Vasus, the gods, as deity, with the Gayatrī metre I yoke thee, with the spring season as oblation I consecrate thee.

b With the Rudras, the gods, as deity, with the Tristubh metre, I yoke thee ; with the summer season as oblation I consecrate thee.

c With the Ādityas, the gods, as deity, with the Jagatī metre, I yoke thee ; with the rainy season as oblation I consecrate thee.

d With the All-gods as deity, with the Anuṣṭubh metre, I yoke thee [1] ; with the autumn season as oblation I consecrate thee.

e With the Aṅgīrasas, the gods, as deity, with the Pañkti metre, I yoke thee ; with the winter and cool seasons as oblation I consecrate thee.

f I have mounted upon consecration, the wife of holy order, with the

¹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, i. 8. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 17. 2. These are the Mantras of the Ekaviṃśinī Dikṣā ; see ĀpÇS. xx. 20. 5 ; BÇS. xv. 13, 20.

² Bhāsk. and C and D of Weber's MSS. read the form as *āçittimud* ; the comm. has *āçitti-*

maçabdena kṣannivāram āçitṛāddatvam abhidhīyate.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, i. 9. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 17. 2. This section gives the Mantras of the seasonal consecrations ; see ĀpÇS. xx. 20. 6 ; BÇS. xv. 13, 20.

Gayatri metre and holy power holy order have I placed upon truth
truth have I placed upon holy order.

g The great.¹

h The protecting.²

i-m Here is support, hail! Here is keeping apart, hail! Here is joy,
hail! Here is delight. hail!²

vii. 1. 19. To³ the sounding of 'Īm' hail!

To him over whom 'Īm' is sounded hail!

To him neighing hail!

To him neighing down hail!

To him snorting hail!

To him snorting forth hail!

To the smell hail!

To what is smelt hail!

To expiration hail!

To cross-breathing hail!

To inspiration hail!

To him being bound hail!

To him after being bound hail!

To him being untied hail!

To him untied hail!

To him about to run hail!

To him having run hail!

To him about to rest hail!

To him having rested hail!

To him about to go to rest hail!

To him going to rest hail!

To him having gone to rest hail!

To him about to sit down hail!

To him sitting down hail!

To him having sat down hail! [1]

To him about to stand hail!

To him who is standing hail!

To him who hath stood hail!

To him about to go down hail!

To him going down hail!

To him having gone down hail!

¹ Found in full above in TS. i. 5. 11 s and t;
in Prātīka also at vii. 4. 17 i and k.

² See above, TS. vii. 1. 12 c, below, 4. 17 e-h.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, i. 10; MS. iii. 12. 3;
VS. xxii. 7, 8. In the Brāhmaṇa (see
TB. iii. 8. 17) this section is passed over
without remark here, but it appears in

iii. 8. 8. 1 as the 'movements of the
horse', a series of Stomas, and it is pre-
scribed after TS. vii. 1. 18 in ĀpÇS. xx. 6.
3, and before vii. 3. 17. Cf. also KÇS. xx.
3. 3; BÇS. xv. 8 (açtīm agraçarillany upa-
juhōti), before the offering to Sviṣṭakṛt,
and 20.

To him about to lie hail!
 To him lying hail!
 To him who hath lain hail!
 To him about to close the eyes hail!
 To him closing the eyes hail!
 To him having closed the eyes hail!
 To him about to sleep hail!
 To him who hath slept hail!
 To him about to wake hail!
 To him awakening hail!
 To him who hath awakened hail!
 To him about to become awake hail!
 To him becoming awake hail!
 To him who hath become awake hail!
 To him about to hear hail!
 To him hearing hail!
 To him who hath heard hail!
 To him about to look hail! [2]
 To him who is looking hail!
 To him who hath looked hail!
 To him who is about to go out hail!
 To him going out hail!
 To him who hath gone out hail!
 To him about to roll about hail!
 To him rolling about hail!
 To him who hath rolled about hail!
 To him about to get up hail!
 To him getting up hail!
 To him who hath got up hail!
 To him about to shake himself hail!
 To him shaking himself hail!
 To him who hath shaken himself hail!
 To him about to step out hail!
 To him stepping out hail!
 To him who hath stepped out hail!
 To him who is about to rush hail!
 To him who is rushing hail!
 To him who hath rushed hail!
 To him about to scratch hail!
 To him scratching hail!
 To him having scratched hail!
 To him about to rub hail!
 To him rubbing hail!

To him who hath rubbed hail!
 What he eateth to that hail!
 What he drinketh, to that hail.
 To what he evacuateth, to that hail!
 To the dung he maketh hail!
 To seed hail!
 To offspring hail!
 To begetting hail!
 To all hail!¹

vii. 1. 20. a To² Agni hail! To Vāyu hail! To Sūrya hail!

b Thou art holy order, thou art the holy order of holy order; thou art truth, thou art the truth of truth!

c Thou art the path of holy order, the shadow of the gods, the name of immortality; thou art truth, thou art Prajāpati.³

d When on him as on a steed in swift movements,
 The folk of the sky vie with the sun;
 Choosing the waters the sage becometh pure,
 Like a beast the busy guardian that goeth around.⁴

PRAPĀTHAKA II

The Ahina Sacrifices (continued)

vii. 2. 1. The⁵ Sādhyā gods, desirous of heaven, saw this (rite) of six nights. They grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did they go to the world of heaven. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of six nights, go to the world of heaven. (The rite) of six nights is a Sattrā of the gods, for these Prṣṭhas are obvious.⁶ Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of six nights, mount evidently upon the gods. (The rite)

¹ *as* is explained as *kṣanamātram padasamkocaśanam*, and *caṭtram* is given the force of *mandagamana*, which is rather doubtful. *ni-kṣ* is referred to rubbing itself on the post or so on. MS. and VS. have *kṣi-kārāya*, the usual form.

² Cf. KSAgamedha, i. 11. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 2. 17. 2. The section accompanies in ApQS. xx. 11. 7 an offering before the Āptis (TS. vii. 5. 19); cf. BQS. xv. 8 (*apasya sāmtrāṇi*).

³ It is not probable that it means 'It is true that thou art Prajāpati'.

⁴ Cf. RV. ix. 94. 1, which has *āhīyaś āhīyaś nā kaviṇā* (also a denom. from *kavi*), and for *paṇi nā, vṛjāṇi nā*, but ends *paṇi vārāhaṇāya mānma*. The sense in both cases is very obscure, and the version

given above is little more than the common. KS. has *paṇi* and *kaviṇā*. For *prṣṭhas* cf. Geldner, *Fed. Stud.* ii. 225.

⁵ In vii. 2. 1-10 the question of Sattras is again taken up, beginning with certain Ahinas, not properly called Sattras at all. For this 'Sattrā' of especially the passages describing the Sarasvatī sacrifices in PB. xxv. 10, 5, 19, 21; KQS. xxiv. 5. 26-28; 6. 15, 16; LQS. x. 15. 9-14; 17. 4-9; ĀQS. xli. 6; QQS. xiii. 29. 7-9; 20-23; ĀPQS. xxlii. 12. 4-18. 15; BQS. xvi. 29, 30 *ad fin.* For § 1 cf. ApQS. xxli. 22. 1-3; BQS. xvi. 29, 30

⁶ A Sattrā in the proper sense a Śaśrātra is not, but the essence of the Drādaṇa Sattrā is the Prṣṭhaya Śaśra and the Śaśrātra has that.

is of six nights; the seasons are six, the Prṣṭhas are six [1]; verily by the Prṣṭhas they mount the seasons, by the seasons the year; verily in the year they find support. They¹ proceed with the Bṛhat and the Rathantara (Sāmāns). The Rathantara is this (earth), the Bṛhat is yonder (sky); verily with them do they proceed; verily also in them do they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice; verily by them do they proceed to the world of heaven. There is an Agniṣṭoma² with the Trivṛt (Stoma); verily they win brilliance. There is a Pañcadaśa (Stoma); verily they win power. There is a Saptadaśa (Stoma) [2], for the winning of food; verily also by it they are propagated. There is an Ekaviṃśa (Stoma), for support; verily also they place radiance in themselves. There is a Trinava (Stoma), for conquest. There is a Trayastriṃśa (Stoma), for support. They³ should sacrifice with this (rite) of six nights with both Sadas and oblation-holder. The oblation-holder and the Agniṣṭoma's seat should be of Aṇḍattha wood, for that is heavenly. They should have wheels, for gaining the world of heaven. The sacrificial postismortar-based, for support. They go forward, for forward as it were is the world of heaven [3]. They go with the Sarasvatī. This is the path that goes to the gods; verily they mount upon it. They go calling aloud;⁴ verily fastening misfortune on another they attain support. When ten (cows) make a hundred, then is one time to stop. Man is of a hundred (years of) life and of a hundred powers; verily in life and power do they find support. When a hundred make a thousand, then is one time to stop. Yonder world is measured by a thousand; verily they conquer yonder world. If one of them perish or they be oppressed, then is one time to stop, for that is a suitable opportunity.

vii. 2. 2. Kusurubinda⁵ Audḍālaki desired, 'May I be rich in cattle.' He grasped this (rite) of seven nights, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did he win all the domestic animals. He, who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of seven nights, wins all domestic animals. (The rite) is of seven nights; the domesticated animals are seven, the wild seven, the metres seven, for

¹ So repeatedly in TS. vii. 3. 5. 3; 7. 3; 9. 3; 4. 1. 2; 2. 4; 4. 3. The order of the elements of the compound is grammatical (Pāṇini, ii. 2. 34), not logical.

² The Prṣṭhya Śadaha is made up thus, the first day is an Agniṣṭoma with all the Stotras in the Trivṛt form of chanting; the next an Ukthya with the Pañcadaśa form; the next an Ukthya with the Saptadaśa form; the next a Śodaśin with the Ekaviṃśa form; the next an Ukthya with the Trinava; and the last an Ukthya with the Trayastriṃśa. The special Sāmāns are Rathantara, Bṛhat

Valūpa, Vairāja, Čakvara, and Raivata.

³ This commences the description of the sacrifice on the Sarasvatī, with which cf. ApṀS. xxii. 12, 13 (Garbe's text in 12. 14 should keep the remarkable *āṇḍatthā* as here, and in 13. 4 divide *daśa catam*).

⁴ So presumably they drive the spirits of evil away from themselves to others; the driving away of spirits by noise is common in Vedic ritual; cf. Keith, *Gāṅghāyana Āraṇyaka*, p. 78.

⁵ Cf. PB. xxii. 15. 10; KṀS. xxiii. 5. 18; ApṀS. xxii. 14. 8; 22. 11, 12; BṀS. xvi. 80

winning both. There is an Agniṣṭoma¹ with the Trivṛt (Stoma); verily he wins brilliance [1]. There is a Pañcadaṣa (Stoma); verily he wins power. There is a Saptadaṣa (Stoma), for the winning of food; verily also by it he is propagated. There is an Ekaviṅṣa (Stoma), for support; verily he places radiance in himself. There is a Triṇava (Stoma), for conquest. There is an Agniṣṭoma with the Pañcaviṅṣa (Stoma) to obtain Prajāpati; it has (the characteristics of) the Mahāvṛata,² to win food. There is a Viṣvajit Atirātra with all the Prṣṭhas, to conquer all. If they were in the preceding days to perform the Prṣṭhas in the obvious way, and similarly in the Viṣvajit [2], the last day would be as when one sits down to a cow which has already been milked; it would not be good enough for even a single night (rite). In the preceding days they perform the Brhat and the Rathantara. The Rathantara is this (earth), the Brhat yonder (sky); verily they depart not from them; verily also in them do they find support. In that they perform the Prṣṭhas in the Viṣvajit in the obvious manner,³ it is as when one milks a cow which is ready to give.

vii. 2. 3. Brhaspati⁴ desired, 'May I be resplendent.' He saw⁵ this rite of eight nights, he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did he become resplendent. He, who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of eight nights, becomes resplendent. (The rite) is of eight nights; the quarters are four, the intermediate quarters four; verily from the quarters he wins splendour [1]. There is an Agniṣṭoma with the Trivṛt (Stoma); verily he wins brilliance. There is a Pañcadaṣa (Stoma); verily he wins power. There is a Saptadaṣa (Stoma), for the winning of food; verily also by it he is propagated. There is an Ekaviṅṣa (Stoma), for support; verily he places radiance in himself. There is a Triṇava (Stoma), for conquest. There is a Trayastrīṅṣa (Stoma), for support. There is an Agniṣṭoma with the Pañcadaṣa (Stoma), to obtain Prajāpati; it has (the characteristics of) the Mahāvṛata, to win food.⁶ There is a Viṣvajit Atirātra with all the Prṣṭhas, to conquer all.

vii. 2. 4. Prajāpati⁷ created offspring. They being created were ahungered.

¹ See above, TS. vii. 2. 1. 2.

² Cf. 8. vii. 5. 8. 1, 2; PB. v. 4. 10.

³ i.e. the first six days are a series of Rathantara and Brhat respectively, and on the seventh the series is Rathantara, Brhat, Vairūpa, &c. The cow of the metaphor goes on giving milk, it is not milked out.

⁴ Cf. PB. xxii. 11. The rite consists of a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha, then a Mahāvṛata Agniṣṭoma, and then an Atirātra Viṣvajit; see ĀpŚS. xxii. 23. 7; BQŚS. xvi. 31.

⁵ The omission of *apagṣat* in vii. 2. 2 is due,

according to the comm., to the fact that Kusurubinda was a boy and so only learned the rite from his teacher.

⁶ Above, TS. vii. 2. 2. 2.

⁷ Neither of the Navarātras in PB. xxii. 12, 13 corresponds exactly with this one, which evidently consists of three repetitions of the triad Jyotis, Go, Āyus, as BQŚS. xvi. 31 recognizes; ĀpŚS. xxii. 23. 9-14 mentions three of the Navarātras, but none are as here, the first having a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha.

He saw this (rite) of nine nights, he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed was he able to help offspring. When offspring are ahungered, one should sacrifice with (the rite) of nine nights, for these worlds are not fitted for them, and thus they are ahungered; verily he makes these worlds fitted for them, and as they become fitted he becomes fit for offspring along with them; these worlds become fit for him [1], and strength he places in offspring. By means of three nights he makes fit this world, by means of three nights the atmosphere, by means of three nights yonder world. As a man casts thread on thread,¹ so he casts world on world, for firmness, and to avoid looseness. The Stomas are known² as Jyotis, Go, and Āyus. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere, the Āyus yonder (sky), verily they find support in these worlds, and he becomes famous among people [2]. (The rite) is of nine nights; verily in order he places brilliance on him. If a man be a long time ill, he should sacrifice with (the rite) of nine nights; for his breaths³ are loosened, and thus is he ill long;⁴ verily he supports his breaths in him, and even if his life be gone, yet he lives.

vii. 2. 5. Prajāpati⁵ desired, 'May I be propagated.' He saw this Daṣahotr,⁶ and offered it. By this he created (the rite) of ten nights, and by this (rite) of ten nights he was propagated. If one is about to consecrate oneself for (the rite) of ten nights one should offer the Daṣahotr; verily he creates by the Daṣahotr (the rite) of ten nights, and by (the rite) of ten nights he is propagated. The sacrifice of ten nights is connected with the Virāj. He, who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of ten nights, attains the Virāj. The sacrifice of ten nights is connected with Prajāpati [1]. He, who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of ten nights, is propagated. Indra⁷ was on a level with the gods, he was not separated from them. He ran up to Prajāpati; he gave him this (rite) of ten nights. He grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he became separated from the other gods. He,

¹ i. e. to make a rope of three strands.

² For further details cf. TS. vii. 4. 11. 2. In the PB. xvi. 8 they are called the Trika-drukas.

³ There is no doubt an allusion to the nine breaths in man according to one counting.

⁴ The constr. with *amayati* is very strange indeed. the comm. perhaps took *jyōg-amayati* as one word, since he renders *dirgharogah*, but that is not certain. Delbrück (*Altind. Synt.* p. 5) points out that a subject sometimes is found, and in any case the genitive is probably possessive.

⁵ In the PB. xxiii. 14-17 four Daṣarātras are described, of which the first corresponds with this. cf. also ĀpŚS. xxii. 22, 16-18.

BṚS. xvi. 31; KṚS. xxiii. 5. 16; ḠṠS. xvi. 29. 14-20; ĀḠS. x. 3. 21, 22. Its composition is given accurately at the end.

⁶ *daṣahotaram* refers to a section preserved in the TĀ. iii. 1; MS. i. 9. 1; ḠṠS. x. 14. 4, MṠS. v. 2. 14. 1, beginning *atitā sruk*. The comm. offers two explanations of the name, because the ten things mentioned in it (*sruṅāḥ*) are the producers of the sacrifice, or because *puruṣa* who presides over the Mantra was ten times invoked and responded (see TB. ii. 3. 11. 1). For the real signification of the Daṣahotaraḥ see Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, pp. 165, 166.

⁷ Cf. below TS. vii. 3. 7. 1.

who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of ten nights, attains separation from the evil enemy. The sacrifice of ten nights has three eminences [2],¹ the Pañcadaṣa (Stoma) is one eminence; the Ekaviṅṣa one eminence, the Trayastriṅṣa one eminence. He, who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of ten nights, becomes thrice eminent among his peers. The sacrificer is the Pañcadaṣa; the sacrificer the Ekaviṅṣa, the sacrificer the Trayastriṅṣa, and the others are the citadels. If a man have witchcraft practised against him, he should sacrifice with (the rite) of ten nights; verily he surrounds himself with the divine citadels; no harm whatever can befall him, the practiser of witchcraft overcomes him not. The gods and the Asuras were in conflict. The gods [3] saw in (the rite) of ten nights the divine citadels. They surrounded themselves with them, no harm whatever befell them; then the gods prospered, the Asuras were defeated. He who has enemies should sacrifice with (the rite) of ten nights; verily he surrounds himself with the divine citadels: no harm whatever befalls him; he prospers and his enemy is defeated. Stoma serves Stoma; verily he makes his enemy his servant. In that they perform the lesser Stoma after performing the greater there is uniformity [4]: to break the uniformity the Agniṣtoma Sāmāns² are before and after (the greater Stoma). There is an Agniṣtoma, with the Trivṛt (Stoma), in praise of Agni, with verses addressed to Agni; verily he wins brilliance. There is an Ukthya, with the Pañcadaṣa (Stoma), and verses addressed to Indra; verily he wins power. There is an Agniṣtoma, with the Trivṛt (Stoma), and verses addressed to the All-gods; verily he wins prosperity. There is an Agniṣtoma, with the Saptadaṣa (Stoma), and verses addressed to Prajāpati, in which the Soma offering is bitter;³ to win food; verily also by it he is propagated [5]. There is an Ukthya with the Ekaviṅṣa (Stoma), and verses addressed to the sun, for support; verily he places radiance in himself. There is an Agniṣtoma, with the Saptadaṣa (Stoma), and verses addressed to Prajāpati, (called) the added oblation;⁴ verily he is invited by all. There are two Agniṣtomās, with the Tripava (Stoma) on either side (of the Ukthya), with verses addressed to Indra, for conquest. There is an Ukthya, with the Trayastriṅṣa (Stoma) with verses addressed to the All-gods, for rest. There is an Atirātra Viśvajit with all the Prṣṥas, for supremacy.

¹ The three eminences are due to the fact that the Pañcadaṣa (Stoma) is preceded by a Trivṛt and followed by one. On either side of the Ekaviṅṣa are Saptadaṣas; on either side of the Trayastriṅṣa are Tripavas.

² The Agniṣtoma Sāman *par excellence* is the Yajñayajñīya based on RV. vi. 48. 1; see SV I 35 I 53 Gṛhya Sūtra, I 2 25

Uhya Gāna, i. 1. 14.

³ For *svasoma* see Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth* i. 221.

⁴ *upaharyā* and *upahavi* must clearly in the eyes of the writer have come from the same roots, not from *upa-hu* and *upa-hu* respectively. Cf. also 4 *huc* and *upa-huc* in TS. vii. 3. 11. 1.

vii. 2. 6. The¹ seasons, desirous of offspring, could not procure offspring. They desired, 'May we create offspring, may we win offspring, may we procure offspring, may we possess offspring.' They saw this (rite) of eleven nights; they grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did they create offspring, win offspring, procure offspring, and possess offspring. They became the seasons, and that is why the seasonal periods are seasonal periods. They are the children of the seasons, and therefore [1] they are said to be connected with the seasons. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of eleven nights, create offspring, win offspring, procure offspring, and possess offspring. There is an Atirātra with the form of light;² verily they place light before them, to reveal the world of heaven. There is a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha; the seasons are six, the Prṣṭhas are six; verily by the Prṣṭhas they mount upon the seasons, by the seasons upon the year; verily in the year they find support. There is a Caturviṅṣa;³ the Gāyatri has twenty-four syllables [2], splendour is connected with the Gāyatri; verily in the Gāyatri and in splendour they find support. There is a Catuṣcatvāriṅṣa;³ the Triṣṭubh has forty-four syllables, the Triṣṭubh is power; verily in the Triṣṭubh and in power they find support. There is an Aṣṭācatvāriṅṣa;³ the Jagati has forty-eight syllables, cattle are connected with the Jagati; verily in the Jagati and in cattle they find support. (The rite) is of eleven nights, the seasons are five, the seasonal periods are five; verily in the seasons, in the seasonal periods, and in the year they find support and win offspring. There are Atirātras on either side, to secure offspring.

vii. 2. 7. He⁴ should draw the cup for Indra and Vāyu first if he desire, 'May my offspring accord in order of seniority.' Offspring are in accord according to the arrangement of the sacrifice, and if the sacrifice is dis-

¹ This chapter deals with a R̥tūnām Ekādaṣarātra, which is really a Sattra as the comm. points out, and see ĀpṠ. xxiii. 1. 5, 6; BṠ. xvi. 32.

² There is an untranslatable play on words here: the Atirātra is a Jyotiṣṭoma day (of the three, Jyotis, Go, and Āyus), and Jyotis means 'light'. Cf. vii. 4. 11; pp. 609, n. 4; 610, n. 8.

³ The Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha is followed by three Chandomas, the first has a Rathantara Sāman and the Caturviṅṣa Stoma; the second the Brhat and Rathantara Sāmans, and the Catuṣcatvāriṅṣa Stoma; the third the Brhat Sāman and the Aṣṭācatvāriṅṣa Stoma. The different Stomas are described in the PB. iii. 8, 9, 18. The three verses which form the basis

are repeated thus, aaa bbbb c (= 8); a bbb ccc (= 8); then aaa bbb bbb bbb bb c (= 15); a bbb ccc ccc ccc (= 14); aaa aaa aaa aa b ccc (= 15); then aaa bbb bbb bbb bbb c (= 16); a bbb ccc ccc ccc ccc (= 16); aaa aaa aaa aaa b ccc (= 16). These three are called the Chandomas, according to the comm. because they are measured by the metres, Gāyatri, Triṣṭubh, and Jagati.

⁴ This chapter deals with the Dvādaśaha but is confined to suggesting differing arrangements of the Grahas or libations. Cf. KS. xxx. 2, 3; KapS. xlv. 5, 6, and more remotely MS. iv. 8. 9; QB. iv. 5. 9. 1-18. For the Dvādaśaha see ĀpṠ. xxi. 1-14; BṠ. xvi. 1-12; Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, pp. 154-157.

arranged, they are at discord. Verily he makes his offspring in accord in order of seniority; the younger does not overstep the older. He should draw the cup for Indra and Vāyu first for one who is ill.¹ For he who is ill is separated from breath, the cup for Indra and Vāyu is breath; verily he unites him with breath. They should draw the cup for Mitra and Varuna first if when they are consecrated one die [1]. From expiration and inspiration are they separated of whom when consecrated one dies, Mitra and Varuna are expiration and inspiration; verily at the commencement they grasp expiration and inspiration. He should draw the Āṇvina cup first who is infirm. The Āṇvins² are of the gods those who are infirm, late as it were came they to the front. The Āṇvins are the gods of him who is infirm; they lead him to the front. He who desires support having attained prosperity should draw the Çukra³ cup first. The Çukra is yonder sun, this is the end; a man when he has reached the end [2] of prosperity stops; verily from the end he grasps the end, and becomes not worse. He who practises witchcraft should draw the Manthin⁴ cup first. The Manthin vessel is a vessel of misfortune; verily he causes death to seize on him; swiftly does he reach misfortune. He should draw the Āgrayana⁴ cup first whose father and grandfather are holy, and who yet does not possess holiness. From speech and power is he separated whose father and grandfather are holy [3], and who yet does not possess holiness. The Āgrayana (cup) is the breast as it were and the speech as it were of the sacrifice; verily with speech and with power he unites him, then he becomes not worse. He against whom witchcraft is practised should draw the Ukthya⁵ cup first. The Ukthya vessel is the power of all vessels; verily he yokes him with all power. He should take as Purone (the verse) 'O Sarasvatī, lead us to prosperity.' Sarasvatī is speech [4]; verily with speech he yokes him. 'May we go not through thee to joyless fields', he says. The joyless fields are those of death; verily he goes not to the fields of death. He should draw full cups for one who is ill. Pain afflicts the breaths of him who is ill, the cups are breaths; verily he frees his breaths from pain, and even if his life is gone, yet he lives. He should draw full cups if rain does not fall. Pain afflicts the breaths of the people if rain does not

¹ For the constr. cf. TS. vii. 2. 4. 3.

² For the inferiority of the Āṇvins as being physicians cf. TS. vii. 4. 9. 1, 2.

³ The Çukra and Manthin libations are libations of purified Soma and of Soma mixed with meal respectively. The libations were offered according to the ĀpŚS. xii. 14 to Çandā and Marka, and Hillebrandt (*Ved. Myth.* i. 222 seq.) sees in them the sun (cf. the sun = Çukra here) and the

moon (as the place of the Manes, and Marka = death). Cf. p. 54, n. 8. Bhask. gives two renderings acc. as *gaidrth* means having acquired wealth or having lost it.

⁴ The Āgrayana and Ukthya are normally the opening and midmost cups. The KS. and MS. have *āgrayana* throughout.

⁵ Pādas a and d of RV. vi. 61. 14 are meant. In KS. the verse is given in full and with changes. See also TB ii. 4. 1

fall, the cups are breaths; verily he frees the breaths of the people from pain, and rain soon falls.

vii 2. 8. (The¹ cup) for Indra and Vāyu is connected with the Gāyatrī, the opening day is connected with the Gāyatrī, and therefore on the opening day (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. The Çukra is connected with the Triṣṭubh, the second day is connected with the Triṣṭubh, and therefore on the second day the Çukra is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. The Āgrayana is connected with the Jagatī, the third day is connected with the Jagatī, and therefore on the third day the Āgrayana is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. In that it completes the metres, it completes the sacrifice [1], in that the Āgrayana is drawn on the next day, where they have seen the sacrifice, thence does he again employ it. The second three nights begin with the Jagatī, the Āgrayana is connected with the Jagatī; in that the Āgrayana is drawn on the fourth day, he draws it in its own abode, verily also they revolve round their own metre. (The cup) for Indra and Vāyu is connected with the Rathantara (Sāman), the fifth day is connected with the Rathantara, and therefore on the fifth day [2] (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. The Çukra is connected with the Brhati, the sixth day is connected with the Brhati, and therefore on the sixth day the Çukra is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. In that it completes the metres, it completes for the second time the sacrifice; in that the Çukra is drawn on the next day, where they have seen the sacrifice, thence does he again employ it. The third three nights begin with the Triṣṭubh, the Çukra is connected with the Triṣṭubh [3]; in that the Çukra is drawn on its seventh day, he draws it in its own abode, and they revolve round their own metre. The Āgrayana is speech, the eighth day is speech, and therefore on the eighth day the Āgrayana is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. (The cup) for Indra and Vāyu is breath, the ninth day is breath, and therefore on the ninth day (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn; verily he draws it in its own abode. In that [4] it completes the metres, it completes for the third time the sacrifice; in that (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn on the next day, where they have seen the sacrifice, thence does he again employ it, and they revolve round their own metre. They go by a trackless way leaving the path who start with anything except (the cup) for Indra and

¹ This chapter deals with the order of the libations on the ten days which—excluding the Atirātras—make up the substance of the Dvadaçāha. The order here is the Aindravāyava, Çukra, Āgrayana—then Agrayana, Aindravāyava, Çukra

then Çukra, Āgrayana, Aindravāyava, and the tenth day has the Aindravāyava. The three sets each make up a sort of sacrifice while a quasi new sacrifice commences with the next day which is the same as the last day of the sacrifice.

Vāyu. The tenth day is the end of the sacrifice, (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn on the tenth day; verily having reached the end of the sacrifice [5] they proceed from the trackless way to the path, and it is as when men go pushing on with a strong (team). The metres set their wishes on one another's¹ world, and the gods then interchanged them. The fourth day is the abode of (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu, the Āgrayana is drawn on this (day); therefore (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn on the ninth day, the abode of the Āgrayana. The fifth day is the abode of the Çukra [6], (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu is drawn on this (day); therefore the Çukra is drawn on the seventh day, the abode of (the cup) for Indra and Vāyu. The sixth day is the abode of the Āgrayana, the Çukra is drawn on this (day); therefore the Āgrayana is drawn on the eighth day, the abode of the Çukra. Verily thus does he exchange the metres, and he who knows thus obtains interchange with the richer;² verily also he causes concord in the sacrifice for the gods. Therefore one gives this to another. vii. 2. 9. Prajāpati³ desired, 'May I be propagated.' He saw this (rite) of twelve nights; he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed was he propagated. He who desires, 'May I be propagated', should sacrifice with (the rite) of twelve nights: verily he is propagated. The theologians say, 'The sacrifices have Agniṣṭomas at the beginning; why then is an Atirātra first employed?' The two Atirātras are the eyes of the sacrifice, the two Agniṣṭomas the pupils; if [1] they were to employ the Agniṣṭoma first, they would put the pupils outside; therefore the Atirātra is employed first; verily having inserted the eyes of the sacrifice they put the pupils in them. He, who knows the Gāyatri to have sides of light, goes to the world of heaven with light and radiance. The sides are the Agniṣṭomas, the eight⁴ Ukthyas in between are the body; verily the Gāyatri has sides of light. He who knows thus goes to the world of heaven with light and radiance [2]. The twelve nights' (rite) is Prajāpati in twelve divisions. The two sides are the Atirātras,⁵ the eight Ukthyas within are the body; Prajāpati in such guise touches truth with the Sattra, truth is the breaths; verily he touches the breaths. Those who perform the Sattra perform it with the breath of all people, and therefore they ask, 'Are these performers of a Sattra?'⁶ Dear to people and noble is he who knows thus.

¹ See Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* p. 262.

² Marriage is meant according to the comm.; the play on *vinda* is obvious. Below *idam* is glossed as *kanyākārāṇam apatyam*.

³ Cf. KS. xxiv. 8.

⁴ The ten days of the Dvādaśarātra are properly two (1 and 10) in the

Jyotis form, seven Ukthyas, and a Śodaśin (4), but the term Ukthya here covers presumably the Śodaśin.

⁵ And also, we must with the comm. assume, the Agniṣṭomas, to make up the correct number, twelve.

⁶ In

vii 2. 10. This¹ (rite) with a Vaiçvānara² on one side (only) was not able to win the world of heaven; it was stretched upwards and the gods piled round this Vaiçvānara, to overcome the world of heaven. The seasons made Prajāpati sacrifice with it, and in them because of it he prospered. He³ prospers among the priests who knowing thus sacrifices with (the rite) of twelve days. They were desirous of obtaining (their desires) from him. He gave to the spring the sap [1], to the hot season barley, to the rains plants, to autumn rice, beans and sesamum to winter and the cool season. Prajāpati made Indra⁴ sacrifice with it. Then indeed did Indra become Indra; therefore they say, 'It is the sacrifice of the inferior', for he by it first sacrificed. He eats a corpse who accepts a present at a Sattrā; a human corpse or the corpse of a horse.⁵ Food is the cow; in that he does not purify the vessel in which they carry food, filth is produced from it [2]. One should sacrifice by oneself, for Prajāpati prospered by himself. One should be consecrated for twelve nights; the year consists of twelve months, Prajāpati is the year, he is Prajāpati, he is born indeed who is born from fervour. The twelve Upasads⁶ are these four sets of three nights; with the first three he prepares the sacrifice, with the second three he grasps the sacrifice [3], with the third three he cleanses the vessels, and with the fourth three he purifies himself within. He⁷ who eats his victim,

¹ Cf. KS. xxxiv. 11, 12. The chapter seems to be a collection of fragments rather than a consecutive discussion, like several of the chapters in the section TS. v. 5-7. It deals with the question if the rite is to be celebrated as an Ahīna or not.

² This is to show that a final Atirātra is essential.

³ This is adduced by the comm. to show that an Ahīna not a Sattrā is here meant, quoting Kṛṣ. xii. 1. 5: *yajata ity ahīnasya*.

⁴ Cf. vi. 6. 11. 2, where Indra's flight to Prajāpati when he was *ānujātarā* is described; this passage seems to refer to that. For *ānu*² see Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* xi i. 71.

⁵ The additions *puruṣakṣanapām aṣṣakṣanapām* seem meant to distinguish the eating of flesh as a part of the rite and the eating of an abhorrent thing like human or horse flesh, for horse flesh was not a Vedic dish (Oldenberg, *Religion des Veda*, p. 356, n. 3). The words *gaur vā ānnam* seem best taken not as a qualification of this sentence, but as a new paragraph. The comm. quite differently thinks that the food eaten by one who accepts a

gift becomes a cow, i.e. his sin is equal to that of eating cow's flesh. But this is hardly Vedic. Bhāsk. sees a reference to the Dakṣiṇā, the receiver is *pātra-sthānīya*, and connects the next clause with it.

⁶ There are preliminary offerings of ghee to Agni, Soma, and Viṣṇu, of which in this case there are twelve sets.

⁷ This is not easy: the comm. thinks the sense is if a man accepts a gift at a Sattrā, and if he afterwards himself has a Soma sacrifice, then the priest who officiates falls into all these evils. Alternatively the whole refers to a Dvādaśāha as an Ahīna, where, although there is no prohibition of accepting gifts, as above for a Sattrā, still all these ills accrue and must be atoned for if the sacrifice is carried out. The simpler solution is to adopt the version which assumes a Sattrā to be meant, as above, but to make the subject throughout the priest who accepts, and *asya* refer to the person from whom he accepts a gift. The KS. does not throw any light on the passage, for it omits the last sentence, but it is note-

eats his flesh, who eats his sacrificial cake, eats his brains, who eats his fried grain, eats his excrement, who eats his ghee, eats his marrow, who eats his Soma, eats his sweat, and also he eats the excrements from his head, who accepts (a present) at the twelve-day (rite). Therefore one should not cause one to sacrifice with the twelve-day (rite), to avert evil.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

- vii. 2. 11. To¹ one hail!
 To two hail!
 To three hail!
 To four hail!
 To five hail!
 To six hail!
 To seven hail!
 To eight hail!
 To nine hail!
 To ten hail!
 To eleven hail!
 To twelve hail!
 To thirteen hail!
 To fourteen hail!
 To fifteen hail!
 To sixteen hail!
 To seventeen hail!
 To eighteen hail!
 To nineteen hail!
 To twenty-nine hail!
 To thirty-nine hail!
 To forty-nine hail!
 To fifty-nine hail!
 To sixty-nine hail!
 To seventy-nine hail!

worthy that the next passage (xxxiv. 14-16) contains a set of verses (= TS. iv. 4. 9) found as the Ath. Pray. Sūtra, iii. 1-3. Āpṛs. xxi. 1. 5-8 alludes to the divergence of views as to the position of one who accepts gifts and to the prohibition of *yajñam* with a Dvādaśāha. Bhāsk. is confused and leaves it doubtful if acting as a priest only or the Ahina rite *in toto* is condemned.

¹ Cf. KSAgṛamedha, B. 1, which differs by having *ekona* for *ekāna*. MS. iii. 12. 16;

VS. xxii. 34 have only one, two, a hundred, and a hundred and one (MS. also ninety-nine), the rest being understood. The Mantras are used at the end of the day in the Agṛamedha when the priests sit on thirty couches and offer all-night oblations. There are ten Anuvākas and to the five uneven numbered ones they offer with Ājya. to the even ones with food; see Āpṛs. xx. 10. 7, and cf. QB. xiii. 2. 1. 5, 6 (Eggeling, SBE. xlii. 297, n. 1); Kṛs. xx. 4. 32; Bṛs. xv. 21.

To eighty-nine hail!

To ninety-nine hail!

To a hundred hail!

To two hundred hail!

To all hail!

vii. 2. 12. To¹ one hail!

To three hail!

To five hail!

To seven hail!

To nine hail!

To eleven hail!

To thirteen hail!

To fifteen hail!

To seventeen hail!

To nineteen hail!

To twenty-nine hail!

To thirty-nine hail!

To forty-nine hail!

To fifty-nine hail!

To sixty-nine hail!

To seventy-nine hail!

To eighty-nine hail!

To ninety-nine hail!

To a hundred hail!

To all hail!

vii. 2. 18. To² two hail!

To four hail!

To six hail!

To eight hail!

To ten hail!

To twelve hail!

To fourteen hail!

To sixteen hail!

To eighteen hail!

To twenty hail!

To ninety-eight hail!

To a hundred hail!

To all hail!

vii. 2. 14. To³ three hail!

To five hail!

¹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 2.

² Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 8, which here as in 15-20 gives in full the numbers from

twenty up to ninety-eight. Cf. KÇS. xx.

4. 82 comm.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 4.

- To seven hail!
 (Then as in 12 down to) To all hail
- vii. 2. 15. To¹ four hail!
 To eight hail!
 To twelve hail!
 To sixteen hail!
 To twenty hail!
 To ninety-six hail!
 To a hundred hail!
 To all hail!
- vii. 2. 16. To² five hail!
 To ten hail!
 To fifteen hail!
 To twenty hail!
 To ninety-five hail!
 To a hundred hail!
 To all hail!
- vii. 2. 17. To³ ten hail!
 To twenty hail!
 To thirty hail!
 To forty hail!
 To fifty hail!
 To sixty hail!
 To seventy hail!
 To eighty hail!
 To ninety hail!
 To a hundred hail!
 To all hail!
- vii. 2. 18. To⁴ twenty hail!
 To forty hail!
 To sixty hail!
 To eighty hail!
 To a hundred hail!
 To all hail!
- vii. 2. 19. To⁵ fifty hail!
 To a hundred hail!
 To two hundred hail!
 To three hundred hail!
 To four hundred hail!

¹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 5. This is an arithmetical progression by fours; in 16 there is one by fives; in 17 by tens; in 18 by twenties.

² Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 6.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 7.

⁴ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 8.

⁵ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 9.

To five hundred hail!
 To six hundred hail!
 To seven hundred hail!
 To eight hundred hail!
 To nine hundred hail!
 To a thousand hail!
 To all hail!

vii. 2. 20. To¹ a hundred hail!
 To a thousand hail!
 To ten thousand hail!
 To a hundred thousand hail!
 To ten hundred thousand hail!
 To ten million hail!
 To a hundred million hail!
 To a thousand million hail!
 To ten thousand million hail!
 To a hundred thousand million hail!
 To ten hundred thousand million hail!
 To dawn hail!
 To the dawning hail!
 To him that will rise hail!
 To the rising hail!
 To the risen hail!
 To heaven hail!
 To the world hail!
 To all hail!

PRAPĀTHAKA III

The Sattras

vii. 3. 1. They² go swiftly in that it is the tenth day. In that it is the tenth day they loosen their sins. He who among men going swiftly falls in with a trackless way, he who strikes a post, and he who stumbles, are left out. So he, who on this tenth day, the Avivākya, comes to grief, is left out. If one points out (an error) to one who comes to grief,³ he seizes hold of him and comes out successfully, and then the one who pointed out (his error) is left out [1]. Therefore on the tenth day, the Avivākya,

¹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, ii. 10. For the end of MS. iii. 12. 8; VS. xxii. 34; ÇB. xiii. 2. 1. 6; KÇS. xv. 4. 33, 34. For the numbers see *Vedic Index*, i. 342, 343.

² Cf. AB. v. 22, 23; KB. xxvii. 1; PB. iv. 8. 8; 9. 4-12. In this chapter are given certain facts about the tenth day of

Sattras. See also ĀpÇS. xxi. 9. 1-2 (in 2 *vyāha* should be read, and is joined to the next Sūtra; cf. BÇS. xvi. 6).

³ The active is found in KB. xxvii. 1. The sense is clearly general, 'come to grief', i. e. make an error in recitation or so on.

one should not point out (errors) to one who comes to grief. Or rather they say, 'By that which was successful in the sacrifice the gods went to the world of heaven, and overcame the Asuras by what was unsuccessful.' What is successful in the sacrifice belongs to the sacrificer, what is unsuccessful to his enemy. Now he, who comes to grief on the tenth day, the Avivākya, produces overmuch. Those who are outside as spectators [2] should point out (his error). If there be none there, then (the error) should be pointed out from within the Sadas. If there be none there, then it should be pointed out by the Gr̥hapati. At any rate it should be pointed out.¹ They sing the verses of the serpent queen on that day. The queen of what creeps is this (earth). Whatever on this (earth) they praise, whatever they have praised, through that is this (earth) the serpent queen. Now whatever they have praised with speech and what they will praise² thereafter, (it is done thinking), 'Having won both and obtained them, let us stop.' They sing these (verses) with the mind. Neither a horse chariot nor a mule chariot can in one moment encompass this (earth), but mind can in one moment encompass it, mind can overcome it. Then they repeat the Brahman.³ The R̥c verses are limited, the Sāmāns are limited, and the Yajuses are limited, but of the Brahman there is no end, and that he should declare to the one who responds. That is the response.⁴

vii. 3. 2. The⁵ theologians say, 'By the first day of the twelve-day rite what is it that the sacrificer takes from the priests?'⁶ 'Brilliance and power' is (the answer). 'What by the second?' 'The breaths and food.' 'What by the third?' 'These three worlds.' 'What by the fourth?' 'Four-footed cattle.' 'What by the fifth?' 'The Pañkti with its five elements.' 'What by the sixth?' 'The six seasons.' 'What by the seventh?' 'The Çakvarī with its seven feet.' 'What by the eighth?' 'The Gāyatrī with its eight syllables.' 'What by the ninth?' 'The Trivṛt⁷ Stoma.' 'What by the tenth?' 'The Virāj with its ten syl-

¹ The comm. explains that in ordinary rites the correction of errors is a matter of course, but here it is difficult and dangerous. The verses of the serpent queen are in TS. i. 8. 3.

² The comm. explains *utāśi*, the reading of the MSS. and Padapāṭha and edd. as *dhāmer upari*, but a temporal sense seems imperative, and the future significance of *aracīdāṣ* is obvious; cf. Maedonell, *Yed. Gramm.* p. 387; Delbrück, *Altind. Synt.* pp. 295, 296, 300. The single accent is noteworthy: cf. *tāśi 'dhi* in vii. 2. 10. 2.

³ That is the Caturhotra, as the AB. v. 38 shows at length, and see *Āpṛṣ.* xxi. 19.

6, 7. The Caturhotra are said to be *brahma* in TB. ii. 3. 1, and the Mantras are given in TĀ. iii. 1. 2. Cf. Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, pp. 165, 166.

⁴ The comm. explains that the Caturhotra are the product (*karma*) of the action of the Adhvaryu in uttering the Pratigāṇ or response, which in this case by *Āpṛṣ.* xxi. 10. 7 is *om*. This is practically the sense.

⁵ Not precisely paralleled by the other texts.

⁶ The gen. is of course as below connected with the pronoun, 'what of theirs'.

⁷ The Trivṛt Stoma is a mode of recitation in which the verses are made up by repetition to nine; hence the comparison.

lables.' 'What by the eleventh?' 'The Tristubh with its eleven syllables.' 'What by the twelfth?' 'The Jagatī with its twelve syllables.' So much is there as that. So much as that he takes from them.

vii. 3. 3. (The¹ rite) of thirteen nights is a complete (rite of) twelve days, for the opening and concluding days are the same.² There are three Atirātras, three are these worlds, for the obtaining of these worlds. The first Atirātra is the expiration, the second cross-breathing, the third inspiration; verily they find support in expiration, inspiration, out-breathing,³ and food, and reach their full life, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of thirteen nights. They say,⁴ '(The rite) of twelve days is the sequence of speech. They would cleave it if they put an Atirātra in the middle, and the speech of the householder would be liable to fail.' They perform the Mahāvratā after the Chandomas; verily they maintain the sequence of speech, and the speech of the householder is not likely to fail. The Chandomas are cattle, the Mahāvratā food; in that they perform the Mahāvratā after the Chandomas, they find support in cattle and in food.

vii. 3. 4. The⁵ Ādityas desired, 'May we be prosperous in both worlds.' They saw this (rite) of fourteen nights; they grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed they prospered in both worlds, this and yonder. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of fourteen nights, prosper in both worlds, this and yonder. (The rite) is of fourteen nights, there are seven domesticated plants and seven wild; (verily it serves) to win both. In that the Pṛṣṭhas are performed in succession [1], they conquer by them yonder world. In that the Pṛṣṭhas are reversed,⁶ they conquer by them this world. There are two Trayastriṅga Stomas in the middle; verily they attain sovereignty. (These two) are overlords; verily they

¹ Cf. PB. xxiii. 1 and 2, which ĀpŚS. xxiii. 1. 7-11 as usual copies. There two Trayodaçaratras are given, the first with an Atirātra, a Śaḍaha, an Atirātra with all the Stomas, four Chandomas, and an Atirātra. In the latter the make-up is an Atirātra, the ten days of a Dvādaçaha (viz. a Śaḍaha, three Chandomas and an Avivākya), a Mahāvratā and an Atirātra. Here both cases are contemplated, and the latter only approved; cf. BQS. xvi. 32 *ad fin.*

² i. e. they are both Atirātras.

³ The change to *udāna* from *vyāna* is explained by the comm. on the theory that the latter includes all the other breaths when *prāṇa* and *apāna* are mentioned. This is ingenious, but the real explanation

seems to be some carelessness of expression.

⁴ The absence of *it* renders the extent of the quotation uncertain.

⁵ A similar Caturdaçaratra is laid down in PB. xxiii. 3, followed by ĀpŚS. xxiii. 12 *seq.* It consists of an Atirātra, two Śaḍahas, the latter reversed, and an Atirātra. So also BQS. xvi. 33.

⁶ That is, the first is marked by the Sāmāna, Rathantara, Brhat, Vairūpa, Vairāja, Çakvara, and Raivata; the latter by the Raivata, Çakvara, &c. So the Stomas are Trivṛt, Pañcadaça, Saptadaça, Eka-viṅga, Trinava, and Trayastriṅga, and the same reversed, the two Trayastriṅgas thus coalescing.

become overlords of their peers. There are Atirātras on either side, for security.

vii. 3. 5. Prajāpati¹ went to the world of heaven. The gods followed him, and the Ādityas and the cattle followed them. The gods said, 'The cattle on which we have lived have followed us.' They arranged this (rite) of fourteen nights away for them.² The Ādityas mounted the world of heaven with the Prṣṭhas; they arranged the cattle in this world with the two Tryahas. By means of the Prṣṭhas the Ādityas prospered in yonder world, the cattle in this world by the Tryahas [1] Those who, knowing thus, perform (the rite of) fourteen nights, prosper in both worlds, in this and in yonder; by the Prṣṭhas they prosper in yonder world and by the Tryahas in this world. The three days are the Jyotis, Go, and Āyus. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere, the Āyus yonder (sky); verily they mount upon these worlds.³ If the Prṣṭhas were on one side, there would be a lack of balance;⁴ the Prṣṭhas are in the middle, for balance [2]. The Prṣṭhas are force and strength, verily they place force and strength in the middle. They⁵ proceed with the Brhat and the Rathantara (Sāmans). The Rathantara is this (earth), the Brhat yonder (sky); verily with them do they proceed: verily also in them they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice, verily by them do they proceed to the world of heaven. They⁶ mount the world of heaven turning away (from earth), who perform the Prṣṭhas in succession. The Tryaha is reversed, for the return (from heaven), and for support. Having prospered in either world they cease (the rite). The (nights) are fourteen. As for ten of them, the Virāj is ten-syllabled,

¹ This Caturdaśarātra corresponds with one in PB. xxiii. 4; ĀpŚS. xxi. 1. 13, 16, which is used in case of considering one's fitness for a social (*śalpe*), funeral rite (*udake*), or marriage connexion (*vidāhe*); on these terms cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* x. 47. The scheme is an Atirātra: a Tryaha in the normal order, Jyotis, Go, Āyus; a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha; a Tryaha in reverse order, and an Atirātra. So also BQS. xvi. 83.

² *praty auhan* is not quite clear in its first occurrence, and Śāyana evidently felt this, for he ignores *lebhyaḥ* and renders *praty auhan* by 'performed'. The sense given above is possible; Bhāsk. has *praty-āurtya gatim akurvan*. The point is the correspondence of the Tryahas in his view. Below, the constr. is acc. and the sense must be 'pressed back'.

³ Repeated in TS. vii. 4. 1. 1

⁴ *śraḍha* is here explained by the comm as a kind of piece of wood tied with a rope at both ends for carrying milk or ghee, &c., and the *Siddhanta-Kaumudī* on Pāṇini, iv. 4. 17, agrees with the definition. The idea is that of something balanced, which will not work if put on one side or the other, but only if kept in the middle. *śraḍha* is the form in PB. iv. 5. 19; xiv. 1. 10; AB. viii. 1; ĀGŚ. i. 12. 3, &c., and see also AĀ. v. 1. 3, where *śraḍha* is used of the plank of the seat of a swing.

⁵ i.e. the Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha is distinguished by the alternation of these two Sāmans instead of a series of the usual six, the Rathantara occurring on the first, third, and fifth, the Brhat on the other days. The passage is repeated in vii. 4. 1. 2, &c.

⁶ Repeated in TS. vii. 4. 2. 5 &c.

the Virāj is food; verily by the Virāj they win food. As for four, the quarters are four; verily they find support in the quarters. There are Atirātras on either side, for security.

vii. 3. 6. Indra¹ was on a level with the gods, he was not distinguished from them. He ran up to Prajāpati; he gave him this (rite) of fifteen nights. He grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he became distinguished from the other gods. Those who knowing thus perform (the rite) of fifteen nights attain distinction from the evil enemy. The three days² are Jyotis, Go, and Āyus. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere [1], the Āyus yonder (sky); verily they find support in these worlds. There³ can be no Sattra where there is no Chandoma; in that there are Chandomas, there is the Sattra. The gods they win by the Prsthās, the cattle by the Chandomas. The Prsthās are force and strength, the Chandomas cattle; verily in force and strength, and in cattle, they find support. (The rite) is of fifteen nights; the bolt is fifteenfold; verily they hurl the bolt at their enemies.⁴ There are Atirātras on either side, for securing power.

vii. 3. 7. Indra⁵ was as it were loose and unfixed. He was afraid of the Asuras. He ran up to Prajāpati; he gave him this (rite) of fifteen nights as a bolt. With it he overcame and conquered the Asuras and attained prosperity. By the Agniṣṭut⁶ he burned away the evil, by (the rite) of fifteen nights he placed force, might, power, and strength in himself. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of fifteen nights overcome and conquer their enemies and attain prosperity. By the Agniṣṭut they burn away the evil [1], by (the rite) of fifteen nights they place force, might, power, and strength in themselves. These (nights) are full of cattle. Fifteen indeed are the nights of the half-month, the year is made up of half-months, cattle are born throughout the year; therefore (these nights) are full of cattle. These (nights) are heavenly. Fifteen indeed

¹ The PB. xxiii. 5 and ĀpÇS. xxiii. 1. 17, 18 know a third Caturdaśarātra, but it is not mentioned in TS. This chapter gives the first of two Pañcadaśarātras. Then follow in PB. xxiii. 6-9; ĀpÇS. xxiii. 2. 1-10 four Pañcadaśarātras, of which the last corresponds to the one here considered, viz. an Atirātra; a Tryaha; ten days of the Dvādaśaha (i.e. a Prsthya Śadaha, three Chandomas, and an Avivākya), and an Atirātra. But there is no similarity of legend at all. BÇS. xvi. 33 recognizes no Caturdaśarātra beyond the first two, but has a Śodaśarātra made by adding a rate between the tenth

day of the Dvādaśaha and the Atirātra.

² See TS. vii. 3. 5. 2.

³ Repeated in TS. vii. 4. 1. 2, &c.

⁴ Cf. TB. ii. 2. 8. 1 and TS. vii. 4. 3. 3.

⁵ This is the third of the Sattras in PB. and ĀpÇS., and consists of an Atirātra which is an Agniṣṭoma and is marked by the Trivṛt Stoma; a Tryaha; ten days of a Dvādaśaha, and a concluding Atirātra. In BÇS. xvi. 33 the second last item is given as a Prsthya Śadaha and a reversed Tryaha.

⁶ That is a praise of Agni, not an Agniṣṭoma in the sense, for it is an Atirātra.

are the nights of the half-month, the year is made up of half-months, the world of heaven is the year; verily (these nights) are heavenly. There¹ are the three days, Jyotis, Āyus, and Go. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere [2], the Āyus yonder (sky); verily they mount upon these worlds. If² the Prsthas were on one side, there would be a lack of balance; the Prsthas are in the middle, for balance. The Prsthas are force and strength; verily they place force and strength in the middle. They proceed with the Brhat and the Rathantara (Sāmans). The Rathantara is this (earth), the Brhat yonder (sky), verily with them do they proceed; verily also in them they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice; verily by them do they proceed to the world of heaven [3]. They mount the world of heaven turning away (from earth), who perform the Prsthas in succession. The Tryaha is reversed, for the return (from heaven), and for support. Having prospered in either world they cease (the rite). These (nights) are fifteen. As³ for ten of them, the Virāj is ten-syllabled, the Virāj is food; verily by the Virāj they win food. As for five, the quarters are five; verily they find support in the quarters. There are Atirātras on either side, for securing power, strength, offspring, and cattle.

vii. 3. 8. Prajāpati⁴ desired, 'May I be an eater of food.' He saw this (rite of) seventeen nights; he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he became an eater of food. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of seventeen nights, become eaters of food. There is a period of five days;⁵ the seasons are five in the year; verily in the seasons and the year they find support. Again the Pañkti is of five elements, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily they win the sacrifice. There⁶ can be no Sattra where there is no Chandoma; in that there are Chandomas, there is the sacrifice. The gods they win by the Prsthas, the cattle by the Chandomas. The Prsthas are force and strength, the Chandomas cattle; verily in force and strength, and in cattle, they find support. (The rite is) of seventeen nights; Prajāpati is seventeenfold;⁷ (verily it serves) to obtain Prajāpati. There are Atirātras on either side, for securing food.

vii. 3. 9. The⁸ Virāj dividing itself stayed among the gods with the holy

¹ Above, TS. vii. 3. 5. 2.

² Above, TS. vii. 3. 5. 2, 3.

³ Cf. TS. vii. 3. 5. 3.

⁴ The TS. ignores the Śoḍaśarātra of PB. xxii. 10; ĀpCS. xxiii. 2. 11, 12; BCS. xvi. 33; but agrees with PB. xxiii. 11; ĀpCS. xxiii. 2. 13, 14; BCS. xvi. 33, in having a Saptadaśarātra made up of an Atirātra; a Pañctha ten days of the Dvādaśha, and an

⁵ i. e. Jyotis, Go, Āyus, Go, Āyus.

⁶ Above, TS. vii. 3. 6. 2.

⁷ Cf. AB. I. 1. 1.

⁸ PB. xxiii. 12 and 13; ĀpCS. xxiii. 2. 15-18 give eighteen and nineteen night rites PB. xxiii. 14 and ĀpCS. xxiii. 2. 19, 20 give a twenty-night rite made up of an Atirātra; an Abhiplava Śaḍaha; an Abhijit a Vivrajit ten days of a Dvādaśha and an Atirātra. This does

power (Brahman), among the Asuras with food. The gods desired, 'May we acquire both the holy power (Brahman) and food.' They saw (the rite of) these twenty nights. Then indeed they acquired both the holy power (Brahman) and food, and became resplendent and eaters of food. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite of) these nights, acquire both the holy power (Brahman) and food [1], and become resplendent and eaters of food. They (make up) two Virājs; verily separately in them they find support. Man is twentyfold, ten fingers and ten toes;¹ verily obtaining the greatness of man they cease (the rite). There² are Tryahas consisting of Jyotis, Go, and Āyus. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere, the Āyus yonder (sky); verily they mount upon these worlds. The Tryahas go in order;³ verily in order they mount the world of heaven [2]. If⁴ the Prṣṥthas were on one side there would be a lack of balance; the Prṣṥthas are in the middle, for balance. The Prṣṥthas are force and strength; verily they place force and strength in the middle. They proceed with the Br̥hat and the Rathantara (Sāmans). The Rathantara is this (earth), the Br̥hat yonder (sky); verily with them do they proceed, verily also in them they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice, verily by them do they proceed to the world of heaven. They mount the world of heaven turning away (from earth), who perform the Prṣṥthas in succession. The Tryaha is reversed, for the return (from heaven), and for support. Having prospered in either world they cease (the rite). There are Atirātras on either side, for securing splendour and food.

vii. 3. 10. Yonder⁵ sun was in this world. The gods surrounded it with the Prṣṥthas and removed it to the world of heaven. They surrounded it from below with the Para (Sāmans),⁶ and placed it with the Divākīrtya (Sāman)⁷ in the world of heaven. They surrounded it from above with

not correspond at all with the rite here, which is clearly composed of an Atirātra; three Tryahas; a Prṣṥthya Ṣaḍaha; a Tryaha reversed; and an Atirātra; so BQS. xvi. 33. The chapter is alluded to in the Jaimini Sūtra, iv. 3. 17-19.

¹ PB. xxiii. 14. 5 has *pādyāḥ*; cf. AĀ. i. 1. 2. *aṅguli* means the phalanges on the hands and feet; cf. Hoernle, *Osteology*, p. 23.

² Cf. TS. vii. 3. 5. 2.

³ i. e. the three Tryahas are all Jyotis, Go, and Āyus.

⁴ Cf. TS. vii. 3. 5. 2, 3.

⁵ PB. xxiii. 15 and 16 and ĀpQS. xxiii. 3. 1-9 describe two the latter of which nds to this, viz. Atirā-

tra; a Prṣṥthya Ṣaḍaha; three Svarasāmans; a Divākīrtya; three Svarasāmans, a Prṣṥthya Ṣaḍaha reversed, and an Atirātra. BQS. xvi. 33 calls the seven days the *sāmvatsarikāny ahān*.

⁶ The Para Sāman is based on RV. viii. 89. 5 = SV. ArS. ii. 7; the name Svara is also used, see PB. iv. 5. 1. See for the Sāman as chanted Āraṇya Gāna, iii. 2. 9, and cf. TS. iii. 3. 6. 1-3, and KS. xxxiii. 4, 6.

⁷ This is, of course, merely the name of a Sāman, with which of the Mahādivākīrtya which is described in ÇQS. xi. 13. 23 *seq*. The editor in the *Bibl. Ind.* calls attention to PB. iv. 6. 12, where the comm. identifies the rtya with the ity adī given in Ūhya Gāna,

the Para (Sāmāns), and with the Prṣṥhas they descended (from heaven). Yonder sun indeed in yonder world is surrounded by the Para (Sāmāns) on both sides. In that there are Prṣṥhas the sacrificers go by them to the world of heaven, they surround it from below with the Para (Sāmāns), and by the Divākīrtiya (Sāman) find support [1] in the world of heaven. They surround it from above with the Para (Sāmāns), and descend with the Prṣṥhas. If there were not Paras above, they would depart away from the world of heaven; if there were none below, they would burn creatures. There are Paraḥsāmāns on both sides of the Divākīrtiya; verily they surround them on both sides in the world of heaven. The Divākīrtiya is the sacrificers, the Paraḥsāmāns the year; the Paraḥsāmāns are on both sides of the Divākīrtiya; verily on both sides [2] they find support in the year. The Divākīrtiya is the back, the Paraḥsāmāns the two sides, the Paraḥsāmāns are on both sides of the Divākīrtiya; therefore the sides are on both sides of the back. (In the rite) the greatest number of libations are made,¹ the greatest number of Çastras recited; verily in the middle of the sacrifice they tie a knot not to slip. There are seven libations; seven are the breaths in the head; verily they place breaths in the sacrificers. In that the Prṣṥhas are in succession, they mount upon yonder world with them. If they were not to descend to this world [3], the sacrificers would either go mad or perish. In that the Prṣṥhas are reversed they descend to this world with them; verily also they find support in this world, for sanity. Indra was unsettled. He ran up to Prajāpati; he gave him this (rite) of twenty-one nights; he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed he became settled. Those, who sacrifice much and are unsettled [4], should perform (the rite) of twenty-one nights. There are twelve months, five seasons, three worlds here, and yonder sun as the twenty-first. So many are the worlds of the gods; verily in them in order they find support. Yonder sun did not shine.² He ran up to Prajāpati; he gave him this (rite) of twenty-one nights; he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did he shine. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of twenty-one nights, shine also. (The rite) is of twenty-one nights, the Ekaviṅṣa (Stoma) is radiance; verily they attain radiance, and support also, for the Ekaviṅṣa is support. There are Atirātras on either side, for securing splendour.

iii. 1. 11-20. SV. ii. 803-5 is given as Mahādivākīrtiya in Ūhya Gāna, ii. 12, and another in Āraṇya Gāna, vi. 1. 10-19.

¹ There are three extra Atigrāhya libations at this rite, and an extra Çastra. The

Paraḥsāmāns are days with extra (Para) sāmāns.

² Perhaps a reference to an eclipse as said expressly in PB. xxxij. 16. 1-8; cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 160; *Vedic Index*, ii. 468

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

- 3.11. a Let¹ the sacrifice come forward
 From yonder² over to me,
 The sacrifice which the Ṛsis have brought forward.
- b May the fault in the sacrifice settle on him who hateth us,
 Making his body godless, strengthless,
 Distorted and inert;
 May it rest with him who hateth us.³
- c O sacrifice, come to me
 With the brilliance of the sacrifice.
 I summon the Brahmins, the priests, the gods,
 With the brilliance of thee, the sacrifice, O offering.⁴
- d With the sacrifice I summon the cooked food [1] to thee, O offering.⁴
 I gather for thee good deeds, offspring, and cattle.
- e The Praisas, the kindling-(verses), the butter sprinklings, the shares
 of the ghee,
 The call, the reply, I prepare for thee,
 The fore- and after-sacrifices, the Svistakṛt, the Idā,
 The prayers, I win, the light.⁵
- f By Agni, by Indra, by Soma,
 By Sarasvatī, by Viṣṇu, by the gods,
 By the Yajña and the Anuvākya, I summon for thee,⁶ O offering⁴
 I take for thee the sacrifice with the Vasaṭ cry.
- g The chant, the Ṣastra, the response,
 The libation, the Idā, the prayers, I win, the light.
 I summon for thee the sacrifices of the wives, O offering.⁴
 I take thy⁷ offering and sacrificial utterance.

f. KSAçvamedha, iii. 1. These Mantras are those accompanying the eight oblations called Āpti; see TB. iii. 8. 18. 3; ApÇS. xx. 11. 7. None of this chapter or the three next appears in MS. In BÇS. xv. 18, 32, 36, they are called Samvargāhutis.

he usual rivalry of sacrificers; cf. Bloomfield, *Religion of the Veda*, p. 186.

he verse is badly constructed, but *yajñaçamālam* seems to be the subject, *pariṇam* the object of *krtvā*, and the rest of the accusatives predicative adjectives. *kusīdam* may well be rendered 'inert', for its obvious etymology would be *ku-sīda*.

S gets rid of *sava* as a voc. by having 'śa aham and that this is correct is quite certain. But that the TS. meant *sava* is no doubt the and the rendering

above is adapted to *sava*.

⁵ *āpa hute* must be from *hūd*, not *hu*, and mean much the same as *ā hute* above. *ā çṛṇāmi*, also in KS., is difficult, the comm. treats it as if it were *ā çṛṇomi*, which will hardly do. Really it is adapted to the next part of the sentence and describes the preparation of the fore- and after-sacrifices, while it must be rendered more generally to cover all the actions meant. *sristakṛtam* is also doubtful, but it is most probably equivalent to the offering to Agni Svistakṛt, but it may be simply Svistakṛt, i.e. Agni.

⁶ Probably the sacrifice is the object.

⁷ The change to the gen. is curious, for that the *te* elsewhere is dat. is most probable. Like all sacrificial verses the sense is not satisfactory

A Cattle, the pressed (Soma), the sacrificial cakes,
The pressings, the sacrifice,
The gods with Indra, I summon for thee, O offering.¹
Lead by Agni, with Soma, and them all.

- ii. 3. 12. The² past, the present, the future, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!³
The R̥c, the Sāman, the Yajus, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
The Gāyatrī, the Trīṣṭubh, the Jagatī, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
The earth, the atmosphere, the sky. Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
Agni, Vāyu, Surya, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
Expiration, cross-breathing, inspiration, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
Food, ploughing, rain, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
Father, son, grandson, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!
Bhūh, Bhuvah, Suvar, Vasaṭ, hail, reverence!

- i. 3. 13. a May⁴ a house be mine, may offspring be mine;
May the strong sacrifice come to me.
May the divine and holy waters come to me;
May the abundance of a thousandfold (wealth) fail me not.
b May the cup be mine; may the Puruṣa be mine;
May the chant and the Ṣastra come to me in union.
May the Ādityas, the Rudras, the Vasus, be present at the rite;⁵
May the abundance of a thousandfold (wealth) fail me not.
c May the Agnistoma come to me, and the Ukthya;
May the nocturnal Atiratra come to me.
May the (draughts) which have stood over night,⁶ well offered, come to me;
May the abundance of a thousandfold (wealth) fail me not.

3. 14. By⁷ fire he surmounted fervour, by speech holy power, by a gem
forms, by Indra the gods, by the wind the breaths, by the sun the sky, by
the moon the Nakṣatras, by Yama the Pits, by the king men, by fruit the
flavours,⁸ by the boa constrictor serpents, by the tiger wild beasts, by the
eagle birds, by the stallion horses, by the bull kine, by the he-goat goats,
by the ram sheep, by rice food, by barley plants, by the banyan trees, by

see p. 593, note 4.

f. KṢAṣvamedha, iii. 2. These are the
Mantras for the nine Paryāpti oblations,
see TB. iii. 8. 17. 8; ĀpṢ. xx. 11. 8;
BṢ. xv. 18, 32, 36.

10 comm. explains the whole series thus.
Vasaṭ which by brachylogy denotes the
three sacrificial cries, stands for Brah-
man, and that denotes truth, and truth
is in the three times, &c.

3Aṣvamedha, iii. 3. These Mantras are
called the Ābhū Mantras; see TB. iii. 8.
17. 8. ĀpṢ. xx. 11. 9. BṢ. xv. 36 calls
them Ābhūṭis and § 14 the Anubhūṭis,
and puts them after the Pa
yā.

¹ sadāyadḥ seems to have this sense, rather
than to be another subject, 'priests', as
the comm. assumes.

² The Soma left over is the Soma offered at
the Āgrina Ṣastra, being Soma pressed
the day before and then offered; see
KṢ. xii. 6. 10; xxiv. 3. 42, with Karka's
comm.; Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* I. 247,
and the comm. on PB. i. 6. 4.

³ Cf. KṢAṣvamedha, iii. 4. These Mantras
are the Anubhūṭis; see TB. iii. 8. 17. 8;
ĀpṢ. xx. 11. 10; BṢ. xv. 36.

⁴ *śāśāyā* is so rendered by the ———— *śāśāyā*
readers but the ———— is

the Udumbara strength,¹ by the Gayatrī the metres, by the Trivṛt the Stomas, by the Brāhmaṇa speech.

ii. 3. 15. Hail! (To)² meditation (I offer).

To that meditated upon³ hail!

Hail! (To) that which we meditate on (I offer).

To mind hail! Hail! (To) mind (I offer).

To Prajāpati hail! To Ka hail! To Who hail!⁴ To Whoever (*katamāsmāi*) hail!

To Aditi hail! To Aditi the great hail! To Aditi the gentle hail!

To Sarasvatī hail! To Sarasvatī the mighty hail! To Sarasvatī the purifying hail!

To Pūṣan hail! To Pūṣan guardian of travellers hail! To Pūṣan watcher of men⁵ hail!

To Tvaṣṭr hail! To Tvaṣṭr the seminal⁶ hail! To Tvaṣṭr the multi-form hail!

To Viṣṇu hail! To Viṣṇu the Nikhuryapa⁷ hail! To Viṣṇu the Nibhūyapa⁸ hail!

ii. 3. 16. To⁹ the teeth hail!

To the jaws hail!

For this constant comparison see Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 379.

Cf. KSAçvamedha, iii. 5; MS. iii. 12. 5; VS. xxii. 20. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 11. 1, 2, 17. 3; ÇB. xiii. 1. 8. 2-8 The Mantras accompany this oblation to the All-gods; cf. KÇS. xx. 4. 3-5, ĀpÇS. xx. 8. 6; 11 11; MÇS. ix. 2. 2; BÇS. xv. 18, 28.

The comm. on TS. explains the first *svāhā* in any desired sense, and makes it take the place of the verb. On TB. the comm. says it refers to the taking of the oblation, the second to the offering of it, and on this point the comm. on TS. agrees. They differ also in rendering *ādhi*, which the comm. (Bhāskara and Sāyana) on TS. takes as *buddhi*, the comm. on TB. as *Prajāpati*. The double *svāhās* do not occur in VS., and MS. has not the Mantras down to *prajāpataye svāhā* at all. Bhāskara ascribes the first three Mantras to the Rātriomas in the consecration, and renders either 'Be the intelligence fit for learning', or 'I offer (to) Adhi for learning'. Eggeling (SBE. xlv. 292) supplies 'we give' in each case. The sense is conjectural.

For Ka cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 119. The form *narāmāhisa* and accent alike are cf. Wackernagel *Altind. Gram.*

ii. i. 206, 280

⁶ The commentators on TB. and TS. make nothing better out of *taripa* than 'quickly reached' or 'reaching'.

⁷ Of very uncertain sense. Sāyana on TS. is doubtful in sense, for the passage is corrupt (*pāparogādābādham arhanti* seems to be the correct version), but evidently he takes it after Bhāsk. as 'those who are to be oppressed'. On TB. the comm. explains as horses, &c., evidently led to this view by *khura*. In MS. it is not found, but instead *çipivṣṭa*, while in VS. the epithet *nibhūyapa* occurs here, and *çipivṣṭa* in the next clause.

⁸ Also uncertain. The comm. on TS. takes it as 'creatures suited for a low existence through lack of knowledge and strength', while the comm. on TB. is contented with 'creatures'. Bhāsk. has *karmabhir nibhūyāḥ*. Eggeling (SBE. xlv. 298) renders 'the protector of what grows', but suggests 'condescending protector'. Mahīdhara on VS. has *ntarām bhūtā matsyād-gyavātūram kṛtvā pāṭi*, but that is merely a dragging in of the Avatars.

⁹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, iii. 6; see also VS. xxv. 1-9; above TS. v. 7. 11 seq.; there the Mantras are not given as here but in a Brāhmaṇa. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8 17 & ÇB. xi. 1. 3 & 1 The Mantras pany to the various parts of the

To the lips hail !
 To the mouth hail !
 To the nostrils hail !
 To the eyes hail !
 To the ears hail !
 The eyelashes ¹ above the lower eyelashes—(to them) hail !
 The eyelashes below the upper eyelashes—(to them) hail !
 To the head hail !
 To the brows hail !
 To the forehead hail !
 To the (upper part of the) head hail !
 To the brain hail !
 To the hairs hail !
 To the part that bears (the yoke) hail !
 To the cervical vertebrae ² hail !
 To the neck bones hail !
 To the spinal column hail !
 To the vertical column hail !
 To the flank hail !
 To the sides hail ! [1]
 To the shoulders hail !
 To the upper forefeet ³ hail !
 To the lower forefeet hail !
 To the legs hail !
 To the hips hail !
 To the thighs hail !
 To the knees hail !
 To the legs hail !
 To the buttocks hail !
 To the mans ⁴ hail !
 To the tail hail !
 To the testicles hail !
 To the member hail !

sacrificial animal; see *ĀpQS* xx. 11, 12; *BQS* xv. 20. In the VS. the natural sense seems to be as taken by Mahidhara that the parts of the horse are offered to the several deities there mentioned, but *KQS* xx. 8. 4 treats the passage as mentioning two sets of Mantras, one corresponding with this set here, and this may be right. Cf. also Eggeling, *SBE* xlii. 886, n. 1.

¹ This is apparently the sense, as taken by the comm. Bhask. supplies *pravartanta*. But the VS. has a different variant *pāṇḍya*

pāṇḍya *udāryā* *ikṣvā* *'udāryā* *pāṇḍya* *pāṇḍya* *ikṣvā*. It is impossible to see any clear distinction between *ikṣvā* and *pāṇḍya*.

² For these identifications see Hoernle, *JRAS.* 1907, pp. 2-10; *Osteology*, pp. 105 seq., 148 n.

³ According to the comm. these apply to the forelegs. Then the series of four beginning *prōṭibhāḍya* apply to back legs (literally *prēṭhagata*).

⁴ So comm. : but cf. *cūḥaṇḍābhāḍya*, TS. v. 7. 16, where it means the parts below the *prōṭi*, and that is more probably correct here.

To the seed hail!
 To offspring hail!
 To begetting hail!
 To the feet hail!
 To the hoofs hail!
 To the hairs (of the body) hail!
 To the skin hail!
 To the blood hail!
 To the flesh hail!
 To the sinews hail!
 To the bones hail!
 To the marrow hail!
 To the limbs hail!
 To the trunk¹ hail!
 To all hail!

- vii. 3. 17. To² the glossy and variegated³ one hail!
 To the glossy-thighed one hail!
 To the white-footed hail!
 To the white-humped⁴ one hail!
 To the one with white openings hail!
 To the white-backed one hail!
 To the white-shouldered one hail!
 To the flower-eared one⁵ hail!
 To the white-lipped one hail!
 To the white-browed one hail!
 To the one with white buttocks hail!
 To the white shining⁶ one hail!
 To the glossy hail!
 To the marked⁷ one hail!
 To the black-kneed hail!
 To the black-speckled hail!
 To the red-speckled hail!
 To the ruddy-speckled hail!

¹ The *śreṣṭh* according to the comm., but the trunk is more likely.

² Cf. KSAçvamedha, iii. 7. Neither MS. nor VŠ. has any parallel passage. The TB. iii. 8. 17. 4, and ApÇS. xx. 6. 4; 11. 18 prescribe the Mantras for the offerings to the forms of the horse. So BÇS. xv. 8, 20.

³ For these colour Dvandva compounds cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* ix. i. 170, 171. *Āñi* seems to mean 'smooth' or 'glossy' rather than 'white', or as the comm. says below, 'white and black in body.' The comm. glosses *añjisaṅkṭhāya* as

çretāraṇaḥ, which is absurd; Bhāsk. is right. Cf. for the accent Pāṇini, vi. 2. 199.

⁴ The *kakūḍ* of a horse is a curious idea, probably the ridge of the back is meant.

⁵ Apparently a reference to the marking of the ears of horses with a brand like a flower (*puṣpākūralakṣaṇa*, Bhāsk.).

⁶ According to the comm. *anūkūpa* is a part of the eye, but this seems a needless refinement. Bhāsk. gives alternatives.

⁷ 'With white forehead' is the rendering of the comm. due of course to the similarity of *lālāma* and *lālāṭa*.

To such hail!
 To what sort hail!
 To one like this hail!
 To a like one hail!
 To a different one hail!
 To a fair-like one hail!
 To form hail!
 To all hail!

vii. 3. 18. To¹ the black hail!
 To the white hail!
 To the tawny hail!
 To the spotted hail!
 To the ruddy hail!
 To the yellow hail!
 To the brown hail!
 To the ichneumon(-coloured)² hail!
 To the red hail!
 To the purple hail!
 To the dark brown hail!
 To the dark blue hail;
 To the dead black³ hail!
 To the fair-shaped hail!
 To the one of like form hail!
 To the one of different form hail!
 To the one of the same form hail!
 To the one of matching form hail!
 To the tawny hail!
 To the pale red hail!
 To the speckled hail!
 To the speckled-thighed hail!
 To all hail!

vii. 3. 19. To⁴ the plants hail!
 To the roots hail!
 To the panicles hail!
 To the joints hail!
 To the twigs hail!
 To the flowers hail!
 To the fruits hail!
 To those that are used hail!

¹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, iii. 8. The TB. iii. 8. 17. 4 and ApÇS. xx. 6. 4; 11. 18; BÇS. xv. 8. 20 apply these Mantras to the Rûpahoma as in TS. vii. 8. 17.

² *nakulacarnya* is the explanation of the comma, and the sense seems correct.

³ *avyaktakṛpṇya* or *pāka-jukṛpṇasavarṇya*, Bhāsk.; *atyantakṛpṇa*, Śāyaṇa.

⁴ Cf. KSAçvamedha, iii. 9; MS. iii. 12. 7; VS. xxii. 22. For the Brāhmaṇa see TB. iii. 8. 17. 4. The Mantras accompany the offerings to the plants; ApÇS. xx. 11. 14; BÇS. xv. 20.

To those that are not used hail !
 To those that have fallen off hail !
 To those that are lying (on the ground) hail !
 To all hail !

3. 20. To¹ the trees hail !

To the roots hail !
 To the panicles hail !
 To the corona hail !
 To the branches hail !
 To the leaves hail !
 To the flowers hail !
 To the fruits hail !
 To those that are used hail !
 To those that are not used hail !
 To those that have fallen off hail !
 To those that are lying (on the ground) hail !
 To² the one that is left hail !
 To the one that is left over hail !
 To the one that is left around hail !
 To the one that is left along hail !
 To the one left out hail !
 To the one deprived (of leaves) hail !
 To the one not deprived hail !
 To the one deprived around³ hail !
 To the one deprived along hail !
 To the one deprived altogether hail !
 To all hail !

PRAPĀTHAKA IV

The Sattras (continued)

4. 1. Bṛhaspati⁴ desired, 'May the gods have faith in me, and may come their Purohita.' He saw this (rite) of twenty-four nights, h

KSAṇvamedha, ii. 10. The TB. iii. 8. 17. 4 and ĀpÇS. xx. 11. 15 ascribe the Mantras to the offering to the trees ; cf. BÇS. xv. 20. The first part is a close imitation of the preceding section.

ne explanations of the comm. are useless, for the fact is merely that all sorts of prefixes are used with the one idea.

is in the text *prāṇktāya*, but in Weber's extract from the comm. *parīktāya* is given, to correspond with the *parīktāya* above. But the B. I. reads even in the comm. *prāṇktāya* and so Bhāsk.

⁴ This chapter continues the account of the Sattras. The twenty-four night rite seems to be made up of four Tryahas, of Jyotiḥ, Go, and Āyus days respectively, of Prsthya Śadaha, and of four Chandoma days, together with the ordinary opening and closing days. Cf. above, TS. vii 3 c. In PB. xiii 20, followed by ĀpÇS. xxi 3 14-16, the rite is described as an Atirātra, two Abhiplava Śadahas, the ten days, and an Atirātra. In BÇS xvi 34 is given as four Tryahas and a Daṇḍatratra preceded and followed by an Atirātra

grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then the gods had faith in him, and he became their Purohita. In those who knowing thus perform the twenty-four night (rite) men have faith, and they become their Purohitas. There are the three days Jyotis, Go, and Āyus. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere, and the Āyus yonder (sky) [1]; verily they mount upon these worlds. The three days occur in order: verily in order do they mount upon the world of heaven. There can be no Sattra where there is no Chandoma; in that there are Chandomas, there is the Sattra. The gods they win by the Prṣṭhas, the cattle by the Chandomas. The Prṣṭhas are force and strength, the Chandomas cattle; verily in force and strength, and in cattle they find support. They proceed with the Brhat and the Rathantara (Sāmāns). The Rathantara is this (earth), the Brhat yonder (sky); verily with them do they [2] proceed; verily also in them they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice; verily by them do they proceed to the world of heaven. (The rite is one) of twenty-four nights. Twenty-four half-months make up the year; the year is the world of heaven; verily they find support in the year, the world of heaven. Now the Gāyatrī is of twenty-four syllables; the Gāyatrī is splendour; verily by the Gāyatrī they win splendour. There are Atirātras on either side, to secure splendour.

vii 4. 2. As¹ are men, so were the gods in the beginning. They desired, 'Let us strike off the misfortune, the evil of death, and reach the conclave of the gods.' They saw this twenty-four night (rite); they grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then they struck off the misfortune, the evil of death, and reached the conclave of the gods. Those who knowing thus perform the twenty-four night (rite) strike off the misfortune, the evil, and win prosperity, for the conclave of the gods is in the case of man [1] prosperity. The Atirātra² is light, for the lighting up of the world of heaven. There is a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha. The year consists of six seasons, and, entering it, the months, the half-months and the seasons reached the conclave of the gods. Those who knowing thus perform the twenty-four night rite, entering the year, reach a better station. There are three Trayastriṅgas before,³ and

¹ This chapter deals with another form of the twenty-four night rite.

² That is the Atirātra, the fourth form of the Jyotiṣṭoma, the typical Ekāha (see Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, p. viii) is in the Jyotis form of Stomas; see p. 608, note 6. There is a play on the name.

³ According to the comm., which follows ĀpŚS. xxiii. 4. 2, which is based on PB. xxiii. 19, the rite is composed as follows. (1) a Jyotiṣṭoma Atirātra (Āp. adds *catur-*

triṅga śaḍhya ārambhaṇīyas trivṛt eḥ; (2-7) a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha, of which the last day is a Trayastriṅga; (8) a Trayastriṅga *anirukta*; (9) a Trayastriṅga *anarukta*; (10-13) Prṣṭhas, viz. a Trīṇava, two Ekaviṅgas, and a Trīṇava; (14-16) three Trayastriṅgas, the last of which forms part of the next, and the middle one of which is *anirukta*; (16-21) a Prṣṭhya Śaḍaha reversed; (22) a Trivṛt *anirukta*; (23) a Jyotiṣṭoma Agniṣṭoma; and (24) an Atirātra.

three Trayastriṅgas behind; verily with Trayastriṅgas on either hand they strike off the evil of misfortune and in the middle reach the conclave of the gods [2], for the conclave of the gods is the Prṣṥhas. There is uniformity in that there are three Trayastriṅgas in succession, and a break in the uniformity in that there is in the middle one which is not defined.¹ The Prṣṥhas go onwards, the Chandomas go onwards;² with both forms they go to the world of heaven. There can be no Sattrā where there is no Chandomas; in that there are Chandomas, there is the Sattrā. The gods they win by the Prṣṥhas, the cattle by the Chandomas. The Prṣṥhas are force and strength, the Chandomas cattle [3]; verily in force and strength and in cattle they find support. There are three Trayastriṅgas before, and three Trayastriṅgas behind; in the middle there are the Prṣṥhas. The Trayastriṅgas are the breast, the Prṣṥhas the breath;³ verily thus the sacrificers don a protection for the breath, to avoid injury. They proceed with the Br̥hat and the Rathantara.⁴ The Rathantara is this (world), the Br̥hat yonder (world); verily they proceed with them; verily also in them they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice; verily by

But it is very doubtful if the scheme can be found in the Br̥hmaṇa, which very possibly ran: (1) Atirātra; (2-7) Śaḍaha; (8) an *anruḥta* Trayastriṅga; (9-14) Prṣṥhas beginning and ending with a Trayastriṅga; (15) *anruḥta* Trayastriṅga; (16-21) a Śaḍaha reversed; and then (22), (23), and (24) as above. But no certainty is possible. The three Trayastriṅgas are the Chandomas referred to below. Cf. BCS. xvi. 34. The three Trayastriṅgas are made up by the last and first days of the Śaḍahas.

A Trayastriṅga is *nirukta* if the Mantras which are sung to it show clearly the deity (*spastātīṅaur mantrān gānam niruktam*) and *anruḥta* otherwise. Cf. AA. i. 2. 2; Sieg, *Die Sagenstoffe des R̥gveda*, p. 8, and Macdonell's note on BD. i. 20. The full phrase really is 'which has not the deity defined', but the brachylogy is obvious. Here, however, the term rather refers not to the Trayastriṅga, as taken by the comm., but to the whole Prṣṥhya Śaḍaha, which is not of the ordinary type. Thus Baudh. gives for it the following scheme, reversing the ordinary form: (1) In place of the Trivṛt a Trayastriṅga Ukthya, with the Rathantara Sāman, and the Caturviṅga for the Pavamānas; (2) in

place of the Pañcadaṣa, a Triṇava Ukthya, Br̥hat Sāman, Aṣṭaviṅga; (3) in place of the Saptadaṣa, an Ekaviṅga Ukthya, Vairūpa Sāman, Dvātviṅga; (4) in place of the Ekaviṅga, an Ekaviṅga Ukthya, Vairāja Sāman, Ṣaṭtriṅga; (5) in place of the Triṇava, a Triṇava Ukthya, Čakvara Sāman, Catvāriṅga; (6) in place of the Trayastriṅga, a Trayastriṅga Ukthya, Raivata Sāman, Catuṣcatvāriṅga. This corresponds fairly exactly with the account given in PB. and Āp. as above.

¹ The sense of *ur̥dhvā* here (cf. vii. 4. 3. 6) is not free from doubt, but it seems best to follow the comm. in thinking that it refers to the Sāmans of the Stomas, following the usual order Rathantara, Br̥hat, &c., and the Stomas of the Pavamānas on the Chandomas being the Caturviṅga, Catuṣcatvāriṅga, and Aṣṭācatvāriṅga. This contradicts the view of the Āp̥CS. l.c., but there is no conclusive reason against that. Possibly *ur̥dhvā* merely means 'subsequent', but that is not very probable. Cf. BCS. l.c. as in note 3, p. 600.

² The sense of *āimā* here must be uncertain; it may mean the trunk, but in truth neither 'breath' nor 'trunk' is naturally said to be in the middle of the *ur̥as*.

³ See for this above, TS. vii. 3. 5. 3.

them do they [4] proceed to the world of heaven. They mount the world of heaven turning away (from earth) who perform the Prsthas in succession.¹ The six-day (rite) is reversed for the return (from the heaven), and for support. Having prospered in either world they cease (the rite). They go from a Trivṛt to a Trivṛt, for the attainment of the Stomas, for pre-eminence. There is an Agniṣṭoma in the Jyotis form.² This dwelling is this (world); verily by reason thereof they depart not from this dwelling. (The rite is one)³ of twenty-four nights. Twenty-four half-months make up the year, the year is the world of heaven; verily they find support in the year, the world of heaven. Now the Gāyatrī is of twenty-four syllables, the Gāyatrī is splendour; verily by the Gāyatrī they win splendour. There are Atirātras on either side, to secure splendour.

vii. 4. 3. This⁴ (earth) was bare and hairless. It desired, 'Let me be propagated with plants and trees.' It saw these thirty nights. Then indeed it was propagated with plants and trees. Those who desire offspring and cattle should perform (the rite of) these (nights); they are propagated with offspring and cattle. This (earth) was hungry. It saw this Virāj,⁵ and placing it within itself it won food, plants [1], trees, offspring, cattle. Thereby it grew, it attained victoriousness and greatness. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite of) these (nights), placing the Virāj in themselves, win food, grow great with offspring and cattle, and attain victoriousness and might. There is a Jyotiṣṭoma Atirātra, for the revealing of the world of heaven. There is a Prsthya Śadaha. The seasons are six, the Prsthas are six; verily by the Prsthas they reach the seasons, with the seasons the year; verily in the year [2] they find support. From the Trayas-triṅṇa⁶ they go to the Trayas-triṅṇa, by the continuity of the sacrifice. Now the Trayas-triṅṇa is Prajāpati; verily they seize hold of Prajāpati for support. There is a Trinava, for victory.⁷ There is an Ekaviṅṇa, for support; verily they place radiance in themselves. There is a praise of Agni with the Trivṛt,⁸

¹ *parāśānāni* seems to have some such sense as 'progressively increasing' in the form of Stoma, there being a sort of play on the two meanings.

² The PB. expressly has Jyotiṣṭoma Agniṣṭoma; ApṆS. has Jyotiṣṭoma only. Here the Jyotiṣṭoma designates a particular form of Agniṣṭoma distinguished from the Go and Āyus by its use of the Stomas in the Stotra; see p. 408, n. 6. The last part of the reversed Śadaha is a Trivṛt, and then comes a Trivṛt as the 22nd day.

³ See vii. 4. 1. 3.

⁴ The PB. in xxv. 21-25 gives a series of

Sattras intermediate in length between twenty-five and twenty-nine days. In xxv. 26 a thirty-day Sattra is mentioned, but it is quite different from this one, and ApṆS. xiii. 6. 18. 14 follows PB. BṆS. xvi. 36 follows PB.

⁵ The reason is given below, the Virāj has thirty syllables and so is a symbol of thirty nights.

⁶ That is the last day of the Prsthya Śadaha when the Trayas-triṅṇa is the Stoma.

⁷ The comm. compares TB. ii. 2. 4.

⁸ I.e. the subject is Agni, the recitation made the Trivṛt.

verily they burn away evil with it. Now the Trivṛt is brilliance; verily they place brilliance in themselves. There is a praise of Indra with the Pañcadaṣa, verily they win power (*īndriyá*) [3]. There is a Sapta-daṣa, for the winning of food, verily by it they are propagated. There is an Ekaviṇṣa, for support; verily they place radiance in themselves. There is a Caturviṇṣa. Twenty-four half-months make up the year, the year is the world of heaven; verily they find support in the year, the world of heaven. Now there is the chief (day),¹ and those who knowing thus perform (the rite of) these (nights) become the chief. From the Caturviṇṣa they go to the Pṛsthā. Verily having found support in the year [4] they attain the gods. From the Trayastrīṇa² they go to the Trayastrīṇa. The gods are three and thirty;³ verily in the gods they find support. There is a Trīṇava. The Trīṇava is these worlds; verily in these worlds they find support. There are two Ekaviṇṣas,⁴ for support; verily they place radiance in themselves. There are many Śoḍaṣins, and therefore there are many males among offspring. In that these Stomas are intermingled,⁵ therefore this (earth) is covered with mingled plants and trees [5]. Those who knowing thus perform (the rite of) these (nights) have both offspring and cattle. These go imperfect to the world of heaven, for they resort to various Stomas; in that the Stomas are arranged in order, they go in order to the world of heaven, and there is order in both these worlds. These (nights) are thirty in number, the Virāj has thirty syllables; verily by the Virāj they win food. There are Atirātras on either hand, to secure food.

vii. 4. 4. Prajāpati⁶ went to the world of heaven. But with whatever metre the gods yoked him, they achieved not him. They saw (the rite of) these thirty-two nights. The Anuṣṭubh has thirty-two syllables, Prajāpati is connected with the Anuṣṭubh; verily having gained Prajāpati by his own metre they mounted on him and went to the world of heaven. Those who knowing thus perform (the rite of) these thirty-two (nights)—the Anuṣṭubh has thirty-two syllables, Prajāpati is connected with the Anuṣṭubh—gaining Prajāpati by his own metre, go to prosperity [1], for the world of heaven

¹ *visvādn* is the central day as the chief day.

The comparison is apparently with the central beam of the roof of a house, or the parting of the hair (cf. Whitney and Bloomfield's notes on AV. ix. 8. 3; Zimmer, *Altindisches Leben*, p. 151; *Vedic Index*, ii. 313).

² Again the Trayastrīṇa is the last of the Pṛsthā days.

³ For the number, cf. Macdonell, *Vedic Mythology*, p. 19.

⁴ The comm. here takes the days as 23 and

24, while it is certainly natural to take them as 24 and 25 as does Weber. The vague *śahataḥ* below prevents any certainty. Baudh. has four Catuṣṭoma Stomas in place of (four) Śoḍaṣins.

⁵ Apparently a distinction is made between the regular Stomas of the Śoḍaṣin days and the mingled Stomas of the preceding days. The plays on *vyatī-śaj* are very meaningless.

⁶ There are different rites in PB. xxv. 28; ĀpCS. xliii. 5. 2, 4.

for man is prosperity. These (nights) are thirty-two, the Anuṣṭubh has thirty-two syllables, the Anuṣṭubh is speech; verily they gain all speech, all become speakers of speech, for all attain prosperity. There¹ are the three days, Jyotis, Go, and Āyus. The Jyotis is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere, and the Āyus yonder (sky); verily they mount upon these worlds. The three days occur in order; verily in order do they mount upon the world of heaven. They² proceed with the Br̥hat and Rathantara (Sāmāns) [2]. The Rathantara is this (earth), the Br̥hat yonder (sky); verily with them do they proceed; verily also in them they find support. These indeed are the quick paths of the sacrifice; verily by them do they proceed to the world of heaven. Those who perform the three days in succession mount upon the world of heaven turning away (from earth). There is a three-day period reversed,³ for returning (from heaven), and also for support. Having prospered in both worlds they cease (the rite). These (nights) are thirty-two. As for thirty of them, the Virāj has thirty syllables, the Virāj is food; verily by the Virāj they win food. As for the (remaining) two, they are days and nights, and by both forms they go to the world of heaven. There are Atirātras on either side, for security.

vii. 4. 5. There⁴ are two Sattras of the gods, that of twelve days and that of thirty-three days. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite of) thirty-three days, mount openly upon the deities. As a great man who has reached (the goal) seeks (more), so he does. If he fail he becomes worse; if he fail not, he remains the same.⁵ Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite of) thirty-three days, are distinguished from the evil enemy. The gods in the beginning seized these (nights), sharing the days [1]. One took one day, one another, and with them all equally prospered. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of thirty-three days, all equally prosper, all gain the rank of village chief. There are five day periods;⁶ the year has five

¹ See above, TS. vii. 3. 9. 2; 4. 1. 1. The number of Tryahas is to be nine according to the comm. to make up the required number of days, in this case 27, the scheme being this: (1) Atirātra; (2-28) nine Tryahas; (29-31) a reversed Tryaha; (32) an Atirātra. So BQS. xvi. 35.

² See above, TS. vii. 3. 5. 3; 4. 1. 2; 2. 4. 6. These are the Sāmāns used alternately in the Tryahas.

³ i. e. not in the usual order, but as Āyus, Go, Jyotis.

⁴ In the PB. xxiv. 1-3, ĀpQS. xxli. 4. 5-11, are described three sets of rites of thirty-three days. The exact composition of this Sattra here corresponds with that of

the first one there given, viz. (1) an Atirātra; (2-18) three Pañcāhas; (17) a Viçvajit; (19-23) a Pañcāha; (23-32) a Daçarātra (being, as the other authorities put it, ten days of a Dvādaçāha); and (33) an Atirātra. The place of the last Pañcāha is not, however, certain from the Sañhita, as it might follow the Daçarātra. BQS. xvi. 35 agrees with TS.

⁵ The comm. treats this as a *vyatirekādṛṣṭānta* and it seems the only way to make sense of it. In human affairs greatness cannot be exceeded; a king can fall from his high place, but cannot be more than a king, while sacrificers can gain heaven.

⁶ Probably made up of Jyotis, Go, Āyus, Go,

seasons; verily they rest on the seasons, the year. Again the Paṅkti has five syllables, the sacrifice is fivefold; verily they win the sacrifice. There are three (days with the) Āṇvina (Çastra);¹ three are these worlds; verily in these [2] worlds they find support. Again three are the powers of the sacrifice; verily they win them. There is a Viçvajit (day), for the winning of food. It has all the Prsthās,² for the conquest of all. The twelve-day (rite) is speech. If they were to perform the twelve-day (rite) before (what has already gone), they would perform speech imperfectly, and their speech would be likely to fail. They perform the twelve-day (rite) afterwards; verily they perform speech perfectly, and therefore we utter speech from above.³ Intermediately indeed [3] by means of a ten-nights' (rite) did Prajāpati create offspring. In that there is a ten-nights' (rite), the sacrificers create offspring. Udaṅka Çaulbāyana has declared the ten-night rite to be the prosperity of the Sattrā. In that there is a ten-nights' rite, (it serves) for the prosperity of the Sattrā. Verily also whatever is wrongly done in the former days, it serves to atone. These nights form two rows, the sacrificers are the Viçvajit, the first are sixteen with the Atirātra, the second are sixteen with the Atirātra. To those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of thirty-three days, are born children in two rows.⁴ There are Atirātras on either side, for security.

vii. 4. 6. The⁵ Ādityas desired, 'Let us go to the world of heaven.' They discerned not the world of heaven, they went not to the world of heaven. They saw this (rite) of thirty-six nights; they grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did they discern the world of heaven, and went to the world of heaven. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of thirty-six nights, discern the world of heaven, and go to the world of heaven. The Atirātra is light [1]; verily they put light before them, to reveal the world of heaven. There are Ṣaḍahas; six are the seasons; verily in the seasons they find support. There are four (Ṣaḍahas); four are the quarters; verily in the quarters they find support. There⁶ can be no Sattrā where there is no Chandoma; in that there are Chandomas, there is the Sattrā. The gods they

Āyus, as the comm. says, for such Paṅcāhas are recognized in PB. xxiii. 25. 1, and often.

¹ That is, the three Atirātras, in the middle (the Viçvajit), and at the beginning and at the end.

² i. e. the six Sāmans, Rathantara, Brhat, Vairāpa, Vairāja, Çakvara, and Raivata; see TS. vii. 4. 2; p. 601, n. 1.

³ says the

⁴ Male and

⁵ In the PB. xxiv. 6; ĀpÇS. xxiii. 6. 3, 4, is found a similar rite, consisting of (1) a Jyotiṣoma Atirātra; (2-25) four Ṣaḍahas; (26-35) a Daçarātra (that is implied here by the reference to the Chandomas which form the eighth to the tenth days of a Daçarātra); and (36) an Atirātra. BÇS. xvi. 88 adds that the Ṣaḍahas are Abhiplavas, i. e. with alternation of the Rathantara and Brhat

⁶ See above, TS. vii. 2. 6 * 1, 2, 3, 4.

win by the Prṣṭhas, the cattle by the Chandomas. The Prṣṭhas are force and strength, the Chandomas cattle; verily in force [2] and strength they find support. (The rite has) thirty-six nights; the Brhatī has thirty-six syllables, cattle are connected with the Brhatī.¹ verily by the Brhatī they win cattle. The Brhatī obtained the sovereignty over the metres. They obtain sovereignty who knowing thus perform (the rite) of thirty-six nights verily they go to the world of heaven. There are Atirātras on either side, for the securing of the world of heaven.

vii. 4. 7. Vasiṣṭha,² his sons slain, desired,³ 'May I win offspring, and defeat the Saudāsas.' He saw this (rite) of forty-nine nights; he grasped it, and sacrificed with it. Then indeed did he win offspring and defeated the Saudāsas. Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of forty-nine nights, win offspring and defeat their enemies. There are three Agniṣṭomas with the Trivṛt; verily they sharpen the point of the bolt.⁴ There are ten Pañcadaṣas; the bolt is fifteenfold [1]; verily they take away the bolt from their rivals.⁵ The tenth day has a Ṣoḍaṣin; verily they place strength in the bolt. There are twelve Saptadaṣas, to win food; verily also they are propagated by them. There is a Prṣṭhya Ṣaḍaha. Six are the seasons, six the Prṣṭhas; verily by the Prṣṭhas they mount upon the seasons, by the seasons upon the year; verily in the year they find support. There are twelve Eka-
vinṣas, for support; verily they place radiance in themselves [2]. There are many⁶ Ṣoḍaṣins, for conquest. There are six (days) with the Āṇvina (Ṣastra), six are the seasons; verily they rest on the seasons. These nights are deficient and redundant. They are deficient in that they are fifty less one, redundant in that they are (one) more than forty-eight. Both from the deficient, indeed, and from the redundant Prajāpati was propagated.⁷ Those who desire offspring and cattle should perform (the rite of) these nights; verily are they propagated with offspring and cattle. This sacrifice is connected

¹ So often; see for an explanation, above, v. 3. 1. 3.

² PB. xxiv. 11-17 and ĀpṢ. xxiii. 7 give seven kinds of forty-nine night rites, but none absolutely correspond with this. It is, in Weber's view, composed as follows: (1) an Atirātra; (2-4) three Agniṣṭomas; (5-13, 15) ten Pañcadaṣas; (14) a Ṣoḍaṣin; (16-27) twelve Saptadaṣas; (28-33) a Prṣṭhya Ṣaḍaha; (34-45) twelve Eka-
vinṣas; (46-48) Ṣoḍaṣins; (49) an Atirātra. BṢ. xvi. 37, agreeing with ĀpṢ. xxiii. 7. 3, has (1) Atirātra; (2-4) three Agniṣṭomas; (5) Atirātra; (6-13, 14) ten Pañcadaṣas including (15) a Ṣoḍaṣin (16) an Atirātra (17-28) twelve Saptadaṣas;

(29) an Atirātra; (30-35) a Ṣaḍaha; (36) an Atirātra; (37-48) twelve Eka-
vinṣas; (49) an Atirātra.

³ For this story of Vasiṣṭha and the death of his son or sons, cf. KB. iv. 8; PB. iv. 7. 3, and Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* ii. 159; *Vedic Index*, ii. 274 seq. Saudāsas are descendants of Sudās who slew Vasiṣṭha's son. For the compound cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* ii. 1. 195, 200, 302, 303, above, TS ii. 3. 3. 2.

⁴ The comm. compares above, TS. ii. 6. 2. 5.

⁵ The comm. compares TB. ii. 2. 3. 1.

⁶ Really only three.

⁷ The text tries vainly to take the verb as trans.

with the Virāj because it is one of forty-nine (nights). Those, who knowing thus perform (the rite) of forty-nine nights, attain the Virāj, and become eaters of food. There are Atirātras on either side, for the securing of food.¹ vii. 4. 8. Those² who are about to consecrate themselves for the year (rite) should consecrate themselves on the Ekāṣṭakā.³ The Ekāṣṭakā is the wife of the year; on that night he dwells with her; verily they consecrate themselves grasping openly the year. Those who consecrate themselves on the Ekāṣṭakā consecrate themselves in the troubled part of the year, for then are the two months called the end.⁴ Those who consecrate themselves on the Ekāṣṭakā, consecrate themselves on the torn part of the year, for them are the two seasons called the end. They should consecrate themselves on the full moon in Phalgunī.⁵ The full moon in Phalgunī is the beginning of the year [1]; verily they consecrate themselves grasping the year at its beginning. To that there is this one objection that the Viśūvant day falls in the cloudy season. They should consecrate themselves on the full moon in Citrā. The full moon in Citrā is the beginning of the year; verily they consecrate themselves grasping the year at the beginning. In that there is no objection at all. They should consecrate themselves on the fourth day before the full moon.⁶

¹ If Baudh. is correct this has a special reference to the interlacing of the Atirātras: very possibly he is right, and the Śoḍaśas are not separate but included in the days Pañcadaśas, Saptadaśas, and Ekaviñṣas.

² There is a parallel passage to this in PB. v. 9, and some parallelism in KB. xix. 2, 3. The evidence of these passages has been repeatedly discussed in connexion with the question of the Vedic dates; see Weber, *Naxatra*, ii. 341 seq.; Thibaut, *Ind. Ant.* xxiv. 89 seq.; *Vedic Index*, i. 420-427; Whitney, *JAOS* xvi. lxxxvi seq.

³ The eighth day of the dark (second) half of Māgha is the version of the comm. Bhāskara and Sāyaṇa and this seems clearly right. So comm. on PB. v. 9. 1; Tilak, *Orion*, p. 48, n. 1.

⁴ i.e. the months Pauṣa (Taiṣa) and Māgha in the season Çiçira; cf. Weber, *op. cit.* p. 343, n. 1.

⁵ i.e. in Uttara Phalgunī: see TB. i. 1. 2. 8: *edā vai prathamā rātriḥ samvatsarasya yad āttare phalgunī*; KB. v. 1; ÇB. vi. 2. 2. 18.

⁶ According to the comm. if one begins with the full in there are twelve Dikṣa days and twelve Upasads,

so that the rite of a year's duration begins on the ninth of the bright half of Caitra, and the Viśūvant on the ninth of the bright half of Āçvayuja, which is just on the verge of the rainy season. If Citrā is taken as the starting-point the Viśūvant falls on the ninth of the bright half of Kārttika, and that is not near the rainy season. But the terminus chosen is the fourth day before the full moon of Māgha (so the comm. Bhāskara and Sāyaṇa), i.e. the eleventh of the bright half of Māgha. The twelve Dikṣas then end on the seventh of the dark half, the twelve Upasads on the fourth of the bright half of Caitra, and the Sutyā on the fifth, and all the months of the sacrifice end on the bright half. That Māgha is meant, not Caitra, is supported also by KÇS. xiii. 1. 8-10, where Māgha is definitely mentioned. It was also the view of Āçmarathya, see ApÇS. xxi. 15. 6, while Alekhana preferred Caitra, and so the comm. on PB. v. 9. 12; cf. Weber, p. 343, n. 1. All the probabilities tell not in favour of Māgha (which is adopted also by Jamini, vi. 5 80-87 and Tilak

Then the buying (of the Soma) falls for them on the Ekāṣṭakā; verily they do not waste¹ the Ekāṣṭakā. In their case [2] the pressing-(day) falls on the first half (of the month), the months end in the first half, they complete (the rite) in the first half, and when they complete the rite the plants and trees come out after them. And after them follows the fair report, 'These sacrificers have succeeded', and therefore all succeed.

vii 4. 9. They² go to the world of heaven who perform the Sattrā. They kindle themselves with the Dikṣās,³ and cook themselves with the Upasads. With two they cut off their hair, with two their skin, with two their blood, with two their flesh, with two their bones, with two their marrow. In the Sattrā the self is the sacrificial gift; verily taking the self as the gift they go to the world of heaven. They cut off the top-knot, for prosperity, (thinking), 'More swiftly may we attain the world of heaven.'

vii 4. 10. The⁴ theologians say, 'The Atirātra is the highest of the forms of sacrifice. Why do they perform it first?' Now in doing so⁵ they really perform in order first the Agniṣṭoma, then the Ukthya, then the Śoḍaṣin, then the Atirātra, all the forms of sacrifice, and seizing and holding them, they keep drinking the Soma. They perform the Jyotiṣṭoma⁶ first; the Jyotiṣṭoma is the beginning of the Stomas; verily they commence the

op. cit. pp. 44-52) but in favour of Caitra, as accepted by Weber, Whitney (p. xci) and Thibaut. The version of the comm. assumes that the purchase of the Soma falls on the thirteenth day (= first Upasadd day) after the Dikṣā, and the Ekāṣṭakā must mean that of Māgha, but for this there is no cogent authority (cf. Eggeling, SBE. xxvi. 106, 442), and the text naturally means either that the purchase takes place on the Ekāṣṭakā of Caitra and the Dikṣā four days before full moon (Ekāṣṭakā being used not technically of Māgha, but as the first Aṣṭakā of the year; *Vedic Index*, II. 157-8). BCS. xvi. 18 gives as variant the fourth day before the full moon of Māgha, Phālgunī, or Caitrī.

¹ In PB. the form is *chamcaṭ*, iv. 10. 4; v. 9. 18, and so in the Gaṇa *add.* But of the interjection *baṭ* in the RV.; Macdonell, *Ved. Gramm.* p. 482; BCS. xvi. 18 has *chamcaṭ*.

² There is no precise parallel in the other texts. Bhāskara's comm. on this is wanting.

³ The Dikṣā or is held by Hillebrandt (*Ved. Myth.* I. 432 seq.) to have been

a preparation for a suicide by fire as a religious act—such as is recorded of the later Indians. But this is not probable. Oldenberg (*Rel. des Veda*, pp. 398 seq.) regards it as a magic rite intended to place the worshipper in communication with the divine essence, and this is no doubt correct; cf. also ZDMG. xlix. 176. For the rite itself cf. QB. III. 1. 1. 1; iv. 6. 8; Lindner, *Die Dikṣā* (Leipzig, 1878); Hillebrandt, *Ritualliteratur*, p. 125; Caland and Henry, *L'Agniṣṭoma*, pp. 17 seq.

⁴ Cf. KS. xxxiii. 2.

⁵ I.e. the Atirātra which has twenty-nine Stotras includes all the rest, the Agniṣṭoma with twelve, the Ukthya with fifteen, and the Śoḍaṣin with sixteen. The answer is very condensed, but intelligible.

⁶ Here Jyotiṣṭoma means the Stoma called Jyotis as contrasted with Go and Āyus as repeatedly in the ritual texts. It regularly occurs first when the three are used and so is called the *mukham* of the three. For the differences between them, in the use of the for the Stotras, see below p. 610 n. 2.

Stomas from the beginning [1]. The Stomas being sung together make up the Virāj,¹ and two verses are redundant; the Goṣtoma has one too many, and the Āyusṭoma one too few. The Jyotiṣtoma is the world of heaven, the Virāj is strength; verily by it they go to the world of heaven. 'The Rathantara is used in the day, the Rathantara at night', say the theologians, 'what is used to avoid repetition?' The great Sāman of Sobharī is used as the Brahmasāman² at the third pressing; it they place in the middle, to separate them; verily there is no repetition.

vii. 4. 11. They³ first perform the Jyotiṣtoma;⁴ verily by it they find support in this world. They perform secondly the Goṣtoma, verily by it they find support in the atmosphere. They perform thirdly the Āyusṭoma, verily by it they find support in yonder world. The Jyotiṣ is this (earth), the Go the atmosphere, and the Āyus yonder (sky). In that they perform these Stomas, the performers of the Sattrā keep finding support in these worlds. These⁵ (Stomas) being sung together make up the Virāj [1], and two verses are redundant; the Goṣtoma has one too many, and the Āyusṭoma one too few. The Jyotiṣtoma is the world of heaven, the Virāj is strength, verily they win strength. They experience not misery through hunger, and are not hungry, for the performers of Sattras are as it were afflicted with hunger. The two Agniṣtomas⁶ on either side are the rims, the Ukthyas in the middle the nave, and that is the circling wheel of the gods. In that they go [2] by that Ṣaḍaha,⁷ they mount the wheel of the gods, for safety. They obtain prosperity. They go with the Ṣaḍaha; there are six seasons; verily in the seasons they find support. They go with a Jyotiṣtoma on either hand, verily on either hand they find support in the world of heaven. There are

¹ i.e. the total is a multiple of ten for which the Virāj is normally the symbol. The comm. explains it as *ṣṭuṣṭāh* but the sense clearly is that the whole of the three make up a multiple of ten, the Jyotiṣ itself being a multiple of ten, and the other two respectively having one verse too many (241) and one too few (259). *atrigyotiṣ* is strictly incorrect, but quite obvious.

² The Sāman corresponding to the Častra of the Brāhmanācchaśsin.

³ Cf. KS. xxxiii. 3; AB. iv. 15, 16, where the parallelism is very close. This chapter describes the months of the Sattrā.

⁴ The Jyotiṣtoma in this sense (vii. 4. 10, n. 8) is an Agniṣtoma, while the Go and Āyusṭomas are Ukthyas, i.e. the former has twelve, the two latter fifteen Stotras.

The comm., mindful of TS. vii. 4. 10. 1, thinks it necessary to explain that there the Jyotiṣtoma takes the form of an Atirātra, but not here. Cf. p. 577, n. 2.

⁵ See TS. vii. 4. 10. 2, where the same thing is said of the Atirātra form of the Jyotiṣtoma.

⁶ The *pradhī* suggest here very clearly a solid wheel, the central part, and two others. Cf. Bloomfield's and Whitney's notes on AV. vi. 70. 8, where the latter hints at a solid wheel.

⁷ There are four Abhiplava Ṣaḍahas, beginning and ending with a Jyotiṣtoma and with Go, Āyus, Go, Āyus, between, though Sāyana reads it as Go, Āyus, Āyus, Go. Then there is a Prāthya Ṣaḍaha to make up the conventional thirty days; cf. Hallebrandt, *Brāhmanācchaśsin-litteratur*, p. 157.

two Śaḍahas, they make up twelve days. Man is of twelve parts, two thighs, two arms, the trunk and the head, four members, and the breasts as the eleventh and twelfth¹ [3]. Therefore (the days) follow man. There are three Śaḍahas, they make up eighteen days, nine and nine. Nine are the breaths in man; verily they follow the breaths. There are four Śaḍahas, they make up twenty-four days. The year consists of twenty-four half-months; verily they follow the year. 'The year is not fixed', they say. 'It is greater than a support.'² The Brāhmana of the month is that of the year also, verily they go finding support in each month.³

¹ For the *śaḍaḥ* cf. TS. vii. 5. 2. 1, and Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 110, n. 2.

² Or 'too great for a support'; Bhāsk. gives both versions. The answer in the last sentence seems to be that what is said of the month applies still more to the year, each month being governed by the rule for one.

³ The Sattras as here contemplated, the Gavām Ayana, is thus made up according to BQŚ. xvi. 14, 15:

1 Prāyāṇīya Atirātra;

1 Caturviṅśa Ukthya;

4 Abhiplava Śaḍahas (arranged as Jyotiṣṭoma, Gostoma, Āyusṭoma, Gostoma, Āyusṭoma, Jyotiṣṭoma, the first and last being Agniṣṭomas, the rest Ukthyas), Rathantara on uneven, Brhat on even days for the Prṣṭha Stotras);

1 Prṣṭha Śaḍaha.

These five Śaḍahas are repeated for five months.

8 Abhiplava Śaḍahas.

1 Prṣṭha Śaḍaha.

1 Abhiṣit Agniṣṭoma.

3 Parahsāmāna

(Ukthyas and Agniṣṭoma).

Twenty-eight days added to the two beginning days make up the sixth month.

Vaiśvata (Ekaviṅśa Agniṣṭoma with Brhat Sāman: Atigrāhya for Sūrya and victim for Sūrya; this may be given at sunrise according to some; there is the Mahādivākīrtiya Sāman in response to the Hotr for the Prṣṭha Stotras, and the Vikarna for the Brahmasāman, the Bhāsa as the Agniṣṭoma Sāman).

2 reversed Svāra Sāmāna.

1 Viśvajit.

1 reversed Prṣṭha Śaḍaha (i. e. beginning

with the Trayastrīṅga Stoma day and the Agrayana cup).

4 reversed Abhiplava Śaḍahas (i. e. Jyotis, Āyus, Go, Āyus, Go, Jyotis; Brhat and Rathantara).

These five sets make up five months, being repeated five times.

2 Abhiplava Śaḍahas.

1 Gostoma.

1 Āyusṭoma.

1 Daṣarātra.

1 Mahāvṛata.

1 Atirātra.

With the four days after the Vaiśvata these make the twelfth month

ApQS. xxi. 15. 8-16. 4 gives a similar scheme (with Arvak Sāmāna for Svāra-sāmāna) ascribing it to the Čātyāyanaka, and, *ibid* xxi. 16. 5-21, others for the Tāṇḍaka and Bhāllavika. Cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 139. The essential differences of the Go, and Āyus (which are Ukthyas) from the Jyotis form of the Agniṣṭoma depend on the use of the Stomas in the several Sāmāna, viz. Jyotis has—

Trivṛt in 1 Bahispavamāna Stotra.

2 Ājya Stotras [4].

Pañcadaṣa in 3 Mādhyandinapavamāna Stotra.

4 Prṣṭha Stotras [4].

Saptadaṣa in 5 Ārbhāvapavamāna Stotra.

Ekaviṅśa in 6 Agniṣṭoma Sāman.

Go has Trivṛt in 2; Pañcadaṣa in 1; Saptadaṣa in 3 and 4; Ekaviṅśa in 5 and 6 (and the extra Stotras).

Āyus has Trivṛt in 1; Pañcadaṣa in 2; Saptadaṣa in 3 and 4; Ekaviṅśa in 5 and 6; see Eggeling, SBE. xlvii. 237, n. 2; Bhāsk. on TS. vii. 4. 10. 2.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

vii. 4. 12. a Let' the ram aid thee with cooked food, the dark-necked with goats, the cotton-tree with increase, the Parna-tree with the holy power (Brahman), the fig-tree with the sacrifice, the banyan with the beakers, the Udumbara with strength, the Gayatri with the metres, the Trivrt with the Stomas.

b Ye are helpers; let the helpers help thee. Dear among dear things, best among things to be sought, treasure lord of treasures, thee we hail, O my² radiant one.

vii. 4. 13. To³ (the waters of) wells hail!

To those of the pools hail!

To those of the clefts hail!

To those of holes hail!

To those which are dug for hail!

To those of lakes hail!

To those of morasses hail!

To those of ponds hail!

To those of tanks hail!

To those of marshes hail!

To those of rain hail!

To those without rain hail!

To those of hail hail!

To those of rime⁴ hail!

To those which glide hail!

To those which are stagnant hail!

To those of the streams hail!

To those of the rivers hail!

To those of the ocean⁵ hail!

To all hail!

¹ Cf. KSAçvamedha, iv. 1, and for the first Mantra only VS. xxii. 13. According to TB. iii. 8. 17. 5 and ĀpÇS. xx. 11. 16; 17. 4 (cf. ÇB. xiii. 2. 7. 8; KÇS. xx. 6. 7) the first Mantra is the *apāvya* *homamāntra*, *apāvya* being explained as *apa-avya* 'needing no help'. It is used at the going round the victims with fire; cf. BÇS. xv. 28. The second Mantra is used as the wives of the king go round the horse; see TB. iii. 9. 6. 1 and ĀpÇS. xx. 17. 18. Possibly BÇS. gives a better idea of *apāvya* as it follows the carrying round of the fire by the sending away of the two sheep mentioned in TS. v. 6. 21; cf. ĀpÇS. xx. 17. 5.

² *mama* is unaccented as going with *vaso*, and

is singular because each wife utters the same Mantra.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, iv. 2; VS. xxii. 25. This and the next chapter are devoted to the Mantras accompanying offerings to the waters; see TB. iii. 8. 17. 5; ĀpÇS. xx. 11. 17; *devā apām samdhānam abhi-dhānam* ca, BÇS. xv. 20.

⁴ *pṛṣṭābhyaḥ* is apparently so to be rendered with the comm. Cf. von Schroeder, VOJ. xx. 401. In KS. *pṛṣṭābhyaḥ* is read; cf. Vārt. 1 on Pāṇini, iii. 1. 17. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 97, suggests here *pṛṣṭābhyaḥ*.

⁵ Here *samudra* must be the ocean as opposed to a river (*sindhu*). Cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 431-433.

a. 4. 14. To ¹ waters hail!

To those that flow hail

To those that flow around ² hail!

To those that flow all about hail!

To those that flow swiftly hail!

To those that flow quickly ³ hail!

To those that flow wildly ⁴ hail!

To those that flow terribly ⁵ hail!

To the waters of earth ⁶ hail!

To those of the atmosphere hail!

To those of the sky hail!

To all hail!

i. 4. 15. a Him ⁷ who is fain to injure the steed

Varuṇa punisheth.

Away the man, away the dog! ⁸

o I and thou, Vṛtra-slayer,

Have been united to win spoils;

Even the foe, O hero with the bolt,

Must think of us;

Good are Indra's gifts. ⁹

c Thou hast surpassed in might, O Indra, on the earth;

Cf. KSAçvamedha, iv. 3; VS. xxii. 25.

The Mantias are part of the offerings to the waters. Cf. also TB. iii. 8. 18. 1-8.

parivāhantibhyuṣ refers, according to the comm., to such things as *acartas* or whirlpools.

çibham the comm. take as *çobhanam*, 'beautifully', but it is merely a synonym of *çibham*; cf. TS. v. 6. 1 f.

As in the case of waters flowing from a hill (*çāyana*); *udgerṇam* (Bhāsk.).

The comm. interprets this as referring to waters in which wild beasts like *makaras* or dolphins are seen.

ambhas, *nābhas*, and *māhas* seem clearly to be used as technical terms for the three kinds of waters; see TB. i. c.

Cf. KSAçvamedha, iv. 4, and for the first verse MS. iii. 12. 1; VS. xxii. 5. According to ĀpÇS. xi. 3. 12 seq. the first Mantra is used to accompany the slaying of a dog or dogs (the MSS. have *çunah* or *çunana*; probably the former is a mistaken correction of the irregular second form) by a son of a Hetaira (*çauṇçulaya*), while with the second the Adhvaryu takes the hand of the — and with the third the — speaks. The

of the first is given in KÇS. xi. 1. 33-2. 2, and cf. ÇB. xiii. 1. 2. 9 with Eggeling's note; TB. iii. 8. 4. 1-3; BÇS. xv. 5, 6, who ascribes the taking of hands to the sacrificer and the Brahman.

⁸ According to the comm. *çi* applies to the dog which wishes to slay the horse. But this is very unlikely. It makes the comm. take the last Pāda as meaning 'let this dog go and die'. It is curious that the comm. on TB. i. c. interprets the Sūtra (presumably ĀpÇS. as usual) as referring the words *pari mātah paraḥ çuḥ*, which according to Āp. accompany the casting of the dog below the horse (i.e. the sense is: 'Down with the man who would injure the horse just as this dog is cast down below the horse'), to the spots on the dog which with its two eyes make it a 'four-eyed' dog. But there is no trace of this. Cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 279, n. 1.

⁹ This is RV. viii. 62. 11, where, however, there is *yajyāva* for the unnatural *babhāva*—clearly a ritual alteration—and *maṇṣata* for *maṇṣatā* (for which cf. Macdonell, Ved p. 380 n. 8) KS has *çauṇçulaya* and

The regions comprehend not thy greatness ;
 For with thine own strength thou didst slay Vṛtra ;
 No foe hath found the end of thee in fight.¹

4. 16. Homage² to the king!

Homage to Varuṇa!

Homage to the horse!

Homage to Prajapati!

Homage to the overlord!

Thou art an overlord; make me an overlord; may I be overlord of creatures.

Place me, place in me.³

To him that is driven near hail!

To him that is taken hold of hail!

To him that is sacrificed hail!

4. 17. a Let⁴ the healing wind blow upon our cows,

Let them feed on strengthening herbs;

Let them drink waters full of life and fatness;

Rudra, be gracious to the food that hath feet.⁵

b Those which are of one, of various hues, or of like hue:

Those whose names Agni knoweth by sacrifice;

Those which the Aṅgirasas made here by devotion,

To those, O Parjanya, grant abundant protection.

c Those who offered to the gods their bodies;

Those whose every form Soma knoweth;

O Indra [1], place them in our pastures,⁶

Swelling with milk and rich in offspring.

d Prajapati, bestowing these on me,

In harmony with all the gods⁷ and Pitr̥s,

Hath brought them, auspicious, to our pastures.

May we possess⁸ their offspring.

his is exactly RV. vii. 21. 6.

f. KSAçvamedha, iv. 5. The Brāhmaṇa explanation is given at TB. iii. 8. 18. 3; 9. 16. 1, 2. The Mantras except the last three are used to accompany the Yavyahoma, while the last three are uttered to accompany the acts denoted; see ĀpÇS. xx. 12. 11; 13. 1; 15. 6. In BÇS. xv. 36 they accompany ten Vārunāni offered after the second Avabhr̥tha libation; in 37 as Yavyāni they precede the offering to Śviṣṭakṛt in the cake offering in the animal sacrifice.

he comm. renders this as referring to overlordship, but the comm. on TB. iii.

2. 16. 2 that it place me

on this rite and place in me the fruit of this rite', which is certainly improbable

⁴ Cf. KSAçvamedha, iv. 6. The Brāhmaṇa is TB. iii. 8. 18. 3. The Mantras accompanying the oblation are called Gavya see ĀpÇS. xx. 12. 2; BÇS. xv. 37.

⁵ The verses are RV. x. 109. 1-4 without variant.

⁶ goṣṭhā is more general than merely 'stall' or goṣṭhā as the comm. takes it; see Veda Index, i. 240; ii. 416.

⁷ Or with the 'All-gods'. The sense is not certain.

⁸ sám sadama suggests the easy variant madama which the MS C actually reads.

e Here is support, hail!

f Here is keeping apart, hail!

g Here is joy, hail!

h Here is delight, hail!

i The great.²

k The protecting.

i. 4. 18. a What³ was the first conception?

What was the great age?

What was the tawny one?

What was the smooth one?⁴

b The sky was the first conception.

The horse was the great age.

The night was the tawny one.

The sheep was the smooth one.⁵

c Who moveth alone?

Who too is born again?

What is a remedy for the cold?

What is the great enveloper?⁶

For these cf. above, TS. vii. 1. 12 c; 18. i-m.
See TS. I. 5. 11 s and t; in Pratika also at
vii. 1. 18 g and h.

Cf. KSAçvamedha, iv. 7; MS. iii. 12. 19;
VS. xxiii. 9-12, 53, 54, 61, 62. The
Brāhmaṇa explanations are given in TB.
ni. 9. 5. 1-5; QB. xiii. 2. 6. 10-17; 5. 2.
12-22. In the ritual the riddle (*brah-
modya*) is spoken by the Hotṛ who asks
the questions and the Brahman priest
who replies, the former being at the
north, the latter at the south of the
Agniṣṭha, the sacrificial post in the middle
of the twenty-one such posts; see ĀpQS.
xx. 19. 6, 7, and cf. BQS. xv. 28, 29;
MQS. ix. 2. 3; KQS. xx. 5. 20-22; 7. 10-
15; QQS. xvi. 5. 1-6; AQS. x. 9. 1-8;
LQS. ix. 10. 8-14. For the *brahmodya* cf.
Bloomfield, *Religion of the Veda*, pp. 216 seq.

MS. and VS. xxiii. 91 and 53 differ in
having *kā vāid* with the feminine sub-
stantives. KS. has *byhadvayāḥ*, probably
a mere error. Mahidhara on VS. xxiii.
11 takes *vayāḥ* as 'bird', but this is im-
probable, and Harisvāmin on QB. xiii. 2.
6. 15 renders it *vārdhakum*, 'long life';
see Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 815, n. 1.

KS., MS., and VS. agree in inverting the
order of the last two Pādas of this stanza.
āṇi is to interpret. TB iii. 9

5. 3 and QB xiii. 2. 6. 16 It as

grīh, and the comm. on TS. explains it
also as *grīh* because it 'helps (*avah*) all
living creatures'. Bhāsk. has an alterna-
tive *grīh*. Mahidhara, on VS. xxiii. 12,
thinks that *avāḥ*, 'gentle', is an epithet of
the earth, and interprets *grīh* in the QB.
as referring to the earth; and *pilippulā* he
interprets as 'slippery', as applying to
the earth after rain (perhaps from *lip*,
'smear'). Harisvāmin also thinks *avāḥ*
and *grīh* apply to the earth, while *pilippulā*
he considers onomatopoeitic (*rūpānuka-
raṇaśabda*) in the sense of 'beautiful', or
'shining'. Cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 816.
pṛaṇḡlā is explained by Mahidhara as
pṛaṇ-glā, 'beauty devouring', but *pṛaṇḡ*,
'ruddy brown', suggests the real sense.
The comm. here and on TB. prefer to see
in it the sense of 'very beautiful', because
of the moon and the Nakṣatras! Bhāsk.
has *vārdhakarūpā*. QB. xiii. 2. 6. 17 takes
'night and day' as the two *pṛaṇḡlā*,
which is curious.

⁶ KS., MS., and VS. agree in exchanging the
places of the Pādas b and d. VS. and
QB. xiii. 2. 6. 18 have *kim u* and MS. *kim
vācāpānam*, which probably stands for
kim u (Bloomfield (*Vedic Concordance*,
p. 326^b) says for *kim*, but this is not
likely)

d The sun moveth alone [1].

The moon is born again.

Fire is the remedy for the cold.

Earth is the great enveloper.¹

e I ask thee of the furthest end of the earth.

I ask thee of the navel of the world.

I ask thee of the seed of the strong horse.

I ask thee of speech's highest realm.²

f They call the altar-ground the furthest end of the earth.

They call the sacrifice the navel of the world.

They call Soma the seed of the strong horse.

(They call) the Brahman the highest realm of speech.³

ii. 4. 19. *a* O Amba!⁴ O Ambālī! O Ambikā!⁵

b No one leadest me.

The wicked horse is sleeping.

c O fair one, clad in fair raiment⁶ in the world of heaven be ye two covered. . . .⁷

This is without variant in KS., MS., and VS., showing that in the preceding verse the interchange of Pādas is a slip.

This is RV. i. 164. 34; AV. ix. 10. 13, with slight variations in Pada b, where RV. has *yatra dhūvanasya nābhīḥ*, and AV. *viṣvasya dhūvanasya nābhīm*, while AV. inverts the order of b and c, and spoils the metre by omitting *śā* before *vīśno*. VS. xxiii. 61 agrees with RV., and KS. with TS. MS. has not the verse. It is found in LQS. ix. 10. 13 with the curious change *prōhāno*.

TS. and KS. here differ from the other texts, while MS. has nothing corresponding. RV. i. 164. 35 has *īyām védīḥ param antām prthivyāḥ | ayām yajñō dhūvanasya nābhīḥ | ayām sōmo vīśno āvāsya rétāḥ | brahmāyām vācāḥ paramām vyoma.* VS. xxiii. 62 and LQS. ix. 10. 14 agree, while AV. ix. 10. 14 inverts b and c, and in the latter has *viṣvasya*, omitting *yajñō*.

Cf. KSAṣvamedha, iv. 8; MS. iii. 12. 20; 13. 1; VS. xxiii. 18-32. For the Brāhmanas see TB. iii. 9. 6. 3-7. 5; QB. xiii. 2. 8. 3-9. 9. The Mantras are used to accompany the rite in which the king's first wife lies down beside the horse as a spell for fertility; see ĀpQS. xx. 17. 12 seq.; BQS. xv. 29, 80; MQS. ix. 2. 4; KQS. xx. 6. 12-21; QCS. xvi. 3. 34-4. 6; ĀQS. x. 8. 9-13; LQS. ix. 10. 1-4. The division of the verses is in *ritān* Ap

ascribes *a* to the wife (*b* included); *e* to her; *c* (with *d*?) to the priest; *f* to him, then *g* and *h* to the queen. For Baudh see below.

⁵ VS. xxiii. 18 has *āmbe āmbikē 'mbalike*; MS. iii. 12. 20 *āmby āmbike ambalike*. The formula is said while the Unnetr or Pratiprasthātṛ (KQS. xx. 6. 12; ĀpQS. xx. 17. 12) or Adhvaryu (BQS. xv. 29) leads the wife of the king up to fan the slain horse, and she lies down. If this is so the words mean no more than 'lady' (literally 'mother'). Bhāsk. takes *c* and *b* as said to herself by the wife. But the number three is curious and there seems force in Weber's view (*Ind. Stud.* i. 183) that the three minor queens are so addressed by the Mahisi. The next words may then refer to the queen as willing to go, 'no one leads me (against my will)', and this is in harmony with the common view that a victim should offer itself willingly. Cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 322. But the later verses with *yadhāt* suggest that it merely means 'no one is taking me' (as a bride). The verse is not said by the Adhvaryu; Caland's punctuation in BQS. is wrong.

⁶ The VS. and MS. have quite a different reading, *śubhadrikāḥ kāmṣṭīlāśannim*, which must go with the preceding verse, and can only be rendered 'Subhadrika

- l When the deer eateth grain
He deemeth not his flock fat.
When the Çûdra woman is the loved of the Aryan,
She seeketh not wealth for prosperity.⁹ . . .⁹
- q Dadhikrāvan have I sung,
The swift strong horse.
May he make our mouths fragrant ;
May he lengthen our days.¹⁰
- r Ye waters are healing ;
Further us to strength,
To see great joy.¹¹
- s The most auspicious flavour that is yours
Accord to us here
Like eager mothers.
- t To him may we come with satisfaction,
To whose dwelling ye quicken us,
O waters, and propagate us.
4. 20. a Bhūh !¹² Bhuvah ! Svar !

dwelling in Kāmpilā', as Weber takes it, cf. also *Vedic Index*, i. 149; Bhāsk. gives both versions. The reading of TS. is also that of KS., TB., and ĀpÇS. and BÇS., and *kāmpilāvāsan* must refer to some sort of garment with which the queen is covered as the ritual indicates (*tarpya*); cf. *kambala*. The Mantra is used while the priest covers the queen and the horse. With *a* the queen takes on her lap the *çepha*, and says *e*; *f* is said by the Adhvaryu as is also *g*; *h* by the queen; *i* by the sacrificer, *k* by the queen, according to Baudh. the next verses are hardly translatable. See Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 323 seq. The Sūtras recognize the obscenity of the passage: the queen is reluctant and complain-
he comm. evidently does not understand this passage, the sense must be that if a wild deer eats the corn, the flocks or herds are not fattened. The subject of *manyate* is uncertain: according to Eggeling (SBE. xlv. 326), following the comm., it is the deer (*Āaryo* in VS. xviii. 30), but it may be the owner. *çepā* is a curious neuter, but is protected by the metre: the sense is perhaps contemptuous; cf. St Petersburg Dictionary, s. v., and above, TS. v. 1. 5, n. 1. The sense of *nā pōdyā dhanāyati* is vague: the subject may be she as taken by the She is

delighted in her master, and takes no thought of wealth. Eggeling prefers the view that the Arya (taken by ÇB as Varyya) is the subject; or again the Çûdra may be the subject, but this is not probable. On any theory it is difficult to see much point in the verse. Bhāsk. gives a series of guesses. Baudh. puts it in the mouth of the Vavāta; the queen replies with *m*.

⁹ For this cf. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 326. The verses (*m* and *e*) are alternately spoken by the Parivṛkti wife and the Mahisṛ, who complains or grumbles at the horse, who lies asleep and does not unite with her. On the other hand Āp. ascribes *i*, *i*, *n* (and *e*?) to the wives, the Mahisṛ making the responses.

¹⁰ This verse is spoken apparently by all the wives, ĀpÇS. xx. 18. 7. See for it TS. i. 5. 11. 1. Baudh. gives it to all the *ganās*, i. e. the attendants included.

¹¹ These verses accompany the purifying of themselves by the women, ĀpÇS. xx. 18. 7. See for them TS. iv. 1. 5. 1. Baudh. ascribes the purification to the chief queen, and puts *g* after *a* 1.

¹² Cf. ESAgnyamadhya, iv. 9; MS. III. 12. 18, 19; VS. xlii. 5-8. For the Brāhmaṇa explanations see TB i. 9. 4. 1-8 - ÇB xii. 2. 6. 1-6. In the ritual Mantra

b Let the Vasus anoint thee with the Gayatri metre. Let the Rudras anoint thee with the Tristubh metre. Let the Ādityas anoint thee with the Jagati metre.

c As the wind hath gone to the waters,
Indra's dear body,
By that path, O praiser,
Bring back to us the horse.¹

d O thou that hast barley, that hast grain, (bring) renown for me ;

e For barley, for milk, this food eat, O ye gods ; this food eat,
O Prajapati.²

f They yoke the tawny ruddy one,
Which goeth round them that stand ;
The lights shine in the sky.³

g They yoke his dear steeds
On either side of the chariot,
Dark, strong, bearing heroes.⁴

h Making a banner for that which hath none,
Form for the formless, O ye men,
Thou wert born with the dawns.¹

panies the fastening of *maṇis* of gold, silver, and *sāmudra*, on the horse by the Mahiṣi, Vavāth, and Parivṛktī respectively, the places being before the place where the yoke rests, below that and the buttocks, and below the buttocks. Mantra b is said to accompany the anointing of the horse with substances of bdellium, of *hasāmbu* (cf. AV. xviii. 4. 37, which is partly explained by this), and of *maustaleṛta* (unknown sense). Mantra c accompanies the leading round of the horse after it has tasted water. Mantras d and e are used when the wives cast down the remains of the food offerings to the horse. Mantra f accompanies the yoking of the horse, g of two side horses, and h the fixing of the flag of the car ; see ApÇS. xx. 15. 6-13 ; 16. 19, 20 ; 16. 1-3, and cf. MÇS. ix. 2. 3 ; KÇS. xx. 5. 10-18 ; BÇS. xv. 24 (c, f-h), 26 (d, e).

S and VS. agree in reading *āganigan*, *gryādm indrasva*, and *anena* in place of the text of TS. and KS. *āgamat* is not satisfactory, for the sense is really past rather than proximate past.

ere again TS. and KS. differ from MS. and VS., which omit *yāḥ mamāśm* and have *yāḥye gāḥye* and transpose *devāh* and

is content to see in

the words *lāḡm* and *ḡcām* accusatives, and so ÇB. xxi. 2. 6. 8, but here at any rate they are vocatives with the double accent of Pluti ; see Whitney, JAOS. ix. 323, 324. MS. in von Schroeder's ed. has *lāḡi* 8 and *ḡcāi* 8, which seem rather to be slips for *lāḡiṣm* and *ḡcāiṣm*. Bhāsk. has *mamāśm*. The forms *yavyāyāi* and *gavyāyāi* may, of course, have ablative sense as well as dative, and this would suit the context quite adequately.

³ The exact sense of this verse, RV. i. 6. 1, is very obscure. See Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i. 4 seq., who differs considerably from Max Müller, SBE. xxxii. 14 seq. The form *tasthīṣaḥ* is clearly accus., not nom. or abl. ; cf. Macdonell, *Ved. Gramm.* pp. 285, n. 20 ; 296, n. 7 ; Whitney, PAOS. May, 1876, pp. xxi, xxii.

⁴ This is RV. i. 6. 2. The view of ApÇS. xx. 16. 1, 2, is that there are four steeds, the horse being on the right side of the pole. But three seems a more likely number in every way. BÇS. xv. 24 and xi. 6 seems to regard the first horse as the *dakṣina-yogya*, the other two as the *uttarayogya*, left of which (*uttarataḥ*) the Praṣṭi is placed. This assures that the Praṣṭi was not a 'spike horse' in this case ; cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 515

- 4 21 To² expiration hail!
 To cross-breathing hail!
 To inspiration hail!
 To sinews hail!
 To ligatures³ hail!
 To surrounding ligatures hail!
 To joints hail!
 To joinings⁴ hail!
 To bodies hail!
 To the sacrifice hail!
 To the sacrificial gifts hail!
 To heaven hail!
 To the world hail!
 To all hail!
- 4 22. To⁵ the bound hail!
 To the unbound⁶ hail!
 To the fastened hail!
 To the unfastened hail!⁷
 To the yoked hail!
 To the unyoked⁸ hail!
 To the well-yoked hail!
 To the unyoked⁸ hail!
 To the one set free hail!

is very unlikely that the original reference is to the raising of a banner, but it is clearly so understood by TB. iii. 9. 4. 3. *maryā*, explained as *maryāḥ* in the Pada text, is of uncertain meaning. Max Müller (SBE. xxxii. 30) contends that it is a particle as it is classed with the *Nipātas* by the *Vājasaneyi Brāhṇa*, ii. 16. Fischel (*Ved. Stud.* i. 61 seq.) supports this view, but the sense, 'O men', is adequately defended by Oldenberg, *Rgveda-Noten*, i. 9, 10. Lanman (JAOS. x. 389) sees in it a voc. sing. with metrical lengthening. Kluge (KZ. xxv. 309) suggests that it be taken as a dative in ai, and so Aufrecht, *Festgrues an Böhlingk*, p. 2. But the evidence is quite insufficient to support so strange a form. Roth (KZ. xxv. 602), to avoid the occurrence of a second person and a plural, suggests the reading *ajāyata*, but this is not necessary. The poet addresses his audience, and apostrophizes the god.

Y. KṢAṣvamedha, iv 10. There is no precisely parallel in either MB.

or VS., though of the individual Mantras some are often found elsewhere. Cf. above, TS. vii. 1. 19. 1; KṢAṣvamedha, i. 10, MS. iii. 12. 8, 20; VS. xvii. 23; xxiii 18, xxxi. 3. The Mantras accompany the Annahoma, and the rite bears the technical name of *Santati-homa*; see TB. iii. 8. 18. 8; ĀpṢ. xx. 12. 3. BṚS. xv. 29 recognizes seven Prāna libations.

³ *samāndh* is explained by the comm. as *śākhānādyah* and *parisamāndh* as *upāśākhānādyah*, and this is a reasonable sense.

⁴ For *samāndh* cf. TS. vii. 5. 25. 1.

⁵ Cf. KṢAṣvamedha, v. 1. Neither MS. nor VS. has any parallel passage. The horse is addressed in these Mantras, and the ceremony is called the *Pramukti-homa*, see TB. iii. 8. 18. 4; ĀpṢ. xx. 12. 4.

⁶ This refers to the binding and freeing at the *śrāgha*, according to the comm.

⁷ This refers to fastening by the ropes, according to the comm.

⁸ *śāyukṣya* is practically synonymous with

To the one let go hail !
 To that which moveth crookedly¹ hail !
 To that which moveth around hail !
 To that which moveth together hail !
 To that which moveth along hail !
 To that which goeth hail !
 To that which riseth hail !
 To that which standeth hail !
 To all hail !

PRAPĀTHAKA V

The Gavām Ayana

vii. 5. 1. The² cows performed that Sattrā, being hornless, with the desire, 'May horns be born to us.' For ten months they performed it, and then horns were born, and they ceased (the rite), (saying), 'We have obtained (our desire).' Then those whose horns were not born ceased (the rite) after making up the year, (saying), 'We have obtained (our desire).' Both those which obtained horns and those which did not ceased, (saying), 'We have obtained (our desire).' The year is the cows' Sattrā [1], and those who knowing thus perform the year (sacrifice) are prosperous. Therefore a hornless cow has pleasure³ during the two months of the rainy season, for that is won for it by the Sattrā. Therefore whatever is done in the house of one who performs for a year (a Sattrā), that is done completely, successfully, and adequately. Those who perform the year (Sattrā) are swimming on the ocean. He who does not see the further bank of the ocean cannot get out from it. The ocean is the year [2]. Its further banks are the two Atirātras. Those who knowing thus perform the year (Sattrā) reach the end without injury. The former Atirātra is this (earth), the latter is yonder (sky); the former is mind, the latter speech, the former expiration, the latter inspiration; the former the commencement, the latter the end. The Atirātra is a Jyotiṣṭoma, of Vaiṣvānara;⁴ verily they put light before them, to reveal the world of heaven. There is a fore-

¹ The various forms of *uśā* are said by the comm. to refer to the movements of a ridden horse, while the other words apply to the horse's own movements. But this view can hardly be correct.

² Cf. KS. xxiii. 1, 2; PB. iv. 1. 1-3. 7; AB. iv. 17.

³ *prīṭhā prāpya* is the version of the comm. of the mysterious *pārṭhā*, who explains that in the months of the rains those cattle which have long horns have any amount

of trouble, as, when they lay their heads on the ground, the weight of their horns causes them trouble, while the hornless ones have no trouble. Bhāsk. has *prīṭhā* only. Böhtlingk (BKSGW. 1897, pp. 45-47) suggests *pārṭhā*, from *para*, 'pedens' He had thought of *pārṭhā*, 'having made complete' the months.

⁴ *vaiṣvānareṇa dyaṭā*, according to the comm. The real sense is of course 'sacrificed' to Agni Vaiṣv

offering, accompanied by the Caturvīṅga Stoma.¹ The year has twenty-four half-months [3]; verily as they go on they find support in the year. There are three hundred and sixty Stotriṅśas;² so many are the nights of the year; verily they attain both forms of the year.

They perform (the rites of) the next days for rest, for safety. There are six-day periods. The year has six seasons; verily they find support in the seasons, the year. The Go and the Āyus (Stomas) are the Stomas in the middle; verily they place a pair in the middle of the year [4] for procreation. On either side there is the Jyotiṣṭoma.³ It is the releasing; verily the metres are released; verily also they go to the world of heaven with the six-day (rite) which has a Jyotiṣṭoma on either side. The theologians say, 'They sit';⁴ by what path do they go? One should reply, 'By the path that leads to the gods. The path that leads to the gods is the metres, the Gāyatrī, Trīṣṭubh, and Jagatī. The Gāyatrī is the Jyotiṣṭoma, the Trīṣṭubh the Gostoma, the Jagatī the Āyusṭoma. In that there are these Stomas, so do they go by the path that leads to the gods [5]. There is used the same Sāman.⁵ The Sāman is the world of the gods; verily they leave not the world of the gods. There are used various verses. The verses are the world of man; verily they keep mounting one world of gods after another from the world of men. There is the Brahman's Sāman as the Abhivarta⁶ to win the world of heaven. There is the Abhijit (day)⁷ for the gaining of the world of heaven. There is the Viśvujit (day)⁸ for the gaining of all. Month by month they perform the Prṣṭhas, month by month the Atigrāhyas are drawn; verily in each month they place strength, for the support of the months. They perform the Prṣṭhas in the latter part of the month. Therefore it is on the top that the plants bear fruit.⁹

vii. 5. 2. The¹⁰ cows performed that Sattrā, being hornless and desiring to obtain horns. For ten months they performed it, and then horns appeared

¹ The Prāyanīya day is the day after the preceding Atirātra, and bears the name because it precedes the months of the sacrifice.

² i.e. 15 Stotras of 24 R̥as each = 360.

³ The first and last days of the six are Jyotiṣṭoma days.

⁴ This is not a case of the omission of the relative, as the comm. is inclined to take it: the sense is 'they sit (perform); by what do they go', but it shows the way in which cases like AA. ii. 6 (where see Keith's note) arise.

⁵ In each day there is the same Sāman in the Prṣṭha Stotra, the Bṛhat or Rathantara. but are used for the same time.

⁶ The other versions have Abhivarta as the name of the Sāman. It is usually so styled and covers many varieties, being used with various verses; see *Ind. Stud.* iii. 208; below, TS. vii. 5. 7; p. 625, n. 3.

⁷ The day is that preceding the three Svra Sāman days just before the Viśvānt day.

⁸ The day is that following the three Svra Sāman days following the Viśvānt day.

⁹ This is probably the sense of *ugrīṣṭāt*.

¹⁰ Cf. KS. xxxiii. 1; PB. iv. 1. 2. The point of this chapter is merely that a Sattrā may occupy ten or twelve months. Some cattle obtained horns by ten months' sacrifice, some by twelve, and some not at all, but still they won. The of Shamasastry, based on this

They said, 'We have gained (them), let us cease (the rite), for we have attained the desire for the sake of which we began (the rite).' But others¹ said, either half of them or as many as might be the case, 'Let us perform (the rite) for these months, the eleventh and the twelfth,² and when we have made up the year, let us cease' [1]. In their case their horns grew in the twelfth month. Whether by faith, or by lack of faith—that is, those which have no horns—both indeed were prosperous, those which gained horns and those which won strength. He who ceases after ten months³ is prosperous, and he who ceases after twelve also, if he knows thus. They go by their feet, and he who goes by his foot attains (what he seeks). The Ayana is successful, and therefore is it productive of cows.

vii. 5. 3. They⁴ perform the Prsthas in the first month, they perform them in the middle month, they perform them in the last month. They say, 'In the case of a cow which they milk thrice a day, she yields sparingly at the latter two milkings;⁵ how then can she be milked who is twelve times milked?' Having made up the year, they should perform the Prsthas once in the last month; verily the sacrificers win the sacrifice and cattle. It is an ocean [1] without a near or a further shore that they enter upon who perform the year (rite). If they employ the Brhat and the Rathantara Sāmāns, it would be as if they were to provide a boat in the middle of the ocean. Going continuously with the Brhat and the Rathantara they obtain support. The union⁶ is milked for all desires; thus the sacrificers obtain all desires.

vii. 5. 4. The⁷ Rcs are the same. The Rcs are the world of men; verily they leave not the world of man. There are different Sāmāns; the Sāman is the world of the gods; verily they descend from the world of the gods

and other chapters (see his *Gavām Ayana*), may be disregarded as wholly groundless.

¹ Weber conjectures for *trai*, *tvāh*, i. e. removing the accent of the *Saṁhitā tvā* explained in the Pada as *tū vai* (TPr. v. 18); it is perhaps so, but not necessarily; cf. *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 97. KS. has *tvā*, but the passage is unaccepted.

² This usage is illustrated by Weber (*Ind. Stud.* xiii. 118. n. 2) from KS. xxxiii. 8; ÇB. iv. 5. 7. 2; xi. 6. 3. 5; xiv. 6. 9. 8; xii. 3. 2. 2; PB. vi. 2. 5, as well as from the parallel passages KS. xxxiii. 1; PB. iv. 1. 2.

³ *māsi* must be equivalent to *māhetu* read in the parallel KS., which probably should be restored in the text.

⁴ Cf. KS. xxxiii. 5. The Prsthas can be performed on three months, or on the last in the only in which

case the other months have the Abhuplava Śadhā not the Prsthyā Śadhā. Cf. ApÇS. xxi. 16. 19, 20; BÇS. xvi. 16.

⁵ Cf. Geldner, *Ved. Stud.* iii. 112. If the Prsthyā were performed each month, there would be twelve milkings.

⁶ *sandhi* means, according to the comm., a cow which yields milk even for a strange calf, or a cow, *saṁrādhya*. There is also the reference to the Sandhi Stotra of which the Brhat and Rathantara form the parts. Cf. Eggeling, SBE. xli. xviii, xix, 12.

⁷ In the second half of the year the whole order of the sacrifice is reversed. The Jagati metre begins instead of the Gāyatrī, the Āgrayana commences, instead of ending; the Rathantara yields to the Brhat, &c. See BÇS. xvi. 17 18.

to one world after another of men. They first use the Jagatī, and the metres descend from the Jagatī, the cups from the Āgrayana, the Prsthas from the Brhat, the Stomas from the Trayastrīṅga. Therefore the younger descends before an elder. The Viṣvakarman cup¹ is drawn; verily by it the sacrificers win all rites. The cup for Aditi [1] is drawn. Aditi is this (earth), verily they rest on this (earth). The one and the other are drawn, for pairing, for propagation. Of old Prajāpati created offspring by means of the ten-night (rite), in that the ten-night rite is performed, the sacrificers create offspring. Udaṅka Čaubāyana² has declared the ten-night rite to be the prosperity of the Sattrā, and the ten-night rite serves for the prosperity of the Sattrā. Verily also whatever is done wrongly in the earlier days, this serves to atone for it.

vii. 5. 5. If³ two libations are offered simultaneously, then one should perform the early litany in the advanced part of the night. He who does it first wins the speech, the gods, and the metres (of the others). The strophe should contain the word 'strong (*vyān*)':⁴ verily he takes Indra away from their morning pressing. Or rather they say, 'The strophe at the beginning of each pressing should be of this kind'; verily he takes Indra away from each of their pressings.

For entry, for rest, for the overcoming, of the Gāyatri, of the Tristubh, of the Jagatī, of the Anuṣṭubh, of the Pañkti, hail!

Entry and rest are the metres; verily by the metres [1], he takes away their metres. One should recite the Sajaniya hymn;⁵ one should recite the Vihavya hymn;⁶ one should recite the Kayāṇubhiya hymn of Agastya.⁷ This indeed is so much as that; verily he takes away so much as is theirs. If at the early pressing the bowl is broken, they should sing verses addressed to Viṣṇu and containing the epithet Čipiviṣṭa.⁸ Whatever in the

¹ There are two Atigrāhyas, one the Viṣvakarman and the other on the next day, the Aditi Graha.

² See above, TS. vii. 4. 5. 4.

³ Cf. TS. iii. 1. 7. 1, 2; KS. xxxiv. 4; ČB. iv. 5. 10. 7; PB. ix. 4. 1-18; 5. 1; 2. 9, 10, and see also ČŚ. xiii. 5. 1-16; 12. 1; KŚ. xxv. 14. 8-18; 12. 22; BŚ. xiv. 4.

⁴ In the Prakṛti the Pratipad is *āpo rerañh kṛyathā hi vasañh*, RV. x. 90. 12.

⁵ That is RV. ii. 12. 1 in place of the hymn, RV. i. 82. 1 of the Nisikavāya Častra.

⁶ That is RV. x. 129. 1 in place of the hymn, RV. i. 89. 1 of the Vaiṣṇadeva Častra.

⁷ In the place of RV. x. 78. 1 in the Marutvātiya Častra. Weber points out that as there is no other Kayāṇubhiya than

Agastya's, RV. i. 165, the addition of the name (so KS., PB.) is curious. The comm., however, admits as an alternative explanation the view that the hymns are not in place of those enumerated, but that each one should be recited in front of the ordinary Častra at the beginning of each set of Častras.

⁸ The epithet is of unknown sense; the comm. makes *čipi* = *paṇu*; Geldner (*Ved. Stud.* iii. 81 n.) thinks of the Vāmana as meant (cf. MS. ii. 2. 13 *yāi krodīṣṭham lūi čipivṛṣṭim*); Johansson (*Soflyein i Indien*, pp. 12 seq., followed by Charpentier, VOJ. xrv. 427) finds *hūga* in *čipi*, a view supported vaguely by Nirukta, v. 7.

sacrifice is redundant, is redundant with regard to Viṣṇu Çipiviṣṭa; verily Viṣṇu Çipiviṣṭa places the redundant in the redundant. Verily having obtained the redundant by the redundant, they win it. If it is broken at the midday pressing, they should make the Sāman have the Vasaṭkāra as its finale. The support of the sacrifice is the Vasaṭkāra; verily they make the Sāman obtain support. If it breaks at the third pressing, the same thing (should be done).

vii. 5. 6. Having¹ made up the month with the six-day periods,² they leave out a day, for they behold the months by the six-day periods. Having made up the months with the half-months, they leave out a day, for they behold the months by the half-months. Having made up the months by the new moon night,³ they leave out a day, for they behold the months by the new moon night. Having made up the months by the full moon night, they leave out a day, for they behold the month by the full moon night. He who pours (liquid) into a full (vessel) wastes the liquid, he who pours out from a full (vessel) [1] places breath in it. In that, having made up the months with the full moon night, they leave out a day, they place breath in the year, and the performers of the Sattrā breathe along it. If they did not leave out a day, then the year would fall asunder, as falls asunder a skin bag tied tight,⁴ and they would be ruined. In that, having made up the months with the full moon night, they leave out a day, they place out-breathing in the year, and the performers of the Sattrā breathe out along it [2], and are not ruined. At the full moon (the Soma) of the gods is pressed. In that, having made up the months with the full moon night, they leave out a day, with the sacrifice to the gods they go to another sacrifice. They cleave asunder the sacrifice, in that (after performing it) as a series of six-day rites they leave out a day. They offer an animal for Prajāpati. Prajāpati is all the gods; verily with the gods do they offer the sacrifice. They leave the pressing [3], who leave out the day. The Sāmnāyā is the fourth pressing. Because there is the Sāmnāyā, they do not leave the pressing. They partake of it after uttering the invocation, for they have this then as their Soma drink. The deities who share in the pressings of those who leave out the day go to their places; they offer the sacrificial cakes in each of the pressings; verily they win the deities who share in the pressing from their several places.⁵ (They offer the cakes)

¹ Cf. ÇQS. xiii. 20. 1-20; KQS. xxiv. 7. 28, 24.

This chapter gives the Utsarginām Ayana.

² 1 a. five periods of six days each (Abhiplava Śaḍaha) or four Abhiplava Śaḍaha and a Prāthya Śaḍaha.

³ This section seems to contemplate the ending of the month either with the new

moon or the full moon as alternatives, showing that neither the *pūrṇimānta* nor the *amānta* reckonings was in exclusive use. Cf. *Vedic Index*, ii. 157, 516.

⁴ The point is presumably that the bag is tied so tight that it bursts.

⁵ Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* II. 2. 826

on eight potsherds at the early pressing, on eleven potsherds at the midday pressing, and on twelve potsherds at the third pressing; verily they obtain and win the meeres. They offer an oblation to the All-gods at the third pressing. The third pressing belongs to the All-gods; verily they leave not the third pressing.

vi. 5. 7. The¹ theologians consider, 'Should (a day) be left out, or should it not be left out?' They say, 'It should be left out.' They say, 'It should be left out at the new moon and at the full moon, for these two guide the sacrifice.' 'These two must not be left out,' they say, 'for these two determine the dependent² sacrifice.' '(The day) should be left out on the first Vyaṣṭakā,³ they say, 'for this is what rends the month.' They should not leave out a day which is appointed⁴ [1]. If they should leave out one which is appointed, they should leave it out on the seventh day after making up the months with six-day periods, whatever be the recurrent position which it occupies in the course of the six-day period.⁵ They should then offer to Agni, with the Vasus, a cake on eight potsherds, to

¹ Cf. KS. xxxiii. 7; there is a vaguely similar chapter in PB. iv. 10 (cf. *Anupada Sutra*, vii. 11), where the omission is decided on, by the analogy of a bladder which is too lightly distended. Cf. BQŚ. xvii. 22; ĀpQS. xxi. 24, 25.

² The new and the full moon are important not merely for the great sacrifices named from them, but also for the sacrifices which form minor portions of the Gārdm Ayana and so cannot be left out, according to this view. For the importance of the new and full moon cf. TB. ii. 6. 6. 5.

³ The Vyaṣṭakā is defined by the comm. as the first day of the dark half of the month, for which he cites TB. i. 8. 10. 2, where the Purnamāsī and the Vyaṣṭakā are contrasted; cf. ĀpQS. xviii. 22. 14. The epithet *prathamā* he explains because the dark half of the month comes first, i.e. reckoning the month as ending with full moon, the day omitted being the first of the month (cf. Weber, *Naxatra*, ii. 345, n. 4). Bhāsk. says it is the eighth day of the dark half, and this accords with *astaka*. The term is curious and the exact origin uncertain. *asa* in this passage is a case of the usual attraction to this pred. and *māśā* is gen. not nom. as the comm. takes it, according to the account; cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 94, 95.

⁴ i.e. according to Śākyapa such a day as the

Mahāvratā or Viśūvant which has special rites appointed for it. The comm. offers another version of the text, reading the previous clause with the words *vidiṣyam* *vi* *spṛṣaḥ*. Since the month would be mutilated by omitting such a day, they should not do so, but this gives no real force to *vidiṣyam*.

⁵ The comm. explains this passage to mean that if they wish to omit a specified day, they should omit a day such as occurs in the recurrent middle of the six-day period, not the Viśūvant or Mahāvratā. It is impossible to get any very satisfactory sense out of this. His idea may have been that if the day to be left out is a Jyotiṣ day (being the first of an Abhiplava Śaḍasha), then that day is left out in each case from the beginning of the next month, and so presumably if any other day were taken, the same day would be omitted. ĀpQS. xxi. 25. 2-4 recognizes the omission of five Jyotiṣ days before the Viśūvant, and after it of four Trayastriṅga days (being the beginning of reversed Prāthya) and a Jyotiṣ in the twelfth or Sainbhārya month, which begins with two Abhiplavas reversed. The comm. thinks *vidiṣyam* is equivalent to *vidiṣya*, but the latter is possible sense, 'on whatever day of recurrence (*paripṛṣṭa*) in the middle.' KS. has the same text but

Indra curds, to Indra with the Maruts a cake on eleven potsherds, to the All-gods a cake on twelve potsherds. The early pressing¹ belongs to Agni with the Vasus; in that they offer to Agni with the Vasus a cake on eight potsherds, they make the god share in it [2], and they approach the pressing with eight. In that the curds belong to Indra, they do not shut out Indra from a share. The midday pressing belongs to Indra with the Maruts. In that they offer to Indra with the Maruts a cake on eleven potsherds, they make the god share in it, and they approach the pressing with eleven [3]. The third pressing belongs to the All-gods with the R̥bhus. In that they offer to the All-gods a cake on twelve potsherds, they make the gods share in it, and they approach the pressing with twelve. They offer a beast to Prajāpati—Prajāpati is the sacrifice—that the sacrifice may not be abandoned. For six months (as they go) hence² the Brahman's Sāman should be the 'victorious'.³ The 'victorious' is the holy power (Brahman); verily they go winning the world of heaven by the holy power (Brahman); for the world of heaven is as it were opposite from hence. When they come thence the Brahman's Sāman for six months should be⁴ 'O Indra, bear us strength, as a father to his sons. Guide us, O thou that art much invoked, on our path. Living, may we attain the light.' The light is this world, the light is offspring; verily they come, gazing on this world by repeating the verse.

vii 5. 8. When⁵ the gods had come to the end, their power and strength

adds *id* after *sampadyata*: it would be interesting to know how the editor construes it. Bhāskara's view seems to be: *nāddīṣam id* *srjeyuḥ* is 'where once any day is omitted, then they should not omit it for the second time'. Then if a day is omitted (as a Soma day), being the day in the middle of a set of six in the series (*paryarthau vartamānāyām*) on which the *aṣṭami* falls, it is not to be omitted again, but the day to be omitted must be a different one, being the first in the next set of six. Possibly the sense is that the *aṣṭami* is not to be adopted, but instead the first day of each month, after the first; *nāddīṣam* is so vague as to render no sense certain.

above, TS. vii. 5. 1, p. 620, n. 6. The Brahman's Sāman is one sung in correspondence to verses recited by the Brahman priest or the Brāhmaṇacchānan (cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* x. 24, 25, 104, 109). It forms the third Pr̥stha Stotra of the midday pressing, corresponding to the Gastra of the Brāhmaṇacchānan (cf. Eggeling, SBE. xix. xvi; xliii. 154).

⁴ RV. vii. 32. 26; AV. xviii. 3. 67; xx. 79. 1; SV. i. 259; ii. 806, all of which, with KS. xxxiii. 7, have *no*, not *no* as TS.

⁵ Cf. TB. i. 2. 6. 1-6; KS. xxiv. 5; ÇB. iv. 6. 9. 11; PB. v. 4. 1-5. 14, and see for the Mahāvratā, ĀpÇS. xxi. 16. 1-20. 8, BÇS. xvi. 20-23; ÇÇS. xvii. 6. 1, 2; 14. 13-17. 19; KÇS. xiii. 3. 1-41; LÇS. iii. 12. 1-iv. 3. 23; Anupada Sūtra, vii. 10. The chapter deals with one or two points in connexion with the Mahāvratā Sāmans; cf. Friedländer's ed. of the *Çāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, p. 37, and for the Mahāvratā, Keith, *Çāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, pp. viii-xi, 72-85.

¹ Cf. Bloomfield, JAOS. xvi. 10, for the metres and the pressings.

² To the heavenly world.

³ The Abhivarta (as it is usually spelled) of the Sāmaveda is based normally on RV. viii. 88. 1; see SV. i. 236; ii. 35; Geyā Gāna, vi. 1. 34; Ūha Gāna, vi. 2. 14;

departed. They won them again by the Kroṣa (Sāman),¹ and that is why the Kroṣa has the name. In that they sing the Kroṣa at the end of the pit, they win power and strength at the end of the sacrifice. They sing the Sattrasyarōdhi (Sāman)² at the end of the Āhavanīya; verily, making Agni a witness, they advance to prosperity. They sing the Prajāpater Hṛdaya³ within the shed; verily they win his favour. They sing the Ānūloka (Sāman)⁴ in front of the Sadas [1], the Anūloka (Sāman) behind; verily food is their portion at the end of the sacrifice. The Adhvaryu⁵ sings nine (verses). Nine are the breaths in man; verily he places breaths in the sacrificers. All of them are addressed to Indra; verily he places power (*indriya*) in the breaths. He sings without the Pratiḥāra.⁶ Therefore a man can contract all the other members (of the body) except the head, but the head not. The Rathantara (Sāman)⁷ has the Pañcadaśa (Stoma); verily they win power. The Brhat⁸ has the Saptadaśa [2], for the winning of food; verily also they are propagated by it. The Bhadrā (Sāman)⁹ has the Ekaviṃśa (Stoma) with Dvīpadā verses, for support. The wives (of the sacrificers) sing, for offspring, for propagation. Prajāpati created offspring; he desired, 'May I gain the kingship over them.' He obtained the kingship over them by the Rājana (Sāman),¹⁰ and that is why the Rājana has the name. In that there is the Rājana, the sacrificers obtain the kingship over offspring. It has the Pañcaviṃśa (Stoma), to win Prajāpati [3]. They sing five (verses) standing; verily they win the world of the gods; five sitting; verily they win the world of men. These come to ten; the Virāj is of ten syllables, the Virāj is food; verily they win food by the Virāj. In five places they sing sitting down; there are five quarters; verily they rest on the quarters. They come up each before one verse has been sung;¹¹ verily they bear food from the quarters. The Udgātṛ sings these (verses); verily having borne food from the quarters [4] they place glory in themselves. Therefore one breath protects all the limbs. Therefore, just as a bird about to fly upwards raises its head aloft, so the sacrificers are highest among people. The Udgātṛ mounts a throne,¹²

¹ For this Sāman cf. PB. xiii. 5. 3; SV. I. 570; ii. 863.

² For this Sāman cf. PB. v. 4. 7 with comm.; SV. Āraṇya Gāna, iv. 1. 4.

³ For this Sāman cf. PB. v. 4. 4; SV. Āraṇya Gāna, v. 2. 15.

⁴ See PB. v. 4. 10; SV. Geya Gāna, xii. i. 1, 3.

⁵ For this cf. PB. v. 6. 2 seq.

⁶ That is, omitting the usual fourth part of the Sāman, the Pratiḥāra; see Hillebrandt, *Ritual Literature*, pp. 100, 104, n. 28.

⁷ See PB. ii. 4-6; SV. Ūhya Gāna, i. 1. 1; Eggeling, *SBE*, xii. xiv xv

⁸ See PB. ii. 7-13; SV. Ūhya Gāna, i. 1. 2

⁹ See PB. xv. 12. 6; SV. Āraṇya Gāna, iii. 1. 31. The Stotriyā is RV. x. 157. 1 seq (Ūhya Gāna, i. 1. 20) which is a triad of verses with two Pādas only, explaining the reference here.

¹⁰ See PB. v. 2. 6; SV. Āraṇya Gāna, iv. 2. 19. The Stotriyā is RV. x. 120. 1 (Ūhya Gāna, ii. 2. 11).

¹¹ Practically an instr. absolute; cf. p. 436, ii. 3.

¹² See *Vedic Index*, i. 71, 72.

verily they attain rule. The Hotr (mounts) a swing; verily they mount the back of the firmament. The Adhvaryu (mounts) two mats, verily they reach the surface of the ruddy one. So many indeed are the worlds, and in them in order they find support. Then the sacrificers make thus a bridge to mount,¹ for the gaining of the world of heaven.

vii. 5. 9. By² means of the Arkya (Sāman)³ Prajāpati created offspring in thousands. From⁴ them by means of the Ilāmda (Sāman)⁵ he took away the food they had gathered. In that there is the Arkya, the sacrificers create offspring; in that there is the Ilāmda, they take away from the offspring which has been created the food they have gathered. Therefore, in whatever year the Sattrā is performed, the offspring are hungry in that year, for they take their food and strength; in whatever year the Sattrā is imperfect, the offspring are not hungry in that year [1]; for they take not their food and strength. They raise a loud noise. As men being freed from bonds cry aloud, so the sacrificers freed from the bonds of the gods cry aloud, placing food and strength in themselves. The lute⁶ has a hundred strings. Man is of a hundred (years) of age,⁷ and of a hundredfold strength; verily they find support in age and strength. They run a race,⁸ to win what has not yet been won. They beat drums,⁹ the voice of the drum is the highest (form of) speech; verily they win the highest (form of) speech. They beat the earth-drum; verily they win that speech which has entered this (earth); verily also they conquer the earth. All (forms of) speech they utter, to gain all (forms of speech). Two strive on a dry hide, to gain strength. One reviles, another extols. He who reviles purifies them, he who extols places food in them after they are purified. They win by the first months what is done by the Ṛṣis and by the gods; in that the Bhūtechad Sāmāns¹⁰ are used, both are gained. Those who perform the year rite lose their virility. There

¹ Cf. *āramanāṣi* 'steps', in JUB. i. 8. 2. Its use is, however, predominantly metaphorical.

² For the parallel passages see TS. vii. 5. 8, n. 5.

³ The text is RV. ix. 101. 7; SV. Āraṇya Gāna, i. 2. 8.

⁴ The comm. renders this as dat. 'for their sake'. But the result is that he finds it necessary to supply below the idea that the people (*prajā*s) starving come to the sacrificers and get food, which is quite illegitimate.

⁵ See PB. v. 8; SV. Āraṇya Gāna, v. 1. 2. The Stotriya is RV. x. 140. 1.

⁶ For this cf. AĀ. v. 1. 4 with Keith's note.

See

p. 384; Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xvii. 500; *Vedic Index*, ii. 175, 176.

⁸ This race should be compared with that which lies at the bottom of the Vājapeya ritual; see Weber, *Über den Vājapeya*, pp. 5 seq.; Eggeling, SRE. xli. xxiv; Hillebrandt, *Ved. Myth.* i. 247.

⁹ For all the following cf. Hillebrandt, *Rom. Forsch.* v. 299 seq., and Keith, *Chāṅkhāyana Āraṇyaka*, pp. 72-85; notes on AĀ. v. 1. 5; JRAS 1909, p. 205.

¹⁰ Bhūtechad is the name of AV. xx. 185. 11-13. For these Sāmāns cf. AB. vi. 36 1, 2; KB. xxx. 5; ÇĀ. i. 4 (with Friedländer's note, p. 37, n. 1).

are a pair¹ united within the sacrificial ground: verily they lose not virility.

vii. 5. 10. They² pierce the hide; verily they remove the sin of the (sacrificers). 'Do not miss, do not pierce through', he says; verily they now remove their sin. Slave girls dance round the Mārjāliya fire with water-pots on their heads, beating the ground with their feet and singing 'This is honey.' Honey indeed is the chiefest food of the gods; verily they win the chiefest food. They beat the ground with their feet; verily they endow the (sacrificers) with might.

The Horse Sacrifice (continued)

vii. 5. 11. To³ earth hail!

To the atmosphere hail!

To the sky hail!

To that which will stream together⁴ hail!

To that which is streaming together hail!

To that which hath streamed together hail!

To that which will cloud hail!

To that which cloudeth hail!

To that which hath been clouded hail!

To cloud hail!

To mist hail!

To storm hail!

To freezing⁵ hail!

To springing hail!

To that which will lighten hail!

¹ *mithunau* merely refers probably to one pair (as clearly in *ApQS.* xxi. 17. 19 only one pair, a *Māgadha* and a *Puñccali* is meant) Of perhaps *dvī mithunā* in *RV.* x. 17. 2 as interpreted by Yaska, *Nirukta*, xii. 10, but see Lanman, *Sanskrit Reader*, p. 381. Baudh. has only *samvarteta mithunau* without further explanation. *KS.* xxiv. 5 has the plural *caranti*, meaning the performers. Von Schroeder (*Mysterium und Mimus*, p. 162) thinks the actors were a *Brahmacārin* and a *Puñccali*, but see Oldenberg, *GGA.* 1909, p. 77, and Keith, *JRAS.* 1909, p. 295.

² This chapter describes the dance of the maidens round the fire with water-pots, and the shooting of arrows into, but not so as to go right through, a skin. See *EA.* xxxiv. 5 *PR.* v. 6. 15 *AA.* v. 1. 1 *QQR.* xvii. 14. 12-17. 9 *KQR.* xiii. 2.

10-14. 19-4. 1; *LQS.* iv. 3. 17-22; *ApQS.* xxi. 19. 13-20. 8; *BQS.* xvi. 22, 23 where the verses *idam madhu* are given at length. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* ii. i. 325.

³ This section with the following gives certain formulae for the *Agvamedha*. Cf. *KSAgvamedha*, v. 2; *VS.* xxii. 26; *TB.* iii. 8. 18. 4, where the section is briefly referred to. It accompanies the *Anna-homa*; see *ApQS.* xx. 12. 5; *BQS.* xv. 20.

⁴ The comm. here explains *samplava* as *dharmayojitāśailamaruṣāṇaṁ samplavāṇaṁ* (= *Māghadāta*, i. 4). *Vīṇa* below has the precisely opposite sense. Bhāsk. has *samplavanam* as *varāṇāṣam upakramāṇaṁ*, and below *meghānām aṣṭa upakramāṇaṁ* and *gratipakāṇaṁ* for *samplavāṇaṁ* and *ekplavāṇaṁ* respectively.

⁵ The comm.'s version of *prāsāci* and *prasa-* *śāci* is followed. But the latter is of

To that which lighteneth hail !
 To that which lighteneth together hail !
 To that which will thunder hail !
 To that which thundereth hail !
 To that which thundereth terribly hail !
 To that which will rain hail !
 To that which raineth hail !
 To that which raineth around hail !
 To that which raineth about hail !
 To that which raineth together hail ! [1]
 To that which raineth along hail !
 To that which will sprinkle hail !
 To that which sprinkleth hail !
 To that which is sprinkled hail !
 To that which will warm hail !
 To that which warmeth hail !
 To that which warmeth around hail !
 To that which will cease hail !
 To that which ceaseth hail !
 To that which hath ceased hail !
 To that which will stream away hail !
 To that which streameth away hail !
 To that which hath streamed away hail !
 To that which will burn hail !
 To that which burneth hail !
 To that which burneth terribly hail !
 To the R̥c verses hail !
 To the Yajus verses hail !
 To the Sāmans hail !
 To the Aṅgirasas¹ hail !
 To the Vedas hail !
 To the Gāthās hail !
 To the Nārāyaṇas hail !
 To the Raibhīs hail !
 To all hail !

vii. 5. 12. To² the toothed hail !
 To the toothless hail !
 To the breathing hail !

¹ Here clearly a reference to the texts which in their present form are styled the *Atharvaveda*. For this and the next terms see *Vedic Index*, i. 445, 446; ii. 227.

² This chapter contains further formulae of

the same type as the preceding for the *Çarīrahoma*. See *KSAçvamedha*, v. 3, and *TB.* iii. 8. 18. 4; *ApQS.* xx. 12. 5; *BQS.* xv. 19.

To that which hath not breath hail!
 To that which hath a face hail!
 To the faceless hail!
 To that which hath a nose hail!
 To the noseless hail!
 To that which hath eyes hail!
 To the eyeless hail!
 To that which hath ears hail!
 To the earless hail!
 To that which hath a head hail!
 To the headless hail!
 To that which hath feet hail!
 To the footless hail!
 To that which breatheth hail!
 To that which breatheth not hail!
 To that which speaketh hail!
 To the speechless hail!
 To that which seeth hail!
 To that which seeth not hail!
 To that which heareth hail!
 To that which heareth not hail!
 To that which hath a mind hail! [1]
 To the mindless hail!
 To that which hath seed hail!
 To the seedless hail!
 To offspring hail!
 To begetting hail!
 To that which hath hair hail!
 To the hairless hail!
 To skin hail!
 To the skinless hail!
 To that which hath a hide¹ hail!
 To the hideless hail!
 To that which hath blood hail!
 To the bloodless hail!
 To that which hath flesh hail!
 To the fleshless hail!
 To sinews hail!
 To that which hath no sinews hail!
 To that which hath bones hail!
 To the boneless hail!

the natural though terrible might be expected. But it is sup-
 posed below

To that which hath marrow hail!

To the marrowless hail!

To that which hath limbs hail!

To the limbless hail!

To the trunk¹ hail!

To the trunkless hail!

vii. 5. 13. Who² yoketh thee?³ Let him yoke thee. Let Viṣṇu yoke thee, for the prosperity of this sacrifice, for my pre-eminence, for N.N.'s pleasure; for life thee, for expiration thee, for inspiration thee, for cross-breathing thee, for dawning thee, for wealth thee, for prosperity thee, for sound thee, for nourishing thee, for calling from afar thee, for falling⁴ thee (I yoke).

vii. 5. 14. To⁵ Agni, of the Gāyatrī (metre), the Trivṛt (Stoma), the Rathantara (Sāman), the spring (season), (offering is made) on eight potsherds. To Indra, of the Triṣṭubh (metre), the Pañcadaça (Stoma), the Br̥hat (Sāman), the summer (season), (offering is made) on eleven potsherds. To the All-gods of the Jagatī (metre), the Saptadaça (Stoma), the Vairūpa (Sāman), the rainy (season), (offering is made) on twelve potsherds. To Mitra and Varuṇa, of the Anuṣṭubh (metre), the Ekaviṇṣa (Stoma), the Vairāja (Sāman), the autumn (season), curds.⁶ To Br̥haspati, of the Pañkti (metre), the Trinava (Stoma), the Çākvara (Sāman), the winter (season), an oblation (is made). To Savitr̥, of the Atichandas (metre), the Trayastriṇṣa (Stoma), the Raivata (Sāman), the cool (season), (offering is made) on twelve potsherds. To Aditi, as Viṣṇu's consort, an oblation (is made). To Agni Vaiçvānara (offering is made) on twelve potsherds. To Anumati an oblation (is made). To Ka (offering is made) on one potsherd.

vii. 5. 15. Now⁷ for the fire which is produced on the fire-altar and for Soma, the king, the beast for Agni and Soma is the guest-offering. Again the fire which is piled up is cruel, and if one were not to cast upon the fire which has been piled up these oblations, the cruel fire would spring

¹ *āṅgas* is as usual doubtful in sense, but the 'trunk' is the natural meaning as part of the body and contrasted with the *āṅgas*.

² This chapter contains the Mantras accompanying the placing of the Paridhis. Cf. KSAçvamedha, v. 9; TB. iii. 8. 18. 4; ApÇS. xx. 9. 4; BÇS. xv. 17.

³ The comm. takes Ka as Prajāpati, and makes the three sentences apply to the three Paridhis. But clearly one Mantra alone is to and ApÇS. I c to

take the passage thus.

⁴ *sarvadukkhaniyā* according to the comm.

⁵ Cf. KSAçvamedha, v. 10, MS. iii. 15. 10, VS. xxix. 60. For the Brāhmaṇa see TS. vii. 5. 15; ÇB. ix. 4. 3. 11; the verses accompany a set of ten oblations to the various deities; see ApÇS. xx. 9. 2. Cf. also KB. xix. 5; ÇÇS. ix. 27. 1.

⁶ *payasyā* is according to the comm. *payas bhavā āmīkṣā*.

⁷ The ten oblations in chapter 14 are here explained, and justified.

up in wrath, and injure the offspring and cattle of the sacrificer. In that he casts the oblations on the fire which has been piled up, he appeases it with its own portion, and the cruel fire [1] does not spring up in wrath and injure his offspring and cattle. There are ten oblations. Nine are the breaths in man, and the navel is the tenth; verily he places breaths in the sacrificer. Again the Virāj is of ten syllables; the Virāj is food; verily he finds support in the Virāj as food. 'It must be piled with the seasons, the metres, the Stomas, and the Prāthas', they say. In that he casts these oblations, he piles it with the seasons, the metres, the Stomas, and the Prāthas. 'The quarters can be won by one who has pressed the Soma', they say [2]. In that he casts these oblations, (it is) for the winning of the quarters.¹ The gods made Indra sacrifice with it, and therefore is it Indra's pressing; men made Manu sacrifice with it, and therefore is it Manu's pressing. As Indra among the gods, as Manu among men, becomes he who knowing thus sacrifices with this sacrifice. The Puroṇvākyaś contain the word 'quarter',² for the conquest of the quarters.

vii. 5. 16. a Who³ is the sole lord of the world,

Which breatheth and winketh, through his greatness,

Who is the lord of biped and of quadruped here,

Who is the god whom we are to worship with oblation?⁴

b Thou art taken with a foundation. I take thee dear to Prajāpati. Of thee the sky is the greatness, the Nakṣatras the form, the sun the splendour; to his greatness, to Prajāpati, thee (I offer). Hail!

vii. 5. 17. a He⁵ who is the giver of soul, the giver of strength,

On whose instruction all, on whose (instruction) the gods depend.

Whose shadow is immortality, whose shadow is death;

Who is the god whom we are to worship with oblation?⁶

b Thou art taken with a foundation. I take thee dear to Prajāpati. Of thee the earth is the greatness, the plants and trees the form, the fire the splendour; to his greatness, to Prajāpati, thee (I offer). Hail!

¹ The ten quarters are no doubt the usual four, the four intermediate quarters, and the *ardha* and *adho diś*; cf. *Folio Index*, i. 365, 366.

² See above, TS. iv. 4. 12.

³ This and the following chapter are the so-called Mahimakhya-graha Mantras. Cf. KṣAśvamedha, v. 13; MS. iii. 12. 17; VS. xiii. 3, and see TB. iii. 8. 18. 5; 9, 10; GB. xiii. 5. 3. 7; ApQS. xx. 12. 6; 12. 2; KQS. xx. 5. 2; BQS. xv. 31.

⁴ This is RV. x. 121. 3 and is found

often elsewhere with variants, for which see Whitney's notes on AV. iv. 2. 1 and 2, where references are given to the discussion of the hymn, and see above, TS. iv. 1. 6.

⁵ This is the second Mahiman Graha Mantra. It is not specially rubricated in the GB. or KQS. but it is mentioned with the first in the passages of the TB. and ApQS. and BQS. above cited.

⁶ For the verse see RV. x. 121. 2; AV. iv. 2. 1 VS. xiv. 13 MS. ii. 12. 22.

5. 18. In¹ the priesthood may a Brāhmaṇa be born of spiritual glory. In this kingdom may a prince be born, an archer, a hero, and a great ear-fighter; a milk cow; a draught ox; a swift racer; a prolific² woman; a victorious warrior; a youth fit for the assembly.³ To this sacrificer be a hero born. May Parjanya rain for us whensoever we desire. May our plants ripen with fruit. May union and peace⁴ be ours.
5. 19. a The⁵ steed hath come to the earth; the strong steed hath made Agni his yoke-fellow.

The steed hath come to the atmosphere; the strong steed hath made Vāyu his yoke-fellow.

The steed hath come to the sky; the strong steed hath made Sūrya his yoke-fellow.

b Agni is thy yoke-fellow, O steed; I grasp thee; bear me prosperously. —

Vāyu is thy yoke-fellow, O steed; I grasp thee; bear me prosperously [1].

The Aditya is thy yoke-fellow, O steed; I grasp thee; bear me prosperously.

Thou art the supporter of expiration; support my expiration.

Thou art the supporter of cross-breathing; support my cross-breathing.

Thou art the supporter of inspiration; support my inspiration.

Thou art the eye; place the eye in me.

Thou art the ear; place the ear in me.

Thou art life; place life in me.

1 KSAçvamedha, v. 14; MS., iii. 12. 6; VS. xxii. 22, which all agree very closely. The Mantras are the Annahoma Mantras, and are said after the Ukhā, or fire-pan, has received the fire-sticks (*samīdhi*); see ApQS. xx. 8. 13; 12. 7; KQS. xx. 4. 11; MQS. ix. 2. 2. BQS. xv. 37 places them as Brāhmanavarcaśāni before the Sviṣṭakṛt offering of the Paçupuroḍaça. For the Brāhmaṇa explanations see TB. iii. 8. 13. 1-3; ÇB. xiii. 1. 9. 1-9.

or the sense of *pīramdhi* see Fieischel, *Ved. Stud.* ii. 202 seq.; Geldner, *Ibid.* 271. Both TB. and ÇB. render it as 'beautiful', which is too wide, while 'intelligent' is out of place.

bhēya is as usual of doubtful sense. Eggeling, SBE. xlv. 295, prefers 'a blitheful youth', and this may be the

Of *Vedic Index*, II. 426, 427

² 'Security of possession' is Eggeling's version, which is quite possible, and which suits best the technical grammar (see Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* II. 1. 163 seq.), but the sense may well be peace (*kṣema*) consisting in union, not technically a Dvandva at all. Cf., however, Keith, JRAS. 1912, pp. 1101, 1102.

³ Cf. KSAçvamedha, v. 15. The horse is addressed in these Mantras, and they are explained in TB. iii. 9. 4. 8, which is rubricated in ApQS. xx. 16. 15; 17. 1; 21. 6 for the going to the water, the addressing of the horse (as here), and the offering of the horse and the *tūpara* and *gomrga* respectively; cf. BQS. xv. 5, 24 (washing of horse), 34 (throwing of victims on fire with mat). Bhāskara's comm. is missing from here to the end.

vii. 5. 20. May¹ the seed be living. Parjanya rain.² the corn be ripened.³ the plants rich in leaves, this (earth) easy to walk on, the fire easy of approach, the atmosphere easy to see through, the wind⁴ purifying, the sky easy of access, he that burns yonder kindly, the day and night as of old, the half-months of fifteen days, the months of thirty days, the seasons in due order, and the year auspicious.

vii. 5. 21. To⁵ Agni (offering is made) on eight potsherds; to Soma an oblation; to Savitr (offering) on eight potsherds; to Pūṣan an oblation; to Rudra an oblation; to Agni Vaiṣvānara (offering) on eight potsherds, if he should not go to the wild beast's lair; to Agni, saviour from distress, (offering is made) on eight potsherds; to Sūrya milk (is offered); Vāyu receives a share in the butter offering.

vii. 5. 22. To⁶ Agni, saviour from distress, (offering is made) on eight potsherds; to Indra, saviour from distress, on eleven potsherds; to Mitra and Varuṇa, saviours from sin, a milk offering; to Vāyu⁷ and Savitr, saviours from sin,⁸ an oblation; to the Aśvins, saviours from sin, grain, to the Maruts, saviours from evil, on seven potsherds; to the All-gods, saviours from evil, on twelve potsherds, to Anumati an oblation; to Agni,

¹ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, v. 17. It is mentioned in TB. iii. 8. 18. 5, and the ĀpṠ. xx. 8. 13; 12. 8, rubricates the Mantras as used after chapter 18 as Annahomamantras; cf. BṠ. xv. 26.

² *vyāpā* here is not the periphrastic future, but it is one of the cases which explain the later use, for which cf. p. 586, n. 3; Macdonell, *Fed. Grammar*, p. 387.

³ *pakti* is a case of the vagueness of the nom. formation of a neuter from a *ṣ* base (Macdonell, *op. cit.* p. 234). KS. has the ludicrous variant *panthi*, which is nonsense, and shows that KS. is merely here dependent on TB. which it has in the tradition corrupted.

⁴ Here the reference cannot be to Soma, and the wind must be alluded to.

⁵ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, v. 16. The ritual is explained in TB. iii. 9. 17. 1-5, and set out in ĀpṠ. xx. 12. 7 sq. After the eleventh month the horse is tied up in a pen of Aśvattha wood, and fed on *soma*. The offerings described here are intended in case of several contingencies. The first three are to be made if the horse is affected by *upaṣṭa* 'over-heating.' The fourth if it is lame. The

fifth if the great deity (i.e. Rudra) is hostilely minded (*abhimān*) towards the horse. The sixth for the cause given in the text, which the comm. on TS. and on TB. explains as simply meaning, 'if the horse will not go to its stable.' The seventh is used if the horse thinks of a mare, and so are the eighth and ninth. Āp. proceeds to give a long series of other Prāyaścittas. BṠ. xv. 8 varies the use, but especially treats *myākhari* as the place of the offering, which is perfectly possible.

⁶ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, v. 19, and see above TB. iv. 7. 18. 1-7 for the Mantras which form the Vājyas and the Puruṣavākyas of the ten oblations here mentioned, which are known as the *Mṛgāreṣṭis*; see TB. iii. 9. 18. 4 and ĀpṠ. xx. 23. 2-4. BṠ. xv. 37 calls them the eight *devacaurāṇi havirāṇi*, after the offering of the cakes of the animal sacrifice.

⁷ *vyāpāśritvā* is an extraordinary form; cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gramm.* II. i. 162, Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 162.

⁸ *apomāc* here is practically identical with *enomāc* used below, and rendered 'evil' for the sake of

igvānara on twelve potsherds; to heaven and earth, saviours from evil, on
o potsherds.

5. 28. To¹ Agni he made obeisance;² to the earth he made obeisance; as
Agni with the earth made harmony, so for me may favourable har-
monies be made.

To Vāyu he made obeisance, to the atmosphere he made obeisance;
as Vāyu with the atmosphere (made harmony, so &c.).

To Sūrya he made obeisance, to the sky he made obeisance; as Sūrya
with the sky (made harmony, so &c.).

To the moon he made obeisance, to the Nakṣatras he made obeisance;
as the moon with the Nakṣatras (made harmony, so &c.).

To Varuṇa he made obeisance, to the waters he made obeisance [1];
as Varuṇa with the waters (made harmony, so &c.).

To the Sāman he made obeisance, to the Ṛc he made obeisance; as
the Sāman with the Ṛc (made harmony, so &c.).

To the Brahman (caste) he made obeisance, to the Kṣatriya (caste) he
made obeisance; as the Brahman with the Kṣatriya (made harmony,
so &c.).

To the king he made obeisance, to the people he made obeisance;
as the king with the people (made harmony, so &c.).

To the chariot he made obeisance, to the horses he made obeisance;
as the chariot with the horses (made harmony, so &c.).

To Prajāpati he made obeisance, to creatures he made obeisance, as
Prajāpati with creatures made harmony, so for me may favourable har-
monies be made.

5. 24. a Thine³ ancient paths, O Savitr,

That are extended dustless through the atmosphere,

f. KSAṣvamedha, v. 20. These Mantras
accompany the Samnatihomas, or obei-
sance offerings, to which others are added
in the TB. iii. 8. 18. 5 and ApṠS. xx. 12. 8.
BṠS. xv. 37 places them, ten in number,
before the *papa* Svistakṛt offering. Cf.
Bloomfield, *Atharvaveda*, p. 78.

he word *sannam* does not permit here of
any really adequate rendering. The
sense is according to the comm., in the
cases where the instr. is used, 'accom-
panied by Agni, &c., benefited the sacri-
ficer.' But this is hardly the case: the
idea is rather of the agreement or harmony
between the various things mentioned,
such harmony being desired by the
utterer of the ——— The change in

the sense produced by the change in
case from dat. to instr. can hardly be
reproduced in English without a change
of expression from 'obeisance' to 'har-
mony'. In the parallel, AV. iv. 39, there
is no such alteration of the construction
and sense.

³ Cf. KSAṣvamedha, i. 1. These words are
said by the sacrificer at the bidding of
the Adhvaryu, see TB. iii. 9. 4. 8;
ApṠS. xx. 16. 15. *Ibid.* xx. 2. 2 the first
Mantra is used when entering the hall
(*prāgrāṇa*) by the eastern or front door.
The second Mantra is rubricated in
ApṠS. xx. 2. 1 for reverence to the sun.
In BṠS. xv. 2 he enters the hall with a
and adorns the ——— a with a.

With these to-day, with thy paths easy to travel,

Guard us, and, O God, speak for us.¹

b Reverence to Agni, dweller on earth, maker of room; ³ grant room to this thy sacrificer. Reverence to Vayu, dweller in the atmosphere, maker of room; ⁴ grant room to this thy sacrificer. Reverence to Surya, dweller in the sky, maker of room; ⁵ grant room to this thy sacrificer.

vii. 5. 25. He⁶ who knows the head of the sacrificial horse becomes possessed of a head and fit for sacrifice. The head of the sacrificial horse is the dawn, the eye the sun, the breath the wind, the ear the moon, the feet the quarters, the ribs the intermediate quarters, the winking the day and night, the joints the half-months, the joinings⁷ the months, the limbs the seasons, the trunk the year, the hair the rays (of the sun), the form the Nakṣatras, the bones the stars, the flesh the mist, the hair the plants, the tail hairs⁸ the trees, the mouth Agni, the open (mouth) Vaiśvānara⁹ [1], the belly the sea, the anus the atmosphere, the testicles the sky and the earth, the *membrum virile* the pressing-stone, the seed the Soma. When it chews,¹⁰ there is lightning; when it moves about, there is thundering; when it makes water, there is rain; its speech is speech. The Mahinān (cup) indeed is born before the birth of the horse as the day.¹¹ The Mahimān (cup) is born after it as the night. These

¹ This is RV. i. 85. 11; VS. xxxiv. 27: KṢāgamedha, i. 1. But in RV. *paśūḥ* is read, and for *vitāḥ*, *śikṣāḥ*, and *deva* follows *brūhi*, while VS. agrees with RV. except in the first point, and KS. agrees with TS. except in having *deva* after *brūhi*.

² This portion of the Mantra occurs in identical form in KS.; in CU. ii. 24. 5, *lokakṣite*—a clearly erroneous version—is read; in MU. vi. 35, *lokasmyte*. *lokasmyte* seems clearly correct, in the sense of 'winning space'.

³ Identical in KS.; in CU. ii. 24. 9 with *lokakṣite* which contradicts *antarikṣakṣite*, in MU. with *lokasmyte*.

⁴ In KS., *nama dṛṣṭyāya*; in MU., *dṛṣṭyāya* and *lokasmyte*. In CU. ii. 24. 14: *nama dṛṣṭyebhyaḥ* or *vīṣṭyebhyaḥ* or *devabhyo dṛṣṭyebhyaḥ* or *lokakṣidbhyāḥ*.

⁵ The horse is here described as a cosmic force and as identical with the world. Cf. QB. x. 6. 4. 1, and *Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad* i. 1, in the Maṇḍya-māndina recension, which differ in detail.

are given in TB. iii. 9. 23, which is a quasi-supplement to the TS.

⁶ *śamādhānā* has probably no very technical sense.

⁷ The *śikṣāḥ* are the long hairs of the tail, and so the trees, the short body hairs (*śikṣāḥ*) are the plants.

⁸ The QB. and BAU. have the more natural statement that the open mouth is Agni Vaiśvānara, which is, however, practically the same in sense as the text.

⁹ *śymhāṇa*, 'yawns', is the QB. and BAU. version.

¹⁰ The Mahinān cups are two used at the Agamedha; cf. QB. xiii. 2. 11. 1; 5. 2. 23; ApQS. xx. 12. 6; 13. 2; 19. 2. 6; 20. 3. The QB. and BAU. differ in expression, and Böhlingk seems correctly to take the meaning of the BAU. to be that both cups are born after the horse, though Eggeberg (SBE. xliii. 401) takes the sense of QB. to be as in the TS., where the sense is clearly that the first *śymhāṇa* is born before the horse. For the see TB. vii. 5. 16 and 17.

two Mahiman (cups) surround on either side the horse. As Haya (steed) it carried the gods, as Arvan (courser) the Asuras, as Vājin (racer) the Gandharvas, as Aṣva (horse) men. The birthplace of the horse, indeed, is the sea, its kindred¹ is the sea.²

¹ Curiously enough the essential *bāndhuh* (found in ÇB. and BAU. and clearly to be read) is lost in all text MSS. used by Weber and probably by the other editors. It is found, however, in the comm. and is necessary to make up the twelve words after *avahat* postulated by the text MSS. and is also found in the comm. on TPr. xviii. 1, where see Whitney's note (JAOS. ix. 354, 355). Cf. Weber, *Ind. Stud.* xiii. 97-99 (the *Kāṇhaka* numbers he

refers to in the note are cases where the number of lines of the MSS. are given, the *ślokaśamikhya* of the scribes). The word occurs indeed in the edition of the text with Bhāskara's commentary, but it admittedly here merely follows Śaṅkara and has no independent value. Cf. above, p. xxxvi.

² For the sea cf. TS. vii. 5. 1. 2; AĀ. ii. 2. 3 with Keith's note.

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